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# LAGHU KAUMUDI,

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR,

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## VARADARAJA.

#### VITE AN ENGLISH VERSION, COMMENTARY, AND REFERENCE

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#### JAMES R. BALLANTYNĘ LL.D. FERIODAL OF THE GAMERIT COLLEGE, MERANDA

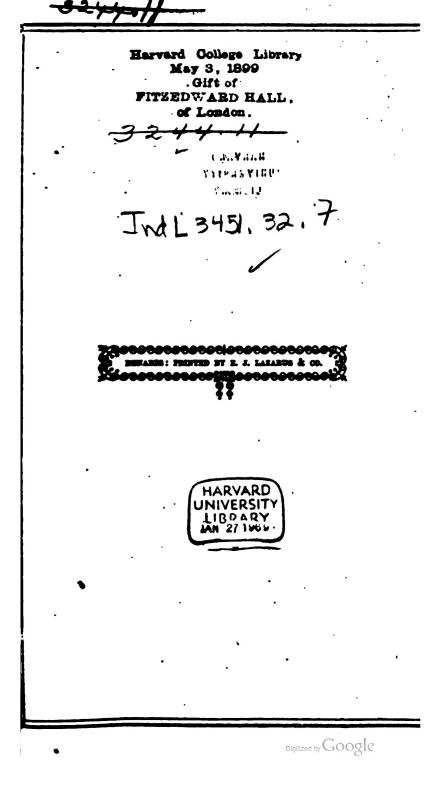
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#### PREFACE.

THE grammatical compendium of which this is a translation is current among the pandits of the North-west provinces, and of most of the other provinces of India. The translation is one of a series of attempts to encourage and facilitate the interchange of ideas between the pandits and the senior English students of the Government Colleges. How different the arrangement of a Sanskrit treatise on Grammar is from that of an English treatise on the subject, may be inferred from the facts stated in the subjoined extract from the preface to the Hindf version of the same compendium.

The groundwork of the grammatical literature of the Sanskrit is comprised in Pánini's eight Lectures, entitled "The Ashtádáydyć." Each of the lectures is divided into four sections, and each section into a number of sútras, or succinct aphorisms. On these Mr. Colebrooke remarks :—"TI e studied brevity of the Pánináya "sútrus renders them in the highest degree obscure; even with "the knowledge of the key to their interpretation, the student "finds them ambiguous. In the application of them when under-"stood, he discovers many seeming contradictions; and with every "exertion of practised memory, he must experience the utmost "difficulty in combining rules dispersed in apparent confusion "through different portions of Pánini's eight Lectures."

The same accomplished scholar adds :--The outline of Pánini's "arrangement is simple; but numerous exceptions, and frequent "disgressions, have involved it in much seeming confusion. The

#### PREFACE

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"first two lectures (the first section especially, which is in a "manner the key of the whole grammar) contain definitions; in "the three next are collected affixes, by which verbs and nouns "are inflected. Those which appertain to verbs occupy the "third lecture:---the fourth and fifth contain such as are affixed "to noune. The remaining three lectures treat of the changes "which roots and affixes undergo in special cases, or by general "rules of orthography, and which are all effected by the addition, "er by the substitution, of one or more elements. The apparent "simplicity of the design vanishes in the perplexity of the struc-"ture. The endless pursuit of exceptions and limitations so dis-"jeins the general precepts, that the reader cannot keep in view "their intended connexion, and mutual relation. He wanders in "an intricate mase, and the clew of the labyrinth is continually "slipping from his hands."

Such a work as that above described being obviously unsuited for a beginner, a different arrangement of Pápini's sétras was attempted by several grammarians, "for the sake of bringing into one view the rules which must be remembered in the inflections of one word, and those which must be combined even for a single variation of a single term." This arrangement, Mr. Colebrooke adds, "is certainly preferable; but the sétras of Pápini, thus "detached from their context, are wholly unintelligible; without "the commentator's exposition, they are indeed, what Sir Wil-"linen Jones has somewhere termed them, 'dark as the darkest "censels."'.

Such an arrangement as that here referred to, is adopted in the Stiddhants Kowmudi of Bhattoji Dikshita and in its abridgement the Laghu Siddhanta Kaumudi of Varadaraja.

#### PREFACE.

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One of the first objects of this edition of the Grammar is to explain each term and each process, on its first occurrence, with something of that fulness of illustration, which the pandits think it better to defer imparting until a later stage in the pupil's course. According to the established system, the juvenile pupil, who has only commenced learning the language in which the grammar is written, cannot proceed three lines in advance of the point at which his preceptor's last lecture broke off. If he can proceed half a line in advance of it, it is more than was to have been expected.

Another omission of the native grammars is supplied to a certain extent in this edition. When a word is given as an example under a rule, perhaps six or eight rules have previously had a share in bringing the radical word into the form to which the ultimate rule applies. For instance, when we wish to determine one particular pronoun, (to quote from Mr. Wollaston's preface to his practical Grammar of the Sanskrit) "six rules are to be referred to "in forming the word, and the student must be able to remember "them all before he can do it, for there is no references to them "whatsoever. Yet such references are much more neccessary than "those that are annexed to the propositions in Euclid, because the "solution of these words is generally more complicated than that "of the theorems."

References are supplied in this edition, not to every rule required, yet to more than the attentive student is likely to have forgotten.

J.R.R.

Benarce College, July 31st, 1849.

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#### PREFACE

#### TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The translation of the Laghu Kaumudí by the late Dr. Ballantyne, which, as Professor Max Müller observes, "has enabled even beginners to find their way through the labyrinth of native grammar," has been for many years out of print, and is continually inquired for by these who wish to obtain a well-grounded knowledge of a language the students of which, in Europe alone, may be seented no longer by tens but by hundreds.

For the publication of this edition, such students are indebted to the enlightened liberality of H. H. the Mahárájah of Vizianagram, E. C. S. L. who has already munificently encouraged Sanskrit and English scholarship in this country by his endowments to the Queen's College at Benares and the Universities of Calcutta and Madras.

The Sanskrit text and English translation have been carefully revised and corrected by Pandit Bechan Ráma Tiwárí, Librarian of the Sanskrit College, and Bábú Mathurá Prasáda Miára, Second Master of the English College.

Several of the corrections and alterations which appear in this edition were either made, suggested, or approved years ago by Dr. Ballantyne himself; and it is hoped that no change has been made in which he would not have thoroughly concurred.

For the greatly improved type, paper, and general appearance of the book we are indebted to the spirited publishers, Messra. E.J. Lesarus and Co.

R. T. H. G.

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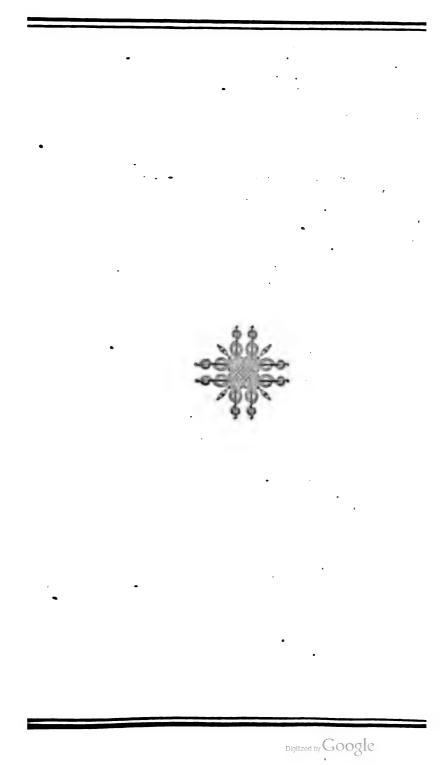
## । समुकीसुदीव्याकरयम् ।

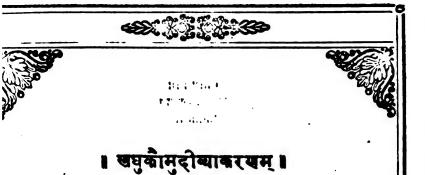
#### । चीगबेशाय नमः ।

## नत्वा सरस्वतीं देखीं शुद्धां गुक्यां करोम्यइम् । पाखिनीयप्रवेशाय लघुचिद्धान्तकीमुदीम् ।

#### BALUTATION TO GANESA !

Having made obeisance to Saraswatí, the divine, the pure, endued with good qualities, I make this abridged Siddhánta-kaumudi in order that people may enter some way into the Pániníya grammar.





। संशामकरवम् ।

्छि इ उख्। १। ऋ खुक् । २। र खाक् । ३। रे छोष् । ४। इ यव रट् । ५। खख् । ६। जम क ख नम् । ७। का भज् । ८। घट घष् । ८। जब गढ दम् । १९। खफ छ ठव च ट तव्। ११। कपय्। १२। म् वसर् । १३। इच् । १४।

इति माहेश्वराणि सूचाय्य्यादिसंचार्थानि ।

No. 1.—A I UN; RI LRIK; E ON; AI AUCH; HA YA VA RAT; LAN; NA MA NA NA NAM; JHA BHAN; GHA DHA DHASH; JA BA GA DA DAS; KHA PHA CHHA THA THA CHA TA TAV; KA PAY; SA SHA SAR; HAL. THESE groups of letters ARE THE APHORISMS OF MA-HESWARA or Siva; DESIGNED FOR the formation of NAMES or pratyáhárce such as AN AND THE LIKE, by which whole classes of letters can, severally, be designated. See No. 8.

#### रपामन्या इतः।

No. 2.—THE FINAL letters OF THESE aphorisms are termed 'IT.' For example, in the aphorism a i way, the letter a is called 'it.' See, further, No. 7.

### इकारादियकार उचारबार्यः।

No. 3.—THE short vowel A. IN the terms HA &C., IS IN ORDER TO THE ARTICULATION of the letters h &c. For instance, by ka, ya, wa, va, &c., the bars consonants h, y, v, r, &c. are intended.

### ষদ্দম্ব লিমান্নক:।

No. 4.—BUT, IN the body of the list h aphorism of No. 1, viz. LAN, is, i. a. the short vowel  $a_1$  is, TERMED 'IT.' The design of this exception will appear in No.  $$7_{7,116,12}$ 

#### इसनयम्। १। ३। ३।

### उषदेषेऽनयं इलित् स्यात् । उपदेश पाद्याञ्चारयम् । यूपेष्वदृष्टं षदं यूचनतरादनुवर्तनीयं सर्वेष ।

No. 5.—Let A CONSONANT FINAL in an upadeśa be called 'i' (No 7.). An upadeśa is defined as signifying an 'original enunciatom'—that is to say, an affix, (pratyaya, No. 139,) or an augment (égemes No. 102), or a verbal root (dkátu, No. 49), or, in short, any form of expression which occurs only in technical treatises on grammar, and which is not a word ready for use, but one of the supposed original elements of a word.

A word which is not seen in a sitra, but which is necessary to complete the sense, is always to be supplied from some other sútra. The reason of this is as follows. In the treatises of the Sanskrit grammarians, brevity is regarded as a primary requisite. According to the author of the Mahdohdshya, or Great Commentary. 'the grammarians esteem the abbreviation of half a short vowel as equivalent to the birth of a son.' Accordingly, Panini in his Ash-Michyfyf or 'Grammar in Eight Lectures,' avoids repeating in any silvs the words which can be supplied from a preceding one. When the original order of the setras is abandoned, as in the present work, it becomes necessary to place before the student, in the chape of a commentary, the words which Panini left him to gather from the context. Thus, to complete the sitra before us (viz., hal entypen), the words 'upadeis' and 'it' are required ; and these are supplied from a previous sitra, which, in the present arrangement, will be found at No. 36.

### बद्र्यनं बेापः । १ । १ । ह • ।

### इपलप्याद्वेनं लेग्परंचं स्यात् ।

No. 6.-LOPA (elision, or the substitution of a blank) signifies

DISAPPEARANCE. Let this be the term for the disappearance of anything previously apparent.

#### तस्य खापः । १ । इ। ८।

#### तस्येते। लोप: स्यात् । बादये। बादार्था: ।

No. 7.—In the room OF THAT which is called 'it,' let there be A BLANK. Thus all the final consonants in the *Siva-sitras* are left out of view, when these are employed to designate any class of letters; the use of the 7 and the rest of the fourteen being to assist in forming the brief names of these classes, as explained in the rule here following.

## द्यादिरन्येन सप्तेता।१।१।७

भन्त्रोनेता संहित भादिर्मध्यगानां स्वस्य च संचा स्यात् । य-धाऽग्रिति च इ ठ वर्षानां संचा । रवमच् इलित्यादय: ।

No. 8.—Let AN INITIAL LETTER, WITH AN 'IT' LETTER AS A FINAL, be the name of itself, and of the intervening letters. Thus, let 'an,' formed of 'a' as its initial letter, and of 'n' (No. 7.) as its final, be the name of 'a' itself and of 'i' and 'u' which intervene betwixt 'a' and 'n.' So let 'aak' be the name of 'a,' 'i,' 'u,' 'ri,' 'lri,' 'e.' 'o,' 'ai,' 'au,' that is to say, of all the vowels; let 'kal' be the name of all the consonants between 'k' inclusive in the fifth *Siva-sútra*, and the 'l' which closes the list; and 'al' the name of all the letters together, both vowels and consonants; and so of other pratyákáras, or names of classes of letters.

### জদ্বাঘীয়িক্র জর্বার্ষ যুব: । १। २। २७।

ठश्च वश्च वश्य व: यां बाल रव बाला यस्य सेाउच् क्रमाद्-इस्वदीर्थ्यानसंघ: स्मात् । स प्रत्येवमुदानादिमेदेन विधा ।

No. 9.—Let A VOWEL WHOSE TIME (or prosodial length) is 'THAT OF short U, long U, and prolated U, be called accordingly SHORT, LONG, and PROLATED. These again are severally threefold, according to the division of 'acutely accented &ca,' here following.

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. उप्रद्रात्तः । १ । २ । २८ ।

THE LAGHU KAUNUDÍ:

No. 10.—A vowel uttered WITH A HIGH TONE is said to be ACUTELY ACCENTED. (The grammarians describe this accentuation as being the result of employing, in the utterance of the vowel, what they call the upper half of the organ, that is to say of the palate, lips, dx., see No. 14).

## नोषैरनुदात्तः । १ । २ । ३ ॰ ।

No. 11.-A vowel uttered WITH A LOW TONE is said to be GRAVELY ACCENTED.

### समादारः खरितः । १ । २ | ३१।

य नवविधोऽपि प्रत्येकममुनासिकाननुनासिकत्वाभ्यां द्विधा ।

No. 12—When there is A COMBINATION of the acute and grave accent, the vowel HAR THE CIECUMPLEX ACCENT. The application of the three accents to the three several prosodial lengths gives nine varieties of each vowel. This nine-fold variety is further doubled by the presence or absence of *masality*, which is next to be defined.

### मुखनासिकावचनाऽनुनासिकः । १ । १ । ८ ।

मुखसहितनासिकयोद्यार्यमाबे। वर्षे। जुनासिकसंच: स्यात् । तदित्वम् । च इ ठ च ग्वां वर्षानां प्रत्येकमष्टादय भेदा: । स्ट-दर्वस्य द्वादव तस्य दीर्षाभावात् । ग्वामपि द्वादय तेषां इस्वाभा-वत् ।

No. 13.—Let THAT WHICH IS PRONOUNCED BY THE NOSE ALONG WITH THE MOUTH be called MARAL. Thus, of the letters a is ri, there are severally eighteen different modifications. Of the letter lri there are only twelve, because it does not possess the long (but only the short and the prolated) prosodial time (No. 9). Of the letters c of c on also there are only twelve modifications, because these have not the short prosodial time.

## तुच्चास्यमयमं सन्बर्म्।१।१।८।

तात्म्यादिस्वानमार्भ्यन्तरामबारवेत्येतद्दूर्यं यस्य येन तुल्यं त-निवव: स्वर्थयंचं स्वात् । जासवर्थयानिव: सावस्य वाच्यम् ।

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No. 14.—Let two letters HAVING THE SAME OBGAN (or place of origin) such as the palate, &c., and attended WITH THE SAME EFFORT of utterance within the mouth, be called HOMOGENEOUS one with another. Kátyáyana remarks on this: 'The homogeneousness of ri and lri, one with another, should be stated.' This form of expression—viz., 'should be stated '—distinguishes the supplementary remarks (vártika) of Kátyáyana.

भकुइविसर्वनीयानां काठः । इषुयथानां तालु । घटुरपायां मूर्था । त्वतुलसानां दन्ताः । उपूर्णध्मानीयानामेष्ठि । वमहवनानां नासिका च । यदैतोः काठतालु । चादौतोः काठौष्ठम् । वकारस्य दन्तेष्ठिम् । विद्वामूलीयस्य विद्वामूलम् । नासिकानुस्वारस्य ।

No. 15.—The THROAT is the organ OF the gutturals A  $\acute{A}$  KA KHA GA GHA  $\acute{NA}$  (No. 17) HA and VISARGA; the PALATE, OF the palatals I f CHA CHHA JA JHA  $\acute{NA}$  YA and  $\acute{SA}$ ; the HEAD, OF the cerebrals RI R $\acute{A}$  THA DA DHA NA RA and SHA; the TEETH, OF the dentals LRI LR $\acute{A}$  THA DA DHA NA LA and SA; the LIPS, OF the labials U  $\acute{U}$  PA PHA BA BHA MA, AND OF UPADHMÁNÍYA, as visarga is called when it is written in the form of two semi-circles before pa or pha (No. 117). OF the nasal letters  $\acute{NA}$  MA  $\acute{NA}$  AND NA, the NOSE ALSO is an organ, in addition to the organ OF E and AI are the THROAT and the PALATE; OF O and AU, the THROAT and the LIPS; OF VA, the TEETH and the LIPS. The organ OF JIHWÁMÚLÍYA, as visarga is called when it is written in the form of two semi-circles before ka or kAa, is the ROOT OF THE TONGUE. The NOSE is the organ OF AMU-SWÁRA.

यत्नो द्विधा। चाभ्यन्तरो बाद्यास्त । चाद्य: पञ्चधा । स्पृष्टेक्स्स्पृष्टे-बद्विवृत्तविवृत्तसंवृतभेदात् । तष स्पृष्ठप्रयत्नं स्पर्धानाम् । ईक्स्स्पृष्ट-मन्तःस्थानाम् । ईबद्विवृत्तमूष्मखाम् । विवृतं स्वराखाम् । द्वस्वस्याव-र्षस्य प्रयोगे संवृतम् । प्रक्रियादणायां तु विवृतमेव । बाद्यस्त्वेकाद-र्थस्य प्रयोगे संवृतम् । प्रक्रियादणायां तु विवृतमेव । बाद्यस्त्वेकाद-र्णथा । विवारः संवारः स्वासे नादे। धोषेऽघोषेऽल्पप्राखे मद्दाप्राव उदालेऽनुदातः स्वरितस्वेति । खरेा विवाराः स्वासा चघोषाय्व ।

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

इषः संवारा मादा धोषाश्च । वर्गावां प्रथमतृतीयपञ्चमा ययश्चा-त्यझवा: । वर्गावां द्वितीयचतुर्थां गलश्च मद्दाप्राया: । कादया माक्यामा: स्पर्धा: । यवाऽन्त:स्या: । घल रुप्माय: । घदः स्वरा: । अवर्थ्यामा: स्पर्धा: । यवाऽन्त:स्या: । घल रुप्माय: । घदः स्वरा: । अवर्थ्यामा: स्पर्धा: । यवाऽन्त:स्या: । घल रुप्माय: । घदः स्वरा: । अवर्थ्या क्ति कवाभ्यां प्रागर्धविसर्गसदृग् रुपध्मानीय: । चं च: इत्यच: स्रावनुस्वारविसर्गा ।

No. 16 .- THE EFFORT in utterance is TWOFOLD, that which takes place WITHIN the mouth, AND that which is EXTERNAL as regards the mouth, belonging to the throat. THE FORMER IS OF FIVE KINDS-ACCORDING TO THE DIVISION OF TOUCHED, SLIGHTLY TOUCHED, SLIGHTLY OPEN, OPEN and CONTRACTED. The EFFORT when the organ is TOUCHED by the tongue, BELONGS TO the five classes of consonants SPARSA; when it is SLIGHTLY TOUCHED TO the semi-vowels (called ANTASTHA, because, in the common arrangement of the alphabet, they stand between the five classes and the sibilasts); when the organs of speech are SLIGHTLY OPEN, TO the sibilasts and the aspirate USHMAN ; when the organs are OPEN, TO the vowels SWARA. IN ACTUAL USE, the organ in the enunciation OF THE SHORT A is CONTRACTED : but it is considered to be OPEN only, as in the case of the other vowels, when the vowel A is IN THE STATE OF TAKING PART in some operation of grammar. (The reasee for this is, that if the short a were held to differ from the long d in this respect, the homogeneousness mentioned in No. 14 would not be found to exist between them, and the operation of the rules depending upon that homogeneousness would be debarred. In order to restore the short a to its natural rights, thus infringed throughout the Ashfadkyayi, Panini with oracular brevity in his closing aphorism gives the injunction 'AA,' which is interpreted to rignify "Let short a be held to have its organ of utterance contracted, now that we have reached the end of the work in which it was necessary to regard it as being otherwise."

The effort in utterance EXTERNAL as regards the mouth is OF ELEVEN EINDS---viz, EXPANSION of the throat, producing hard articulation; CONTRACTION of the throat, producing soft articulation; SUMING; SOUNDING; LOW PREPARATORY MURNUR; ABSENCE OF SUCH

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

MURMUR; SLIGHT ASPIRATION; STRONG ASPIRATION; and the effort of ACUTE, GRAVE, and CIRCUMFLEX accentuation. In the case of the letters in the pratyahara KHAR (viz., the hard consonants kha pha chha tha cha ta ta ka pa sa sha sa,) the effort is that of VIVA-RA, SWASA, and AGHOSHA. In the case of the letters in the pratydhára HAŚ, (viz., the soft consonants ha ya va ra la na ma na na na jha bha gha dha dha ja ba ga da da,) it is that of BANVARA, NADA, and GHOSHA. (We may here remark, that, as these two classes of consonants, the hard and soft are effectually discriminated by the vivára and sanvára difference, the additional distinctions of świes, náda, ghosha, and aghosha whatever may be their utility or import elsewhere, are of no consequence here. With reference to the low preparatory murmur and its absence, the soft and hard letters are sometimes termed 'sonants' and 'surds.') THE FIRST AND THIBD LETTER IN each of THE FIVE CLASSES, in the ordinary arrangement of the alphabet (viz, ka cha ta ta pa and ga ja da da ba), AND the letters denoted by the pratyahara YAN (viz., the semivowels ya va ra la), are UNASPIRATED. THE SECOND AND FOURTH LETTERS OF the same CLASSES (viz, kha chha tha tha pha and gha jha dha dha bha, ) AND the letters denoted by the pratyahára SAL (viz., the sibilants and the aspirate, fa sha sa ha,) are ASPIRATED. The letters in the ordinary arrangement of the alphabet, BEGINNING WITH KA. AND ENDING WITH MA. are the five classes of consonants SPARSA. Those denoted by the pratydhara YAN are the semi-vowels ANTASTHA ; those denoted by SAL, the sibilants and aspirate USH-MAN ; those denoted by ACH are the vowels SWARA. A character LIKE THE HALF OF VISABGA, when standing BEFORE KA or KHA, is called JIHWANULIYA and when standing BEFORE PA or PHA, is called UPADHMAN(YA (No. 15). A character, in the shape of A DOT, FOL-LOWING A VOWEL, is called ANUSWARA; and one in the shape of TWO DOTS, or small circles, VISABGA.

### छयुद्ति सवर्यस्य चाप्रत्ययः । १ । १ । हट ।

चविधीयमाने। खुदिद्व सवर्यस्य संद्वा स्यात् । चरेवाव् परेव बकारेब । कु चु टु तु पु स्ते ठदित : । तदेवम इत्यष्टादयानां सं-द्वा । तटेकारोकारी । च्छकारस्त्रिंचत : । स्वं लकारो। ऽपि । स्वा

### द्वादयानाम् । चनुनाधिकाननुनाधिकभेदेन यवला द्विधा । तेना-ननुनाधिकास्ते द्वयोद्वया: संचा ।

No. 17.—Let a letter, denoted by the pratydhára AN, NOT propounded as AN AFFIX or operative agent, but as something to. be operated upon, AND let in like manner A LETTER FOLLOWED BY AN INDECATORY U, be the name of (and so imply) its homogeneess letters also.

Here the pratydkára an is made by the latter n (of the sixth of the sátras of Siva, vis. lan, and not by the n at the end of the first sitrs. The pratydkára is therefore held to denote the semi-vowels as well as the vowels.) The letters above referred to, with an indicatory u, are ku clu tu pu; (ku represents the guttural class, clus the palatals, fu the cerebrals, tu the dentals, and pu the labials). Hence a is the name of (and implies) its eighteen several varieties (No. 13): and so i and u. The vowel ri is the name of thirty (for it denotes its own eighteen varieties, and the twelve varieties of lri, No. 13). So lri also (for it denotes its own twelve varieties, and the eighteen modifications of ri). The diphthongs e ai o au (ech) are each the name of twelve. Through the distinction of nasal and non-man form of each implies both.

## परः संनिद्यर्थः संहिता।१।१।१।१०८।

कोगामतिचयितः दंनिधिः दंहितादंषः स्यात् ।

No. 18.—Let the CLOSEST PROXIMITY of letters be called conflict (ashkiti).

### इर्पे।इननाराः संबागः । १ । १ । ७।

#### े प्रविमरव्यवहिता इस: संयोगरंद्या: स्यु: ।

No. 19.—Let CONSONANTS UNSEPARATED by vowels be called A CONJUNCTION of consonants.

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## सुतिकनां पदम्। १। ४। १४। सुबनां तिकनां च पदयंचं स्मात् । इति संचाप्रकरवम् ।

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No. 20.—Let THAT WHICH ENDS IN "SUP" (No. 137) OR IN "TIN" (No. 408) be called a PADA (or inflected word, as distinguished from a root, or that which has undergone no such inflection).

So much for the chapter on terms. We now come to the conjunction of vowels.

#### पच्छन्धि: ।

### इद्यो ययचि। ह। १। ७७।

इक्त: स्थाने यख् स्यादचि संहितायां विषये । सुधी ठपास्य इति स्थिते ।

No. 21—Instead OF a letter denoted by the pratyákára IK, let there be one denoted by the pratyákára YAN, in each instance WHERE one denoted by the pratyákára ACH immediately follows.

In the case, for example, of the word sudhi (meaning " the intelligent") followed by the word updaya (" to be worshipped").

It is to be observed that the foregoing aphorism consists solely of the three pratydhdras ik yan and ach, the first having the termination of the genitive or sixth case; the second, that of the nominative or first case; and the third, that of the locative or seventh case. The force of these terminations is to be ascertained from other aphorisms; because, although the author of the Kaumudl, in his vritti or expansion of the aphorism, has collected all that is required, yet the student, not content to receive anything on a lower authority than that of Pánini, must be enabled to verify the interpretation offered to him. Holding, therefore, that we have merely got three pratydhdras, with different terminations, we proceed to enquire (1st) which is to give way, (2nd) which is to take its place, and (3rd) which is to be regarded as the cause of the change. For the sake of brevity we may now drop the term pratydhdra, and speak of yan, ach, &c. simply.

तस्तिन्ति निर्दिष्टे पूर्वस्य । १ । १ । हह् । स्रामीनिर्वेचेन विधीयमानं कार्यं वर्धान्तरेबाय्यवहितस्य पूर्वस्य बोध्यम ।

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No. 22.—WHEN A TERM IS EXHIBITED IN THE SEVENTH CASE (No. 137,) the operation directed is to be understood as affecting the state OF WHAT immediately PRECEDES that which the term denotes.

In the present instance, the term exhibited in the seventh case is ach. In the example sudAf updaya, the u of updaya is the vewel which that term denotes; and that which is to be affected is the final f (*ik*) of sudAf, which immediately precedes the u. By the foregoing rule, yap is to be substituted for the *ik*, but yap is the common name of the four letters y v r and l, and the question occurs—which of these is to be the substitute? The next rule supplies the answer.

#### स्वानेऽन्तरतमः । १ । १ । ५०।

इसक्ने सति सद्राजनम आदेश: स्यात् । सु ध् य् उपास्य इति वाते ।

No. 22.—When a common term is obtained as a substitute, let THE LIKEST of its significates, to that IN THE PLACE of which it comes, be the actual substitute.

Of the four letters denoted by yan, y, being a palatal, is the Ekset to L. Thus we have got sudkyupásya, which furnishes an eccasion for another rule to come into operation.

### चनचि च।८।४।४७।

#### चच: बरस्य यरो हे वा स्तो न त्वचि ।

No. 24.—Of yar, after ack, the reduplication is optional; BUT NOT IF ACH FOLLOW.

In sudkyupásya the dka is yar (this denoting all the consoments except ha), and it follows u ( ack ), and it is not followed by ach, being followed by ya. Therefore, if we make the optional reduplication, we get sudkdkyupásya. This calls another rule into eperation.

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## **सर्वा वञ् सत्रि**।८।४।५३। स्वुम् । इति धबारस्य दबार: ।

No. 25.—Instead OF the letters called JHAL there shall be JAS IF JHAS FOLLOW.

Thus, instead of the first dha ( jhal) of sudhdhyupásya, since dha, ( jhaś ) follows it, there must be jaś; that is to say, ja ba ga da or du. Of these the likest (No. 23) is da. So, we get suddhyupásyu; ; and the process might here terminate, did not another rule start an objection.

### संयागान्तस्य खेापः । ८ । २ । २३ । संयोगान्तं यत् पदं तदन्तस्य सोप: स्यात् ।

No. 26.—Let there be ELISION of the final OF THAT pade (No. 20) WHICH ENDS IN A COMPOUND CONSONANT.

In suddhyupánya the pada suddhy ends with a compound consonant; and, according to the rule, the whole pada ought to disappear. The rule, however, is limited by the qualification that follows.

#### द्धार्खाऽन्त्यस्य । १ । १ । ५२ । षष्ठीनिर्दिष्टान्त्यस्यादेशः स्यात् । इति प्राप्ने ।

No. 27.—Let the substitute take the place OF only THE FINAL LETTER of that which is denoted by a term exhibited in the genitive or sizth case.

An instance of elision (lopa No. 7) is regarded by the Sanskrit grammarians as the substitution of a blank. So a blank is directed to be substituted for the y, the final letter of the word suddhy, which is denoted (in No. 26) by a term, in the genitive or sixth case, viz. " of that pada which ends in a compound consonant." But here Kátyáyana interferes, and remarks as follows:—

#### यणः प्रतिषेधा वाच्यः। सुद्धुपाखः। मह्वरिः। धाणंत्रः। चाहतिः ।

No. 28.—" The PROHIBITION of the rule (No. 26) in the case OF YAM SHOULD BE STATED."

So the elision does not take place, and the formation of the word Suddhyupásya (a name of God—"He who is to be worshipped by the intelligent") is completed.



By a like process are formed the three words Maddhwari (a same of Vishnu—" the foe of the demon Madhu,") Dhátranéa (a name of Brahmá—" a portion of Vishnu the cherisher") and lákriti (" the form of the letter lri") in which the other letters denoted by yan are successively exhibited. The student, after making himself familiar with the process in the instance of Suddhyupdaya, about exercise himself in applying it to these and similar instances, not referring to his book except when his memory fails him.

We now proceed to consider the changes that depend upon the diphthongs (ech).

#### रचाऽववायावः । ह। १। ७८।

### रच: समादम् चव् चाम् चाव् गते स्परचि ।

No. 29.—Instead OF ECH, when ack follows, let there be in due order, AY AV AY AV.

The due order is accertained by the next rule.

### बयासंखमनुदेशः समानाम् । १। ३। १०। समसम्बन्धी विधिर्यधासंख्यं स्यात् । इरये । विष्यवे । नायकः । बद्धः ।

No. 30.—When a rule involves the case OF EQUAL NUMBERS of substitutes and of things for which these are to be substituted, let THERE MUTUAL CORRESPONDENCE (or the assignment of each to each) be ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF ENUMERATION.

Thus on denotes the four diphthongs  $e \circ ai au$ , and the four substitutes enumerated in the preceding rule are distributed among them thus—ay is the substitute of e,  $av \circ f \circ$ ,  $dy \circ f ai$  and  $dv \circ f$ en. Example: hare+s=harays "to Hari," vishno+s=vishnaes, "to Vishpu," nai+aka=ndyaka "a leader," puu+aka=pdonin, "a purifier, i. e. "Fire."

A similar change, under different circumstances, is directed by the next rule.

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### यानोा यि प्रत्यवे । हा १ । ७८ ।

#### यद्वारादी प्रत्यये परे पोदेगोरव् पाव् गते। स्त: । गव्यम्। नाव्यम् ।

No. 31.—There shall be substituted WHAT ENDS IN V (viz. the two substitutes av and dv) for the corresponding o and au, WHEN AN AFFIX (No. 139) beginning with the letter YA FOLLOWS.

Thus go + yam = gavyam "belonging to a cow;" naw + yam = návyam "belonging to a boat."

The following vártika provides for a solitary case.

#### षध्वपरिमाये थ । गव्यति: ।

No. 32.—"And when the compound is employed in the sense of a measure of distance," the o of go, followed by yiti (though this is not an affix, No. 31) becomes av. Thus go + yiti = gavyiti, when it signifies "a distance of about four miles;" but the substitution does not take place when it signifies a "yoke of oxen" (goyiti).

### ध्वदेङुग्धः । १। १। २। भत् रङ्च गुबरंद्र: स्यात् ।

No. 33.—Let short A and EN (that is to say e and o) be called GUNA.

But why is the short a alone understood here in seeming contradiction to what was said in No. 17? The next rule will account for this.

#### तपरस्तत्जाचंस्य।१।१।७०।

तः परो यस्मात् र च तात्परश्चोञ्चार्यमार्यः समबालस्येव संचा स्यात ।

No. 34.—Let a vowel FOLLOWED BY THE LETTER T, and a vowel following the letter t, be the name only OF THE LETTER WHICH HAS THE SAME PROSODIAL LENGTH. (Nos. 9 and 17.)

The letter a is the representation of eighteen varieties (No. 17); but when it is followed by t, as in the preceding rule, it represents neither the long nor the prolated modifications.

### भ्याङ्गु सः ६ । १ । ८७ । भवर्षादचि परे पूर्वपरयारेका गुयादेशः स्यात्। छपेन्द्रः । गङ्गोदक्स्।

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No. 35.--When ach comes AFTER A (or a), let GUNA be the single substitute for both.

**Example upa + indra = upendra** (a name of  $K_{rishna}$ —"born **subsequently to** Indra"); ganga'+udakam = gangodakam ("the water of the Ganges").—In these examples the guna e is substituted for s and i, and the guna o for d and u, because the organs employed in the pronunciation of e (the throat and palate) are those severally employed in the pronunciation of a and i (Nos. 16 and 23); and the organs employed in the pronunciation of o (the throat and lips) are those severally employed in the pronunciation of d and u.

### षपदेग्रेऽवनुनासिक इत्।१।३।२। 👘 🖓

ठपदेचेऽनुनासिकोऽजित्संच: स्यात् । प्रतिचानुनासिक्या: पाखि-नीमा: । सब्यूचस्वायर्बेन सद्दाच्चार्यमाबाे रेफाे रलया: संचा ।

No. 36.—IN AN UPADESA (No. 5), let A NASAL vowel be called "IT" (No. 7).

In Págins's Grammar there is no visible sign of the nasality of a vowel—hence we can know a vowel to be nasal only from Págins's explicitly asserting that it is so, or from our finding that he treats it in such a way that we must conclude he regarded it as assal. When speaking of the *Siva-sútras*, it was mentioned that the vowel in the sútra lan is called "it." According to No. 8, therefore, this vowel may be employed as the final of a pratydhára, and the res in the next rule (No. 37) is held to be this pratydhára, the name common to the two letters ra and la.

#### खरब्रपरः । १ । १ । ५१

#### च इति चिंचतः संचेत्युक्तं तत्प्खाने ये।ऽब् स रपरः सन्नेष प्रवर्णते । इम्दर्खिः । तवल्वारः ।

No. 37.—A, substituted IN THE PLACE OF RI, which (No. 17) is the representative of thirty varieties, is always FOLLOWED BY the pratydhárá RA (No. 36). Example: Krishna+riddhi=Krishyarddhi (" the growth of Krishna"), tava+lrikára=tavalkára (" thy letter lri").—The pratydhára an denotes a, i and u. The

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a in the two preceding examples in the guna directed by rule No. 35. [As examples of i and u, directed by other rules, we may notice  $k_{f}i + ati = kirati$ , "he scatters," and dwaimátri + a = dwaimatura, "having both a mother and a stepmother."] The guna substitute of ri is a, because a, like ri, has only one organ of pronunciation, whereas e and o, having two each, are less like ri. (No. 16.)

### खापः शाक्वच्यस्य । ८ । ३। १८ । भवर्षपूर्वया: पदान्तयार्यवयावा लापार्ऽाग्र परे ।

No. 38.—In deference to the opinion OF SAKALTA, let the ELISION be optional of the letters ya and va preceded by a or d, and at the end of a pada followed by  $a\dot{s}$ .

Thus have iha, by No. 29, becomes harayiha; then the ya at the end of the pada haray, being preceded by a, and followed by i (as), may be optionally elided by this rule—the optionality of which is delicately implied in the aphorism by its being rested on the authority of the ancient grammarian Sákalya, the propriety of whose injunction Pánini does not deny, although he does not admit it to be absolutely obligatory. The form of expression hara iha would then appear to furnish occasion for the operation of rule No. 35—but the rule here following debars this.

### पूर्वचासिडम्।८।२।१।

सपादसमाध्यायी प्रति पिपादासिद्धा पिपादामपि पूर्व प्रति परं शास्त्रमसिद्धम् । इर दद्द । इरयिद्द । विष्ण दद्द । विष्णविद्द ।

No. 39.—As FAR AS CONCERNS WHAT PRECEDES THEM, the three last chapters of the Grammar of *Pánini* are AS IF THE RULES CON-TAINED IN THESE THREE CHAPTERS HAD NEVER TAKEN EFFECT; and further, in these three chapters, a subsequent rule is as if it had not taken effect, so far as any preceding rule is concerned.

To understand this, it must be recollected that the grammar of *Paninis* is divided into eight Lectures (*adkydya*), each Lecture into four chapters (*pada*), and each chapter into a number of succinct Aphorisms (*sutra*). When the correct formation of a word is to be ascertained by the rules of this grammar, each sutra is con-

coived to present itself, or to be found (prápta,) when an occasion for its operation occurs. Now in the case of *kara ika* (No. 38), an eccasion for the operation of No. 35 occurs, because no consonant intervenes between the *a* and *i*. But the elision of the intervening consonant (y) was the effect of a rule (No. 38) which stands as the mineteenth aphorism in the third chapter of *Pánini's* eighth Lecture; and therefore, so far as rule No. 35 is concerned, which is the eighty-seventh aphorism of the first chapter of the sixth Lecture, the elision is as if it had never taken effect. Thus we have epticoally have *ika* or *karayika* "to Hari here", and so also visions ika or visionavika "Oh Vishnu! here".

### रहिरादेष् । १ । १ । १ ।

ष्यदेव वृद्धिषंत्र: स्यात् ।

No. 40—Let LONG  $\measuredangle$  (No. 34), and  $\blacksquare$  and  $\blacksquare$ , be called VRID-DEL

### रबिरेचि । हा १ । ८८ ।

भादेभि परे दृद्धिरेकादेश: स्यात् । गुवापवाद: । कृष्वेकत्वम् । बहुीप: । देवेश्वयम् । कृष्वात्कस्टाम् ।

No. 41-WHEN ECH FOLLOWS a, let VRIDDHI be the single mbstitute for both.

This is a contradiction (apaváda), of the rule No. 35, which directs gauge to be substituted in such a case. This rule takes effect, to the limitation of No. 35, because the latter has still a sphere left for its operation; whereas if No 35 were always to take effect, the operation of the present rule would always be forestalled. Such a rule as the present is tantamount to an exception to a more general rule. The Sanskrit Grammar acknowledges no irregularity, or exception to a rule,—holding that a word which differs from all others of its class is " oui juris", and must have a rule of its own. (No. 32).

Thus we have krishna + skatwam = krishnaikatwam "onences with Krishna", gangd + ogka = gangaugha " the torrent of the Ganges", dows + aiwaryam = dovaiiwaryam " the divinity of a God", krishna + authan/kyam = krishnauthan/kyam " a longing after Krishna."

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### रत्येधत्यू रुसु । हु । १ । ८८ ।

भवर्षादेचाद्योरेत्येथत्योद्घठि च परे वृद्धिरेकादेशः स्यात्। ठपैति। ठपैधते । प्रष्टाेद्दः । यवाद्योः क्रिम्। ठपेतः । मा भवान् ग्रेदिधत् ।

No. 42.—WHEN the verbs ETI and EDHATI, in those forms which begin with eck, FOLLOW G, AND when the substitute UTH (No. 282) follows it, let widdhi be the single substitute of the concurring vowels.

This rule limits No. 51, which had previously limited No. 35.

Hence we have upa + eti = upaiti "he comes near", and ups + edhate = upaidhate "it increases." In the example prashthauhak (the accusative or second case plural of prashthaudh " a young steer training for the plough"), the elements prashtha with and sas are (by Nos. 137, 156, 185, 282, 281, 5, and 283) brought to the form prashtha what, to which the present rule applies, the result being prashthauhak.

Why do we say (of the verbs eti and edhati) "in those forms which begin with ech ?" Because other parts of these verbs, not beginning with ech, are not affected by this rule. Example: upa+ita=upeta "approached"—(No. 35); má bhaván predidhat =pra+ididhat, "Let not your honour promote".

### श्रधादू दिन्याम्पसंखानम् । अधौदिषी सेना ।

No. 43.—" IT MAY BE ADDED that the substitution of vriddhi takes place also (No. 42) and not that of guna, WHEN OHINI POL-LOWS ANSHA." Thus akeha+whini=akehauhini" an army."

प्रादू होठोठ्येबेच्येबु । प्राह: । प्रोठ: । प्रीठि: । प्रेब: । प्रेच: ।

No. 44.—"And the substitution of vriddhi takes place also (No. 42) WHEN PRA is FOLLOWED BY UHA UPHI ESHA and ESHYA. Thus pra+sha=prauka "a good argument," pra+shka=praukha "proud," pra+ski=praukhi " audacity," pra+sha=praisha. "sending," pra+eskya=praishya " a servant."

### ्रते च तृतीयाखमाचे । सुखेन चतः सुवातः । तृतीयेति किम् । परमर्तः ।

No. 45.—"AND IF SHORT &I FOLLOW *a* IN A COMPOUND WORD the first member of WHICH HAS the sense of THE THIRD or instrumental CASE."—Example: sukka+rita=sukhárta "affected byjoy." (Nos. 37 and 73.)—Why (do we say) "which has (the sense of) the third (or instrumental case)?" Because otherwise, as in the compound parama+rita=paramasta "last-gone," this rule does not apply.

प्रवत्यत्तरखम्यसवस्रगार्वदयानामृये । प्रार्थम् । धत्सतरार्यम् । इत्यादि ।

No. 46.—" And WHEN BINA ('a debt') FOLLOWS PRA VATSA-TARA KAMBALA VASANA BINA and DASA." Thus prárna "principal debt," watsatarárna "debt of a steer," kambalárna "debt of a blanket," wasanárna "debt of a cloth," rinárna "debt of a debt, compound interest," Dašárná "the river Dosaron or Dosarene" (No. 1361).

### खपसर्माः कियायागे । १ । ४ । ५८ ।

#### प्रदय: क्रियायोगे ठपसर्गतंचा: स्य: ।

No. 47.-Lot pra, &c. (No. 48) WHEN PREFIXED TO A VERB be termed upasargas.

ा वरा । भाषासम् । भाषु । भाषा । निस् । निर् । दुस् । दुद्दा बि । भाष्ट् । नि । भाषि । भाषि । भारि । सु । ठद् । भामि । प्रति । परि । ठप । ग्रते प्रादय: ।

No. 48.—By "PRA &C" we mean THE FOLLOWING particlespre "before," part "opposite," apa "off," sam "with," anu "after," swa "down," nis or nir "out," dus or dur "ill," vi "apart," du "as far as," ni "within," adhi "over," api "verily," eti "beyond," su "well," ut "up," abhi "opposite," prati "back agaia," part "around," upa " next to."

## मूबाद्वा भातवः । १। ३। १।

क्रियायाविने भ्यादये। धातुर्वयाः स्य: ।

No. 49.—Let verbal roots BHU "be" VA "blow" and THE LIKE be called DHATU.

### उपसगाइति धाता। हु। १। ८१। भवर्यान्तादुपर्यगदुकारादे। धाता वरे वृद्धिरेकादेश: स्यान् ।

#### प्रार्ख्यति ।

No. 50—WHEN A DEÁTU (No. 49) BEGINNING WITH PI FOLLOWS AN UPASARGA (No. 47) ending in a or á, let vriddhi be the single substitute for both. Thus pra+richchhati=prárchchhati "he goes on rapidly."

### रङि पररूपम्। ६। १। ८४।

मादुपसगादेखादी धाती परहपमेकादेश: स्यात्। प्रेषते। उपार्बति।

No. 51.—WHEN a dhátu BEGINNING WITH EN FOLLOWS an upasarga ending in a or á, let the single substitute for both be THE FORM OF THE SUBSEQUENT vowel. Thus pra+ejats=prejats "be trembles," upa+oshati=uposhati "be sprinkles."

### अचेारन्त्यादि टि।१।१।६४।

#### षचां मध्ये येाउन्त्य: स भादियस्य तट्टिसंचं स्यात् ।

No. 52.—Let the final portion of a word, BEGINNING WITH THE LAST OF THE VOWELS in the word, be called TI.

शबन्ध्वादिषु परहुपं घाच्यम् । तच्च टे: । शबन्धः । बर्षन्धः । मनीषा । लाङ्गलीषा । षाकुतिगखेाऽयम् । मातर्वे : ।

No. 53.—" It SHOULD BE STATED that THE FORM OF THE SUBSEQUENT vowel takes the place of both in SAKANDHU &c.

Thus saka + andhu = sakandhu "a sort of potherb," karka + andhu = karkandhu "the jujube," lángala + isha = lángalisha "the handle of a plough," márta + ansa = mártansa "the sun," manas + ishá = manishá "intellect."

This is a class of compound words, the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form, a posteriori, and is not discoverable by any consideration of its constituent parts a priori.

## দ্বাদাক্টাম । হু। १। ১५।

#### बेमि पाहि पात् परहुपमेकादेश: स्यात्। शिवायोंनम: । शिवेहि।

No. 54.—AND WHEN the mystic syllable OM, OR the upasarga if (No. 47.) follows a or d, let the single substitute be the form of the subsequent.

Example: Šivéya + om + namak = Šivéyoninamak "adoration to Éva!"; Šiva + é + iki = Šiveki "oh Šiva, come." (Nos. 5, 55, and 35.)

## भाषाः सबर्वे दीर्घः । इ। १। १०१।

**चतः स्वयं**ऽचि परे पूर्वपरयार्दीर्घं यकादेशः स्यात् । देत्यारिः । बीशः । विष्युदयः । द्वानुकारः ।

No. 55.-WHEN A HOMOGENEOUS VOWEL FOLLOWS AK, let the corresponding LONG vowel be the substitute for both.

Example, daitya+ari=daityári, "a foe of the demons," (a name of Vishyu), éri+léa=ériéa, "the lord of Śri," Vishyu+ udeys=Vishyidaya "the rise of Vishyu," kotri+lrikára=kotrihárs "the letter lri of the officiating priest." (No. 16.)

### रुः पदानादति । ६ । १ । १ • ८ । स्वानग्रदेखेऽति परे पूर्वद्वपमेकादेशः स्यात । इरेऽव । विष्योऽव ।

No. 56.—AFTER ER FINAL IN A PADA (No. 20) IF SHORT A mense, let the single substitute for both be the form of the precedent rewel.

Example: have + ava = hardva "Oh Hari !--off;" vishno + eve=vishno'va "Oh Vishnu! off--". A character termed arddhildfore, or "half the letter a," is generally written in the place of the letter thus elided, as we write an apostrophe in some analogous cases.

## सर्वं विभाषा गीः । ह । १ । १२२।

सेने के बिहनाला गारति वा प्रकृतिमावः पदान्ते। गा पर्यम्। बेप्रवम् । बहनाला बिम् । विषम्वयम् । पदान्ते किम् । गो: ।

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NO. 57.—EVERYWHERE, both in secular and sacred writing, THE ORIGINAL FORM OF the word GO ("a cow"), being a pada ending in EN, may be optionally retained before a.

Example: Ga + agram = go agram or go'gram, "a multitudeof cows." Why ending in on 1" Because the word go, at the endof the compound word*chitragu*("having a brindled cow,") where,in the neuter, it ends in u (Nos. 269 and 275), 'has not the optionof remaining unchanged. So*chitragu*+ agram = chitragroagram "amultitude of brindled cows," (No. 21.) Why " being a pada so ending 7' Because, though it end in on, the rule does not apply unlessthe word go be a pada (No. 20), so that, in forming the ablative orfifth case, (by Nos. 137, 155, 36, 124, and 111,) we have <math>go + ak =gok (by No. 198).

## श्चनेकाख् शित् सर्वस्य।१।१।५५।

#### दति प्राप्ने।

No. 58.—Let a substitute CONSISTING OF MORE THAN ONE LETTER, OF CONTAINING AN INDICATORY PALATAL S, take the place OF THE WHOLE of the original expression.

### ं िन्च।१।१।५३।

#### ङिदनेकालप्यन्त्यस्येष स्यात् ।

No. 59.—AND let THAT WHICH HAS AN INDICATORY #, even though it consist of more than one letter, take the place of the final letter only of the original expression.

### खवङ् स्फोटायनस्य । ६ । १ । १२३ ।

पदान्ते यडन्तस्य गोरवङ् वाऽचि । गेऽयम् । गवायम् । पदान्ते किम । गवि ।

No. 60.—According to the opinion OF SPHOTÁYANA, AVAR may be the substitute of go at the end of a pada ending in on if ack follow.

Thus we may have go + agram = gaodgram "a multitude of cows, " (Nos. 59, 5, and 55) as well as go'gram (No. 57). Why

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

# इस्ट्रे **च । इ** । १ । १२४ । नेरवङ् स्यादिन्द्रे । गवेन्द्र: ।

No. 61.—AND IF the word INDRA FOLLOW, let avan (No. 60) to the substitute of go. Thus go+indra=gavendra "lord of kine"—(a name of Kriskya.)

### इरायुते बाटा शाटका

#### द्रुरात् संबोधने वाक्यस्य टे: प्रता वा ।

No. 62.—AND IN CALLING to a person FROM A DISTANCE, the substitution of the prolated modification (No. 9) of the fi (No. 52) is optional.

# युतप्रयद्या चाचि नित्यम्। इ। १। १२५।

स्तेऽचि प्रकृत्या स्य: । चागच्छ कृष्य ३ चन गेश्चरति । -

No. 63.—Lot PROLATED (No. 9) AND EXCEPTED (No. 64) rewels, WHEN ACH FOLLOWS, INVARIABLY remain unaltered.

Example: égachekka kriskyé atra gausekarati (Come Krishys / the cow is feeding here.")

# ईट्ट्रेड्रिय्यमं प्ररक्षम्। १। १। १११।

र्षद्वदेदनां द्विषचनं प्रगृष्टां स्यात् । इरी यताे । विष्यू रमाे । बहुं चम् ।

No. 64.—Lot A DUAL case-affix (No. 142) ENDING in LONG i, 6, OR E, be PRACELINYA (No. 63).

Example : harf stau " these two Haris," vishni imau " these two Vishnus," gange and " these two rivers Ganges.

### बद्सा मात्। १। १। १२।

प्राम् परावीदूते। प्रगुद्धो स्त: । पमी र्षया: । रामकृष्यावमू प्रयते । माल् विस् । प्रमुचेऽप ।

No. 65.—Let i and i coming AFTER the M OF the words ADAS (No. 386) be pragrikya (No. 63).

Example: amí iádh "those lords," Rámakrishnávamá ásáts "Ráma and Krishna, those two are present."—Why do we say "after the mi" Because in the example amuks + atra=amuks tra 'those here," the e, preceded not by m but by the k of akach (No 1321), is not pragrihya, which it would have been, by the influence of No. 64, which includes e as well as f and s, and from which the word "dual" is not supplied here, else this rule would be useless.

### चादयाऽसच्चे। १। ४। ५७।

### मद्रव्यार्थाश्चादये। निपाला: स्यु: ।

No. 66.—Let CHA &c, NOT BIGNIFYING SUBSTANCES (dravya,) be called nipátas.

#### प्राद्यः । १ । ४ । ५८ ।

#### যনিऽपि तथा।

No. 67.-And so let PRA &c. (Nos 48 and 66.)

#### নিদান एকাজনাক্ । १ । १ । १४।

एकोऽच् निपात पाङ्वर्च: प्रगुद्य: । इ इन्द्र: । ठ ठमेश: । वा-क्यस्मरययोरहित् । पा एवं नुमन्यसे । पा एवं किल तत् । पन्यप हित् । ईषदुष्यम् । प्रोष्यम् ।

No. 68.—Let ANY NIPÁTA (No. 66.) CONSISTING OF A SINGLE VOWEL WITH THE EXCEPTION OF the nipáta Aú, be pragridya (No 64).

Example: i indra "oh Indra !," u umeśa "oh lord of Umá !" The nipáta á, as an interjection either making no particular difference in the sense of the sentence or else indicating reminiscence, has no indicatory n, and therefore is not subject to the exception enjoined above. Example, á evanue manyass "Now thou thinkest so, not having always thought so;" á evan kila tat "Ah !--now I recollect---it is just so." Elsewhere, that is to say when it implies diminution, the á has an indicatory n, and

23

is the subject of the exception above enjoined. Example, 6n+ ushpam = oshpam "a little warm." (Nos 5 and 35).--

### चात् । १ । १ । १५।

### बेदन्तो निपाल: प्रमुद्दा: । पद्दी देशा: ।

No. 69.- A nipáta ending in o is pragrikya (No. 64.)

Example : aho iddh "Ho lords!"

# संयुद्धी श्रावच्यस्वेतावनार्षे । १ । १ । १ हा

संबुद्धिनिमित्तव चेलारो वा प्रगृष्टोऽवैदिव रती परे। विष्णो रति । विष्यविति ।

No. 70.—In deference to the opinion OF ŚAKALYA let O IN THE VOCATIVE SINGULAR WHEN FOLLOWED BY the word ITI, NOT IN THE VEDA, be optionally pragrikya (No. 64.) So we may have either vishno iti by this rule, or vishnaviti by No. 29, or vishna iti by the further operation of the optional rule No. 38. "'Oh Vishps!' thus &o."

### सब खने। बे। वा। ८। इ। इइ।

#### मय: परस्योखों वे। वाऽचि । बिम्युत्तम् । बिमु उक्तम् ।

No. 71.—Instead of the affix UR, (that is to say the indeclinable affix u.) AFTER the pratydhóra MAY. if ack follow, there is OFTOMALLY V. Example, kim+u+uklam=kimouklam "whether mid," or bimu uklam (No. 68).

# इयोऽसवर्ये जावस्यस इखय। ह। १। १२७।

स्दानन इको इस्य। वा स्पुरस्वर्वेऽपि । इस्वविधिसामध्यांत्र स्वर्सिय:। पत्नि पप । फ्लपप । पदान्ता इति किस् । गोयाँ।

No. 72.—And, in deference to the opinion OF SAKALYA, WHEN A HEFEBOGENEOUS vowel FOLLOWS, let there be THE SHORT instead OF IK at the end of a pada.

As this injunction of shortening must not be an entirely abortive rule, the vowels shall not undergo a further change (as No. 21 would otherwise cause them to do). Example, chakri+atra=

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chakri atra "the discus-armed Vishnu here." On the alternative of not shortening the vowel, we have chakri + atra = chakryatra (by No. 21). Why "at the end of a pada"? In the example gauge + au = gauryau "two goddesses Gaurí," there is no option (No. 21) the word ending in f not being a pada. (From No. 20 we learn what constitutes a pada, but how to ascertain that a word is a pada, when the characteristic there referred to, as it sometimes happens, has no visible representative in the word itself, we must be content to loarn further on. In the meantime we have to bear in mind whether any particular, rule refers to a pada only, or also to other forms of speech.)

# छचेा रहाभ्यां हे।८।४।४६।

भवः पराभ्यां रेफहकाराभ्यां परस्य यरो हे वा स्तः । गाय्या ।

No. 73 .- Of yar, that is to say, of all the consonants except AG, AFTER the letters RA OF HA FOLLOWING ACH, REDUPLICATION is optional. Hence we may write gauryyau or gauryau "two goddesses Gaurí."

#### न समासे । वाप्यस्व: ।

No. 74.-The option of shortening (No. 72) does NOT hold IN A COMPOUND word. Example, vápí+aśwa=vápyaśwa "a horse that can walk on water," where the application of No. 21 is imperative

इटत्यकः । ह् । १ । १२८। चति परे पदन्ता चकः प्राम्बद्धा । ब्रह्म चविः । ब्रह्मविः । पदान्ता: किम् । पार्च्छत् ।

No. 75.-AK (that is to say, a or d in addition to the other vowels in No. 72) final in a pada may optionally take the short substitute as stated above (No. 74) WHEN short RI FOLLOWS. Example. brahmá+rishi=brahmarishi or brahmarshi "s divine saint." (Nos. 35 and 87) .- Why "final in a pada ! Because, to the word árchchhat "he was going," where the d is not final in a pada (being an augment derived from No. 478) the option of this rule does not extend; so we have a+riokokhat=arokokhat by No. 218. We now proceed to





THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

THE CONJUNCTION OF CONSONANTS.

### स्ताः खुना खुः । ८ । ४ । ४ • ।

स्कारतवर्गया: यकारचवर्गाभ्यां योगे यकारचवर्गा स्त: । रामच्छेते । रामच्चिनोति । सन्नित् । याङ्गिञ्चय ।

No. 76.—In the room OF SA AND TU (that is to say, these five dentals to the de dha na, No. 17) when they come in contact WITH \$A AND CHU, (that is say, these five palatals che chha ja jhu nu), there are \$A AND THE PALATALS." Example, rémas+ésts=rématiets "Réma sleeps," rémas+chinoti=rémaschinoti "Réma collecte," sad+chit=sachchit "pure reason," (No. 90,) sárrigin +jaya=śárráginjaya, "Oh Vishnu be thou victorious."

#### मात्। ८ 18 1881

#### धात क्रस्मोत्तं मा विक्तः । प्रकाः ।

No. 77.—This (No. 76) is not said of a dental which comes AFTER SA. Example, in  $vi \neq na = vi \neq na$  "lustre,"  $pra \neq na =$ praims " a question," no alteration takes place.

#### इना हः ।८ । ४ । ४१ ।

धनो: हुना योगे हु:। रामण्यष्ठ:। रामष्ठीवते। पेष्ठा। तट्टी-द्या। चक्रिस्टीवचे।

No. 78.—In the room of sa and tu (No. 76) when they come IN CONTACT WITH SHA and TU, (that is to say, the cerebrals fa fha is the ga), there are sha and tu, (that is to say, there is a cerebral substitute).—Example, rámas+shashfha=rámashshashfha "Ráms sixth," rámas+fikats=rámashfikats "Ráma stands," pesh+tá =peshfá "a grinder," tad+fiká=taffiká "a comment on that" (Na. 90), chakrin+thaukass=chakrinthaukass "Oh discus-armed! thus goest."

### न पदानाट्टीरनाम्।८।४।४२।

स्दान्ताट्टवर्मात् परस्यानामः स्तोः हुर्ने स्यात्। वट् चन्तः। वट् ते । बदानग्रत् विम् वैद्वे । टेाः किम् । बर्षिष्ठमम् ।

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No. 79.—AFTER TU (No. 78) FINAL IN  $\land$  PADA the change of a dental to a cerebral, EXCEPT in the case of the affix  $H \land H$ , shall not take place.

Example: shad + santa = shafsanta "six good,"—(No. 90), shaf +te = shufts "they six,"—Why "final in a pada f" Compare id + te = iffs "he praises," where it is not so. Why only, "after fu i" Because the cerebral sha is not included. Example: sarpisk + tama = sarpishtama " most excellent clarified butter."

भनाम्तवतिनगरीयामिति वाच्यम् । षख्वाम् । षख्ववति: षण्यगर्य: ।

No. 80.—" IT SHOULD BE STATED that NAVATI and NAGARÍ as well as NÁM are NOT prevented by No. 79 from undergoing the cerebral change.

Example, shad + nám = shannám "of six," shad + narati = shannavuti "ninety six," shad + nagaryah = shannagaryah "six cities," whose names are feminine.

### ताः षि । ८ । ४ । ४३ ।

#### न इत्वम् । सन्बष्ठः ।

No. 81.—In the room OF TU (No. 76) there is not a cerebral substitute WHEN SHA FOLLOWS. Example, sun+shash/ha=san-shash/ha "being sixth".

### क्तलां जभाइनते । ८ । २ । ३८ ।

#### पदान्ते मलां चश्च: स्य: । धागीश: ।

No. 82.—In the room of JHAL, (that is to say, of any consonant except a semi-vowel or a nasal), let there he JAS, (that is to say, a soft unaspirated consonant) AT THE END of a puda.

Example: vák + isa = vágisu "the god of speech," a name of Vrikaspati.

# यरेाऽनुनासिकेऽनुनासिकी वा। ८। ४। ४५।



बर: पदान्तस्यानुनासिके परेऽनुनासिके। वा स्यात् । एत-न्युरारि: । स्तद्युरारि: ।

No. 83.—In the room OF YAR final in a pada, WHEN A NASAL FOLLOWS, there may be OPTIONALLY A NASAL.

Example : etad + murári = etanmurári or etadmurári " that Viskyu."

#### प्रत्यये माषायां नित्यम् । तन्माषम् । चिन्मयम् ।

No. 84.—" WHEN it is A PRATYAYA (No. 139) that FOLLOWS IN SECULAR LANGUAGE, the preceding rule ( No. 83) is ABSOLUTE."

Example: tat + mátram = tanmátram "merely that," "a primary element," chit + mayam = chinmayam "formed of intellect."

# तेर्षि । ८ । ४ । इ • ।

### परप्वर्बः । तत्न्यः । विद्वार्लेलिश्वति । नम्यानुनासिको सः ।

No. 85.—In the room OF TU (No. 76) WHEN the letter LA FOL-LOWS, one homogeneous with the latter is substituted.

Example: tat + laya = tallaya "its destruction." The la substitated for na is a nasal la (No. 17). This is sometimes indicated by writing over it the mark chandra-windu as in vidwin + likhati = vidwillikhati " the learned man writes."

# खदः खाक्तमोाः पूर्वस्व । ८ । ४ । हृ१ । ठदः परयाः स्वास्तम्भोः पूर्वसवर्षः ।

No. 86.—AFTER UD, in the room OF the words STHA AND STANDERA, the substitute is a letter belonging to the class OF THE PRIOR.

Thus, suppose we have to put together ud+stkinam:--the aphorism, without the gloss, exhibits to us the word ud in the ablative or fifth case. We must ascertain from another rule what is the special import of the fifth case here, as we did with respect to the locative or seventh case in No. 21. The maxim of interpretation (parishticht) here follows.

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# तत्यादित्युत्तरस्य । १ । १ । ६७। पञ्चमीनिर्देशेन क्रियमायं कार्यं वर्षान्तरेषाव्यर्वाहृतस्य परस्य

चयम् ।

No. 87.—An operation caused BY the exhibition of a term in THE ablative or FIFTH CASE, shall be understood to enjoin the substitution of something in the room OF THAT WHICH immediately FOLLOWS the word denoted by the term.

Therefore the substitution of the letter d enjoined by No. 86 is to be in the room of the words *sth4* and *stambha*. This again is qualified (as No. 26 by No. 27) by the following maxim.

# ्ञादेः परस्य । १ । १ । १ ४ । परस्य यद्विहितं तत् तस्यादेबाध्यम् । इति सस्य घ: ।

No. 88.—That which is enjoined to come in the room OF WHAT FOLLOWS is to be understood as coming in the room only OF THE FIRST letter thereof.

Therefore, in the example ud + sthánam (No. 86) a dental letter is to be substituted for the s; and the dental which, like s, has the characters of *vivára* and *maháprána* (No. 16), that is to say which is both hard and aspirated—viz th—is the proper letter of the set. (No. 23). Thus we have ud + ththánam, which comes within the scope of the next rule.

# भारो भारि सवर्षे । ८ । ४ । ह्यू । इल: परस्य मरो वा लेप: सवर्षे मरि ।

No. 89.—There is optionally elision OF JHAR, preceded by a consonant, WHEN A HOMOGENEOUS JHAR FOLLOWS.

Thus we may have ud + thánam as well as ud + ththánam, to each of which the following rule applies.

### बरि च। ८। ४। ५५।

बरि मलां चर: स्यु: । इत्युदेा दस्य त: । उत्यानम् । उत्तम्भनम् ।

No. 90.—AND WHEN KHAR FOLLOWS, let there be char in the room of jhal. Therefore, in the example in No. 89, the soft d is charged to the hard t, and we have utthánam or utthtánam "uprising;" and so (No. 86) by the same process, uttambhanam "upholding."

# सबी ऐाज्यतरस्याम् । ८ । ४ । ६२ । मय: परस्य इस्य बा पूर्वचवर्षः । नादस्य घोषस्य संवारस्य म-इग्राबस्य तादुशे वर्गचतुर्थः । वाग्धरिः । वागुइरिः ।

No. 91.—In the room OF the letter HA, AFTER JHAY, there is OFTIOMALLY a letter homogeneous with the prior.

The fourth letter of each class (that is to say, the soft aspirate) is the suitable substitute for ka (No. 16). Thus vdg + kari may be written vdgghari "eloquent"——"a lion in discourse."

## व्यम्प्रोऽटि।⊏।४।६्३। म्रय: परस्य चस्य द्वे। वाऽटि। तद् शिव इत्यद दस्य चुत्वेन म्रजरे कृते यरि चेति जकारस्य चकार:। तच्छिव:। तद्शिव:।

No. 92.—In the room OF the palatal \$A preceded by jhuy, there is optionally the letter CHHA WHEN AT FOLLOWS.

**Example:** tad + sive, by this rule, optionally becomes tad + chlices, and then, by Nos. 76 and 90, tachchhive; on the other alternetive (by Nos. 76 and 90), it becomes tachsive "that Sive."

#### इत्वममीति वाच्यम् । तच्छ्लोकेन ।

No. 93.—IT SHOUID BE STATED that the foregoing rule applies not merely when af follows but WHEN AM (a more comprehensive pretythéra) FOLLOWS. Thus we have tad + éloksna=tuchchhlokena "by that couplet," where the é is followed by L

### माः जुखारः । ८ । ३ । २३ । मान्तस्य पदस्यानुस्वारो इलि । इरि बन्दे ।

No. 94.—In the room of the letter M final in a pada (or, as the gloss, trusting to No. 27, words it, "in the place of a pada which ends in m,") there is AMUSWÁRA, when a consonant follows.

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

Example : harim + vande = harinvande "I salute Viskyu"

### नथापदान्तस्य भत्ति। ८। ३।२४।

नस्य मस्य वापदान्तस्य मल्यनुस्वारः । यर्थासि । चात्नंस्यते ।

No. 95.—AND also in the room OF the letter NA and ma NOT FINAL IN A PADA, WHEN JHAL FOLLOWS, there is anusoura.

Example : yaśán + si = yaśánisi "glories ;" ákram + syate = ákranisyate, "ho will subdue."

### **श्र**नुखारस्य ययि परसवर्षः । ८ । ४ । ५८ ।

#### यान्त: ।

No. 96.—In the room OF ANUSWARA, WHEN YAY FOLLOWS, a letter HOMOGENEOUS WITH THE LATTER is substituted.

Example : śdni+ta=śánta "quiet."

#### वा पदान्तस्य । ८ । ४ । ५८ ।

#### त्वङ्करोषि । त्वं करोषि ।

No. 97.—In the room OF anusvára FINAL IN A PADA, the substitution (enjoined by No. 96) is OPTIONAL

Example : twańkarochi or twań karochi " thou doest."

# मा राजि समः को। ८। ३। २५।

# क्विबन्ते राचते। परे समे। मस्य म यव स्थात् । सम्राट् ।

No. 98.—Let the letter M itself be in the room OF the m of the particle SAM (No. 48) WHEN the word BAJ FOLLOWS, ENDING IN the technical affix KWIP (No. 855).

Example: sam + ráf = samráf "a great king."

# रे मपरे वा। ८। इ। २६।

मपरे इकारे परे मस्य मेा वा । किम्झलयति । किं झलयति ।

No. 99.-WHEN the letter H FOLLOWS, being itself FOLLOWED BY M, the substitute for a preceding m is optionally m itself.

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THE LAGHU KAUNUDÍ:

Example, kimhmalayati or, by No. 94, kini hmalayati "what does he cause to shake ?"

# अधिवलपरे यवला वा । किंग्दाः । किंद्राः । किंद्रुलयति किंद्रुलयति । किल्ँह्रादयति । किंद्रादयति ।

No. 100.—"WHEN the letter & follows, being itself FOLLOW ED BY the letters Y, V, or L, the substitute for a preceding m is op tionally Y, V, or L." (No. 30). Example, kiykyak or, by No. 94, kin kyak "what does it matter about yesterday ?" kivkwalayati or kin hualayati "what does he cause to shake?" kilkládayati or kin hlá dayati "what gladdens ?"

### नपरे नः । ८ । ३ । २७।

### मपरे इखारे मस्य ने। या । खिन्हूते । खिं हूते ।

No. 101.-WHEN the letter & follows, being itself FOLLOWEL BY the letter M, the substitute for a preceding m, is optionally M.

Example, kinknute, or, substituting anusvaira, (No. 94) kin knute "what withholds ?"

# डः सि घुट् । ८। इ। २८।

#### दात् परस्य सस्य धुद्धा ।

No. 102.—DEUT is optionally the augment (dgama) or the dentals WHEN IT FOLLOWS the cerebral P,—as in the example shat example a state "being six." A question here arises as to where the augment is to be placed,—with reference to which we find the follawing direction.

## भाषनी टकिते। १।१।४६। टिक्किते यस्योक्ते तस्य क्रमादादान्ते। स्त: । षट् सन्त: । षट् त्वन्त: ।

No. 103.—Of whatsoever the augments enunciated are distinguished by an INDICATORY 7 OR E, they PRECEDE OR FOLLOW if accordingly. The augment of e, enunciated in No. 102, is distinguished by an indicatory ( (No. 5); the augment is therefore to preA SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

cede the s. The *t* is elided by Nos. 5 and 7, and the vowel by Nos. 36 and 7, and, the *dk* being changed to *t* by No. 90, we get shaffsantah, or, without the augment (No. 102), shafsantak " being six."

## ङ्गोः कुक् टुक् भरि।८।३।२८।

धा स्त: । प्रार्ट् पष्ट: । प्राह्म : । सुगया पष्ट: । सुगयाट् पप्ट: । No. 104-OF NA AND NA respectively, WHEN SAR FOLLOWS, there are optionally the augments KUK and TUK. The indicatory k shows that the augment follows the letter (No. 103). Example, prán, shushiha or pránikshashiha "sixth anterior," sugan shashtha or suyanishashiha "sixth numerator."

#### नय।८।३।३•।

#### मान्ताल् परस्य सस्य धुड्डा । सन् न्सः । सन् सः ।

No. 105.—AND of the dental s, AFTER WHAT ENDS IN N, the augment dhuf (No. 102) is optional.

Example, san teak or san sak "he being."

### शि तुक्। ८। इ। इ१।

पदान्तस्य मस्य शे परे तुम्बा । बङच्छम्मु: । बज्द्रम्भु: । बञ्जश्रम्भु: । बज्रशम्मु: ।

No. 106.—Of n final in a pada there is optionally the augment TUK, WHEN the palatal  $\delta$  FOLLOWS. Example,  $\epsilon_{an+\ell+\delta am-bhu=sanchchhambu}$  (Nos. 92 and 76), which, by the optional elision of the ch (No. 89) may become sanchhambu ("the good Sambhu, or Śiva"). Sunchéambhu (No. 92). Without the augment, we have sanéambhu by No. 76.

### कमा इखादचि कमुण्नित्यम्।८।३।३२।

इस्वात् परो ये। रूम् तदन्तं यत् पदं तस्मात् परस्याचे। नित्वं हमुट् स्यात् । प्रत्यङ्घात्मा । सुगक्यीध: । सन्नच्युत: ।

No. 107.-WHEN A VOWEL comes AFTER a pade ending in MAM preceded by a short vowel, the augment MAMUT shall INVA-RIABLY be applied.

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The name of this augment is derived from the *pratyáhára* sion, so that (by No. 30) it is understood to imply the reduplication of the nasal.

Example, pratyan + átmá=pratyan nátmá "soul evidently existent", sugan + ísa=sugan nísa "the lord of an excellent class," son + achyuta=sannachyuta "existing Vishnu".

### समः सुटि । ८ । ३ । ५ ।

#### समा र: सुटि।

No. 106.-In place of the particle SAM, WHEN SUT FOLLOWS, there is TH.

For example, having got sam + suf + karttá, this rule, after the indicatory letters (by Nos. 36 and 7) have been elided, gives sar + s + karttá.

# अचानुनासिकः पूर्वस्व तु वा। ८। १। २।

### चय सम्बरवे रो: पूर्वस्यानुनासिको वा ।

No. 109.—BUT HERE, in the division of the grammar where rm is the subject of discussion, THE MASAL FORM is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF WHAT FRECEDES TM.

Thus, in the example under rule No. 108, the *a* of *sar* is optionally nassl, and this may be indicated by the mark *chandra*vindes (No. 85).

# भनुनासिषात् परोऽनुखारः । ८। ३। ४। भनुनासिसं विद्याय रोः पूर्वस्मात् परोऽनुस्वारागमः ।

No. 110.—AFTER what precedes 74, if we omit to substitute THE MASAL (of which the option is afforded by No. 109) ANUSWARA shall be the augment.

Thus, in the example under No. 108, if we do not substitute the mean by No. 109, we must write an use of a sa an augment.

# **बर्वसानवार्विसर्वनीयः । ८ । ३ । १५ ।** बर्यवयाने व पदान्तस्य रस्य विसर्गः ।



No. 111.—Instead of the letter r final in a pada, there is VI-SABGA, WHEN KHAR FOLLOWS OB when there is A PAUSE (No. 144).

So the r in the example under No. 108 is changed to silent k; thus sanh+s+karttd.

# सम्पङ्घानां से। वत्तव्य: । सॅंस्स्कर्ता । संस्स्कर्ता ।

No. 112.—"Instead OF SAM (No. 108) and also of the words PUM and KAN, the substitution of s (for visarya by No. 122) SHOULD BE STATED to be invariable (to the exclusion of the optional retainment of visarya suggested by No. 123)."

Thus the example under No. 108 becomes caneskartiá (" one who completes"), the *n* representing either the sign of nasslity (No. 109) or anusvára (No. 110).

# पुमः खय्यम्परे । ८। ३। ६।

### भम्परे खयि पुमा हः । पुँस्कोकिलः । पुंस्कोकिलः ।

No. 113.—Instead OF the word PUM, WHEN KHAY FOLLOWED BY AM FOLLOWS it, there is ru.

Example, pum + kokila = punskokila "a male cuckoo", where the n represents either the sign of nasality (No. 109) or anuscours (No. 110). See also Nos. 111 and 112.

#### नम्ब्यप्रधान्।८।३।७।

#### षमुपरे छवि नान्तस्य पदस्य हः ।

No. 114,—Instead OF N final in a pada, EXCEPTING the N in the word PRASAN, WHEN CHHAV FOLLOWS, followed by an, there shall be ru.

For example, chakrin + tráyaswa—here n is final in a pada, and chhav(t) follows, followed by am(r); hence the n becomes r, which by No. 111, becomes visarga before a hard consonant, he preceding vowel being either nasal, according to No. 109, or ollowed by anusoára, according to No. 110.

# विसर्जनीयस्य सः । ८ । इ । ३४ । '

बरि । इत्रिंस्त्रायस्व । इत्रिंस्त्रायस्व । भग्रधान् किम् । प्रधान् तनेक्ति । पदस्येति क्रिम । इन्ति ।

No. 115 .- Instead OF VISARGA, let there be the letter S, when khar (a hard consonant) follows. By this rule, in addition to No. 114, chakrin + tráyaswa becomes chakrinstráyaswa "Oh discusarmed! preserve", where the n represents either the nasal (No. 109) or enumers (No. 110). Why did we say, in No. 114, "excepting the n in the word praisin !" Because that rule does not apply to such an instance as praidn tanoti "the quiet man spreads." And why "final in a pada !" Because it does not apply to such a case as han + ti = hanti "he kills," where han is not a pada.

#### नन् पे।८।३।१•।

न्नित्यस्य हवा थे।

No. 116.-Instead OF the n of the word NRIN, WHEN the letter POLLOWS, there is optionally ru.

कुद्वीः ×क×पी च।८।३।३७। बबर्वे पवर्वे च विसर्गस्य ×क×पे। स्तः । चाडिसगे: 1 मुं 🗙 बहि । मुं 🗙 पहि । मुं: पहि । मुं: पहि । नुन् पहि ।

No. 117 .- AND also WHEN A consonant of the GUTTURAL class OR of the LABIAL class FOLLOWS, there are, instead of visarya, optionally JIHWAWOLIYA AND UPADHMANIYA (No. 15). The optionality of viewrya is implied in the word "and," (No. 111). Thus the words arfa paki (" preserve thou men)" may be written (as exhibited above) in five ways, either simply, or with the nasal substitute (No. 109) and upadhmáníya (No. 117), or with the nasal and viscorya (Nos. 109 and 111), or with the substitution of anumárs (No. 110) followed by either upadhmáníya or visurga,

### तस्व परमाखेडितम् ।८। १।२। दिवत्तस्य परमायोहतं स्यातः ।

No. 118 .- OF THAT which is twice uttered, let THE LATTER be called A REDUPLICATION (ámrodita).

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# बानाबेडिते ।८। ३। १२।

#### कान्नकारस्य रुराग्रेडिते । काँस्कान् । कांस्कान् ।

No. 119.—Instead OF the n of the word KAN, let there be ru, WHEN A REDUPLICATION FOLLOWS.

Example, kán + kán = kánskán "which of them i," where the n of the first syllable is either the nasal (No. 109) or anusculars (No. 110). For the s, see Nos. 111 and 112.

### छे च। ह। १। ७३।

#### इस्वस्य छे तुक् । शिवच्छाया ।

No. 120.—AND WHEN the letter CHHA FOLLOWS, the sugment of a short vowel is tuk. (No. 103).

Example, śwa+chłáyć=śwachchłáyć "the shadow of Śiva."—(No. 76).—

#### पदान्तादा। ह। १। ७६।

#### दीर्घात् पदान्ताच्छे तुम्वा । लद्मीच्हाया । लद्मीहाया ।

No. 121.—When chka comes AFTER a long vowel FINAL IN A PADA, the sugment tuk is OPTIONAL.

Example, lakshmí+chláyá=lakshmíchchháyá or lakshmíchháyá, "the shadow of Lakshmí."—(No. 76).—

So much for the combination of consonants. We now come to

THE CHANGES OF VISARGA.

# विसर्जुनीयस्य सः । ८ । ३ । ३४ ।

बिष्णस्ताता

No. 122.—Instead OF VISARGA, there is 8, when a hard consonant follows. (2017)

Example, vishnuk + trátá = vishnustrátá "Vishnu the preserver."--

# वा भरि। ८। ३। ३६।

# यरि विसर्गस्य विसर्गा वा। इरि: घेले। इरिग्घेले ।

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

No. 123.—WHEN SAR (a sibilant) FOLLOWS, vieurga may OF TROMALLY be instead of vieurga—or, in other words, it may remain unchanged.

Example, karik écte or kariéécte " Hari sleeps."-(No. 76).

# ससजुषे। रः । ८ । २ । हह्।

षदानास्य यस्य यजुषश्च हः स्यात् ।

No. 124.—Instead OF 8, final in a pada, AND OF the word SAJUEH, let there be RU.

### भाते। रारमुतादमुते । ६ । १ । ११३ । भातादनः परस्य रोहः स्याद्यातेऽति । घिवोऽर्चः ।

No. 125 .- Instead OF BU, coming AFTER AN UNPROLATED AT

(short c), let there be U, WHEN AN UNPBOLATED at also FOLLOWS.

Example, *sivar*+archyah=siva+u+archyah=sivo'rchyah "Sive to be worshipped." (Nos. 35 and 56).

# दत्रि च। हा रा ११४।

तवा। किवो बम्दा: ।

No. 126.—AND WHEN HAS (a soft consonant) -FOLLOWS, ru shall be changed to u, when it is preceded by short a.

Example, siver + vandyak = sive vandyak ] " Sive to be worshipped."

# भाभगेाच्च्रीाधपूर्वस्य याऽचि । ८ । १ । १७।

स्तन्पूर्वस्य रोम्पदेशेऽघि । देवा दद्द । देवायिद्द । भाव भगेाव् ब्वेय् इति सन्ता निपाता: । तेवां रोपत्वे कृते ।

No. 127.-Instead OF BU, PRECEDED BY BHO BHAGO AGHO A or Á, Y is substituted, WHEN AS FOLLOWS.

Example, devik + ika = deviyika, or (by No. 38) devi ika "the deities here,"—Bhos bhayos and aghos are interjections ending in a. When y has been substituted for their ru (derived from No. 124), it may chance to come under the operation of the rule here following.

### इत्ति सर्वेषाम् । ८। ३। २२।

भाभगाषधाषपूर्वस्य यस्य लापः स्याद्धलि । भा देवाः । भगे। नमस्ते । षधा याद्वि ।

No. 128.—Let there be elision of the Y OF ALL these, viz. the words in which it is preceded by bho bhago agho a or d (No. 127), when a consonant follows.

Example, bho deváh "Oh deities!", bhago namasts "oh! adoration to thee !", agho yáhi "oh ! come."

# राऽसुपि । ८ । २ । इट ।

#### बहो रेफादेशे न तु सुपि । बहरह: । बहर्गव: ।

No. 129.—R is the substitute of the word akan, but NOT WHEN A CASE-AFFIX (No. 137) FOLLOWS.

Example, ahan + ahah = aharahah (No. 211) " day by day," ahan + gana = ahargana " a class of days."

#### रो रि।८।३।१४।

रेफस्य रेफे परे लाप: ।

No. 130 .- There is elision OF R, WHEN E FOLLOWS.

# दुखेापे पूर्वस्य दीर्घेाऽखः । इ। ३। १११।

ठरेफयेालीपनिमित्तयेा: पूर्वस्याखा दीर्घ: । पुना रमते । इरी रम्य: । यम्मू राजते । भाष: किम् । तृठ: । वृठ: । मनस्रच इत्य इत्वे कृते इग्रि चेत्युत्वे रो रीति लोपे च प्राप्ने ।

No. 131.-WHEN DHA OB B, CAUSING AN ELISION, FOLLOWS, instead OF a PRECEDING AN, there shall be ITS LONG vowel.

Example, punar + ramate = puná ramate " he again sports" (No. 130), karir + ramyak = harf ramyak " Vishnu is beautiful," éambhur + rájate = éambhá rájate " Śiva is resplendent."

Why "of an " Because the rule does not include any other vowel. Example, trick + dha=tricha "destroyed," vrick + dha= vricha "raised." In the case of manas+ratha, the change of s to ru (No. 124) having taken place, giving manar+ratha, two conflicting rules present themselves—the one (No. 126) directing that the r shall be changed to u, the other (No. 130) that the r shall be elided. The doubt, which rule shall take effect in such a case, has given eccasion for the maxim here following.

# विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यम्।१।४।२। तुल्पवसविरोधे परं कार्ये स्यात् । इति प्राप्ने पूर्वपासिद्धमिति रो रोत्पस्यासिद्धत्वादुत्वमेव । मनेारधः ।

No. 132.—WHEN RULES of equal force PROHIBIT RACH OTHER, LET THE LAST ( in the order of the Ashfadhyáyí) TAKE EFFECT.

According to this maxim, in the example manar+ratha (under No. 131), the elision of the r ought to take place, by rule No. 130 which occurs in the eighth Lecture. But here the maxim (No. 39) interferes, which enjoins that a rule occurring in any of the three last Chapters of the Grammar shall be either as if it did not exist, or as if it had never come into operation, so far as concerns any rule that occurs earlier; and therefore No. 126, as if No. 130 did not exist, proceeds to substitute u, and thus we have mana+u +ratha=manoratha "a wish." (No. 35).

रतत्तदोः सु सी पाऽको र नञ्समा से इत्ति। हु। १। १ ३२। प्रक्रसारये। रेतत्तदोर्य: सुस्तस्य लोपो इति नतु नब्धमा छे । यष बिष्यु: । य धम्भु: । पको: किम् । रक्को हद्र: । भनव्धमा छे किम् । अधक्रिया: । इति किम् । रषोऽष ।

No. 132.—There is ELISION OF the SU (the case-affix of the nominative singular, No. 137) OF the pronouns ETAD AND TAD, provided they are WITHOUT the sugment K (No. 1321), WHEN A compoNANT FOLLOWS; BUT NOT if they are IN A COMPOUND WITH the privative particle MAR (G).

Example, sakas + vishnuk = saka vishnuk "that Vishnu" (Nor. 338 and 169), sas + sambhuk = sa sambhuk "that Siva" (Nor. 338).—Why "without the augment k1" Witness sakako rudrak "that Siva." Why "not if they are in a compound with the

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privative particle nañ (a)?" Witness asas+sivah=asassivah "not that Śiva." (No. 76.) Why "when a consonant follows?" Witness eshas+atra=esho'tra "he here." (Nos. 124 and 125.)

# सीऽचि खेापे चेत् पादपूर खम् । ६ । १ । १ ३४ । स इत्यस्य सार्लाप: स्यादचि पादश्वेल्लोपे सत्येष पूर्येत । सेमा-मबिड्रि प्रभृतिम् । सैष दाण्ररथी राम: ।

No 134.—Let there be elision OF the su of SAS, even WHEN A VOWEL FOLLOWS (No. 133), IF BY THE ELISION alone THE VERSE CAN BE COMPLETED.

Example, (sa+imám=) semám aviddhi prabhritim "do not separate this collection," saisha dásarathí rámah "that Ráma, the son of Dasaratha."

So much for the changes of Visarya. We now come to the declension of

MASCULINES ENDING IN VOWELS.

#### । भवन्तपुंलिङ्गा: ।

### ऋर्यवद्धातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपद्किम्। १।२। ४५ू।

धातुं प्रत्ययं प्रत्ययान्तं च वर्जयित्वार्थवच्छब्दस्वद्ध्यं प्रातिपदि-कदंत्तं स्यात् ।

No. 135.—Let any SIGNIFICANT form of word, NOT being A VERBAL ROOT (No. 49), AN AFFIX (No. 139), OR WHAT ENDS WITH AN AFFIX, be called A CRUDE FORM of word (*prátipadika*).

### कुत्तद्धितसमासाख।१।२।४६।

#### कृतद्वितान्ते। समासश्च तथा स्य: ।

No. 136.—AND let forms of words ending in the affixes called KRIT (No. 329) and TADDHITA (Nos. 975 and 1067) AND COMPOUNDS (samása, No. 961) also be called *crude forms* (No. 135).

# खौजसमाट्रहाभ्यामिस् र्ङभ्याम्भ्यस् रहसिभ्याम्भ्यस् रहसासाम् खास्सुप्।४।१।२।

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यु थे। खस् इति प्रथमा । चम् चेट् ग्रम् इति द्वितीया । टा म्यास् मिस् इति तृतीया । डे भ्यास् भ्यम् इति चतुर्थी । इति म्यास् म्यम् इति पञ्चमी । इत्यु चेास् चास् इति चष्ठी । डि चेास् युष् इति स्वामी ।

No. 137.—[In this aphorism the case-affixes are enunciated.— The cases, exclusive of the Vocative which is held to be a peculiar aspect of the nominative, are seven—1st Nominative, 2nd Accusative, 3rd Instrumental, 4th Dative, 5th Ablative, 6th Genitive, 7th Locative. The case-affixes, with their significations, are as follows:—]

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
lst	87L	au	jas	-
2nd	am.	auf	éas	-
3rd	14	bhyám	bhis ·	" by."
4th	the .	bhyám	bhyas	" to."
5th	hani	bhyám	bhyas	" from."
6th	has	08	ám	- "of."
7th	<b>hi</b>	08	sup	" in."

[After the elision of the indicatory letters, these affixes appear as follows :--

lst		au	<b>as</b>
2nd	am	au	as
3rd	4	bhyám	bhis
4th		bhyám	bhyas
5th	as	bhyám	bhyas
6th	as	08	ám
7th	i	08	814

The reader who enters upon the study of the Laghu Kaumudí without any previous acquaintance with Sanskrit, will find the recollection of the rules more easy, and his apprehension of their import more distinct, if he make himself familiar with the most usual signs of the 7th, 6th, and 5th cases, for information respecting which he was referred (at Nos. 22, 27, and 87.) to the present section. When the uninflected word ends in a consonant, the affix is

generally attached unaltered. Thus the 7th case singular of the word ach, in No. 21, is achi; the 7th dual of omdif, in No. 54, is omdifies; and the 7th plural of etyedhatyúth, in No. 42, is etyedhatyúthsu. So again, the 6th case singular of ik, in No. 21, is ikas, which, by Nos. 124 and 126, becomes iko before a soft consonant; the 6th dual of sajush, in No. 124, is sajushos, which, by Nos. 124 and 130, becomes sajusho when followed by r; and the 6th plural of jhal, in No. 25, is jhaldm, which, by No. 94, becomes jhaldh. So again, the 5th case singular of ef in No. 56, is efae, which, by Nos. 124 and 111, becomes efak; the 5th dual of a term ending in a vowel occurs in No. 73, vis. rakdohydm, which, by No. 94, changes its final to followed to followed to followed by r.

When the uninflected term ends in a vowel, the case-affixes are liable to several variations. Among the most noticeable modifications are the following, which take the place of the final a:—

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
5th	át	ábhyám	-
6th	asya	-	ánám
7th	8		cohu

Examples of these terminations occur in No. 35, where dt becomes ad (by No. 82); in No. 73—rahabhyam; in No. 26 sanyogántasya; in No. 30—samánám; in No. 31—pratyays; and in No. 44—úhodhodhyschaishyschu.]

### द्याप्पातिपदिकात् । ४ । १ । १ ।

No. 138.—AFTER what ends with the feminine terminations \$1 (No. 256 &c.) or AP (No. 1341 &c.) OR after A CRUDE FORM (No. 135 &c.).—

[This aphorism is one of those which are said to exercise an authority (adkikdra) over other aphorisms, inasmuch as they consist of terms which other aphorisms, in order to complete their sense, are under the necessity of borrowing. (No. 5.) Some aphorisms, such as the present, consist solely of words which, taken by themselves, convey neither a definition nor a direction, and which are enunciated solely for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating the same words in a number of succeeding aphorisms.

Such aphorisms are said to be *kevaládhikára*, or "intended simply to regulate the sense of others." On the other hand, in No. 21, eally a portion of the aphorism, viz, the word *achi*, exercises *adhibára*, which it does over the sense of No. 55 &c.]

#### प्रत्ययः । ३ । १ । १ ।

No. 139 .-- AN AFFIX.

[This, like No. 138, is an aphorism intended solely to regulate the sense of others.]

### परव। ३।१।२।

### ्रत्यधिकृत्य । ड्यन्तादाबन्तात् प्रातिपदिकाञ्च परे स्वादय: प्रत्यया: खु: ।

No. 140.-AND SUBSEQUENT.

[This, like Nos. 138 and 139, is an aphorism intended solely to regulate the sense of others. The sense of the three aphorisms combined is as follows :---]

Let the affixes su &c. (No. 137) come after, or be attached to words ending in *Al* or *dp* (that is to say, words with feminine terminations,) and after crude forms (No. 135).

### सुपः । १ । ४ । १ • ३ ।

্**যুদ্দটোৰি খাৰি বখলা**ন্টৰম যন্ধবখলব্ৰিৰখলৰম্ভবখলওঁৱালি स:।

No. 141.—OF SUP (which is a pratydkdra formed of su the first of the case-affixes, and the final p of the last of them,) let the three expressions in each successive set of three be severally termed "the expression for one" (singular), "the expression for two" (dual), and "the expression for many" (plural).

# स्त्रेवयार्डिवचनैववचने। १।४।२२। दित्वेदत्वयोरते स्तः ।

No. 142.—The DUAL AND the SINGULAR case-affixes are to be imployed severally IN the sense of DUALITY AND UNITY.

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### बहुषु बहुवचनम्।१।४।२१।

### बहुत्वविवचायां बहुवचनं स्यात् ।

No. 143.—IN expressing MULTRITY, let A PLURAL case-affix be employed.

### े विरामोऽवसानम् । १ । ४ । ११० ।

#### वर्णानामभावे। उवसानसंश्व: स्यात् । इत्वविसर्गे । राम: ।

No. 144.—Let CESSATION, or the absence of succeeding letters, be called a PAUSE (avasána).

We now proceed to decline the word ráma (the name of an incarnation of Vishnu).—Attaching the case-affix of the 1st case singular, after removing the indicatory vowel (No. 36), we get rámas: then the s becomes ru by No. 124, and finally visarys by No. 111, giving rámak.

# सरूपायामेकग्रेष एकविभक्तो। १। २। ६४। रकविभक्तो यानि सहपाय्येव दूष्टानि तेषामेक रव घिष्यते।

No. 145.—IN ANY INDIVIDUAL CASE (vibhakti) there is but ONE RETAINED OF the WORDS, ALWAYS SIMILAR IN FORM. [That is to say, the dual, which means "two Rámas," implies "Ráma and Ráma;" and the plural, which means "more Rámas than two," implies at least "Ráma, and Ráma, and Ráma;" and of these words, similar in sense as well as in form, we are to retain but one, when adding the affixes of the dual and plural. It would be otherwise had we to attach a dual affix to an aggregate signifying the two opponents "Ráma and Rávana," or the two which, in some of their inflections, differ in sound as well as in sense, mátri "a mother," and mátri "a measurer." But when the words never differ in form, though they do so in sense, this rule may apply. Thus śrí signifies "beauty" and also "wealth"—and "beauty and wealth" may be implied in the dual śriyzas.]

In the 1st case dual, then, we have ráma + au, which might appear to furnish occasion for the operation of the rule here following to the exclusion of No. 41, which gives way in accordance with No. 132.

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# प्रबमवाः पूर्वसवर्षः । हु। १। १०२।

ज्व: प्रधमाद्वितीययेारचि पूर्वसवर्यदीर्घ रकादेश: स्यात् । इति प्रमे ।

No. 146.—When ach OF THE FIRST OR SECOND CASE follows at, let THE LONG VOWEL HOMOGENEOUS WITH THE ANTECEDENT be the substitute singly for both. By this rule ráma+au would become rámá, but the rule here following interposes.

# नादिषि । इ. । १ । १०४। षादिषि न पूर्वसवर्षदीर्घः । वृद्धिरेषि । रामे। ।

No. 147.—WHEN ICH FOLLOWS A OR Á, the substitution of the long vowel homogeneous with the antecedent (No. 146) shall NOT take place. Then, by No. 41, thus freed from the obstruction of No. 146, we have ráma + au = rámau "two Rámas."

### षुटू। १। ३। ७। प्रत्ययाचा षुट्ट रता स्त: ।

No. 148.—PALATAL (cku) OR CEREBRAL (tu) LETTERS initial in an affix are to be elided. Therefore, in the affix of the lst case plural, the j of jas is to be elided, leaving as.

### विमक्तिय।१।४।१०४।

### युग्निको विमत्तियंची स्त: ।

No. 149.—AND sup (the case affixes—No. 137) and tin (the verbal affixes enunciated in No. 407) are called VIBEAKTI.

# न विभन्ती तुसाः । १ । ३ । ४ ।

# विमक्तिस्यास्तवर्गसमा नेतः । इति सस्य नेत्त्वम् । रामाः ।

No. 150.—TU (the dentals ta tha da dha na) and 8 and M, standing IM A VIBHARTI (No. 149) are MOT to be elided. Therefore the final s in jas is not to be elided, notwithstanding Nos. 5 and 7; & rámás, by Nos. 124 and 111, becomes rámák "Rámas"—more than two.



# रुववचनं सम्बुद्धिः । २। ३। ४८।

#### संबोधने प्रथमाया रक्षवचनं सम्बुद्धिसंचं स्यात् ।

No. 151.—In the sense of the vocative, let the SINGULAR of the first case be called SAMBUDDEL.

### यसात् प्रत्ययविधिस्तदादि प्रत्ययेऽक्रम्। १। ४। १३।

य: प्रत्यये। यस्मात् क्रियते तदादि घष्टस्वद्ध्यं तस्मिन् प्रत्यये परेऽङ्गं स्यात् ।

No. 152.—AFTER WHATSOEVER there is AN AFFIX (pratyaya) ENJOINED, let WHAT BEGINS THEREWITH, in the form in which it appears WHEN THE AFFIX FOLLOWS it, be called AN INFLECTIVE BASE (afga).

For example, in the first case singular it is enjoined that the affix su (No. 137) shall follow the crude form of a noun-for instance ráma. Then this word ráma, if it remain unchanged when the affix follows it, is called anga.

### रङ्इखात् सम्बुबेः । इ। १। इ८।

ग्हन्तादुस्वान्ताञ्चाङ्गादुलुप्यते सम्बद्धेरचेत् । दे राम। दे रामे। दे रामा: ।

No. 153.—AFTER an inflective base (No. 152) ending in ef OR IN A SHORT VOWEL, a consonant is elided if it be that OF SAM-BUDDHI (No. 151). Hence the s is elided in he ráma "Oh Ráma !" In the dual and plural the vocative is the same as the 1st case; so he rámau "Oh two Rámas !" he rámák "Oh Rámas !" We now come to the 2nd case, and we find Ráma + am, where we might expect No. 55 to take effect. But this is prevented by the rule here following.

# धमि पूर्वः । ह् । १ । १०७। पकोऽम्यचि पूर्वद्रुपमेकादेशः । रामस् । रामेा ।

No. 154.--WHEN the vowel of AN (the affix of the 2nd case singular) FOLLOWS ak, the form of THE PRIOR is the single sub-

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stitute for both. Hence ráma+am=rámam "Ráma", ráma+ eu=rámau "two Rámas" (No. 141). In the 2nd case plural we fad ráma+áas and the rule here following.

# खत्रकतदिते । १ । ३ । ८ । तद्धितवर्वप्रत्पयाद्या लघकवर्गा इत: स्य: ।

No. 155.—The letters L, S, AND KU (that is to say, ka kha ga ghs f) are indicatory IN AN APPIX NOT belonging to the class TAD-DHITA (the class employed in forming nominal derivatives No. 1067). Thus the example under consideration becomes rúma + as; then No. 146 comes into operation, and the rule here following enjoins a substitution.

# तसाच्छसे। नः पुंसि । ह्। १। १० इ। पूर्वस्वयंदीर्घात् पराे यः धरस्पस्तस्य नः स्यात् पुंसि ।

No. 136.—AFTER THAT long vowel homogeneous with the prier (No. 146), H is substituted in place OF the s of \$AS, IN THE MAS-CULIER. Thus we have raman : a form which might seem to give occasion for the rule next following.

# बद्कुघाङ्नुख्यवायेऽपि । ८ । ४ । २ ।

चट्ट कवर्म: पवर्ग पाङ् मुम् रतिर्व्यस्तेर्यथासंभवमिलितेश्च व्यवधानेऽपि रवाभ्यां परस्य नस्य य: समानपदे । इति प्राप्ने ।

No. 157.—EVEN WHEN A SEPARATION is caused BY the intervention of the pratydhdra AT, KU, PU, (the five gutturals and five labials),  $\Delta \hat{n}$  (the particle d), AND NUM (anusudra), singly or combined in any possible way, the substitution of the cerebral for the dental  $\pi$  following r or sk in the same pada (No. 292) shall take place.

By this rule the final n in rámán would be replaced by a cerebral, but the rule next following prohibits the substitution.

### पदानाख। ८। ४। ३७।

मस्म बे। न । रामान् ।



No. 158.—The cerebral n shall not be substituted in the room of dental n FINAL IN A PADA. Thus finally we have rámán "the Rámas."

In the 3rd case singular we first find ráma + 1d, but the rule next following enjoins a substitution.

### टाङसिङसामिनात्स्याः । ७।१।१२। षादन्ताट्टादीनामिनादयः स्यः । बत्वम् । रामेब ।

No. 159.—Let INA AT AND SYA be substituted in the room of TA (3rd singular) MASI (5th sing.) AND MAS (6th sing.) after what ends in short a.

Thus we have ráma + ina, which after the cerebral n has been substituted by No. 157, becomes rúmena " by Ráma." (No. 33.)

In the 3rd case dual we first find ráma + bhyám, which calls into operation the rule following.

### सुपि च।७।३।१•२। यबादे। सुष्यते।ऽङ्गस्य दीर्घः । रामाभ्याम् ।

No. 160.—AND WHEN A CASE-AFFIX beginning with yak FOLLOWS, the loug vowel shall be substituted for the final of an inflective base (No. 152) ending in short a. Hence rámábhyám "by two Rámas."

In the 3rd plural we find raima + bkis, and here also a substitution is enjoined.

# चता भिस रेस्ं 191१। ८। षनेकाल थित् पर्वस्य । रामे: ।

No. 161.—AFTER what ends in SHORT A, let there be AIS in the room OF BHIS. From No. 58 we learn that this substitute takes the place not of the first letter merely (No. 88), but of the whole term (bhis). By Nos. 124 and 111 we thus get rámaik "by. the Rámas."

In the 4th singular, we find rama + fie, and again a substitution is enjoined.

# इर्यः 191१ । १३। बतेऽङ्गल् परस्य इयादेशः ।

No. 162.-Let YA be the substitute OF ME after an inflective base ending in short a.

Thus we have ráma + ya, an instance which the rule next cited takes cognizance of.

# स्वानिबदादेश्रोाःनच्च्विधो । १ । १ । ५६ ।

षादेश: स्वानिवल् स्यान्न लु स्यान्यलाश्वयविधो । इति स्यानि-बत्त्वाल् सुपि चेति दीर्घ: । रामाय । रामाभ्याम् ।

No. 163.—A SUBSTITUTE IS LIKE (or succeeds to all the titles and liabilities of) THAT WHOSE PLACE IT SUPPLIES—BUT NOT IN the case of A BULE the occasion for the operation OF which is furnished by the LETTERS of the original term.

According to this maxim, the ya substituted for he, by No. 162, is, like it, entitled a case-affix (sup-No. 137); but it is not held to consist of the same letters as he; hence, as it begins with the letter y (of the pratydhára yan), it furnishes occasion for the operation of No. 160, by which the short a of the inflective base is lengthened. Thus we have rámáya "to Ráma." The 4th dual rámábhyám "to two Rámas"—is formed like the 3rd.

In the 4th plural we have first roma + bhyas, which calls into eperation the rule next following (and not No. 160).

# बहुवचने सत्योत् ।७।३।१०३।

कतादी बहुवचने सुप्यते। हुस्येकारः । रामेभ्यः । सुपि किम् । वचथ्वम् ।

No. 164.—WHEN A PLURAL case-affix beginning with JHAL POLLOWS, I is the substitute for the final short a of an inflective base.

Thus we have rámebhyak "to the Rámas." Why do we say "case-affix ?" Because the rule does not extend to the verbal affines. Ex. packa+dhwam=packadhwam "do ye cook." A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

In the 5th sing. we have first ráma + hasi, and dt is substituted for hasi by No. 159, and we get rámát (No. 55), a form to which the rule next cited has reference.

# वावसाने। ८। ४। ५६।

चवसाने मलां घरो वा । रामात् । रामाद् । रामाभ्याम् । रामे-भ्य: । रामस्य ।

No. 165.—WHEN A PAUSE (No. 144) ENSUES, char may offi-ONALLY be substituted for *jhal*. So we may write ramat or (by No. 81) ramad "from Rama."

The dual and plural of the 5th case are like those of the 4th :--rámábhyám " from two Rámas", rámebhyah " from the Rámas."

In the 6th sing. we have first ráma + has; and, on making the substitution enjoined by No. 159, we get rámasya " of Ráma." In the dual we have first ráma + os, which brings into operation the rule next following.

# च्चोसि च।७।३।१°४।

### मतोऽङ्गस्येकारः । रामयोः ।

No. 166.—AND WHEN OS FOLLOWS, then e is substituted for the final short a of an inflective base. Thus we have raise + ce =raimayok " of two Raimas"—(No. 29).

In the 6th plural we have first ráma + ám, which calls into operation the rule next following.

### इखनद्यापा मुट्। ७। १ । ५४।

#### इस्वान्तात्रदान्तादावन्ताच्चाङ्गात् परस्यामे। मुडागम: ।

No. 167.—NUT shall be the sugment OF WHAT comes AFTER an inflective base ending in A SHORT vowel, OR in MADÍ (No. 215) OR in ÁP (No. 1341).

From No. 103 we learn that this augment is to be prefixed. We thus get raima + main, to which the rule following has reference.

# नामि। इ। ४। ३।

पवन्ताङ्गस्य दीर्घः । रामाखाम् । रामे । रामयाः । एत्वे कृते ।

No. 168.—WHEN NÁM FOLLOWS, the long vowel shall be substituted for the final of an inflective base which ends in a vowel. Thus we get rámánám "of the Rámas." (No. 157.)

In the 7th sing. we have ráma + ńi, which, by Nos. 156 and 35, becomes ráme "in Ráma." The dual is like the 6th—rámayok "in two Rámas."

In the 7th plural we have ráma + su, which, by No. 164, hecomes ráms + su, and this calls into operation the rule following.

### चादेचप्रत्यययाः । ८ । ३ । ५८ ।

्र्युकुम्यां परस्याक्दान्तस्यादेशः प्रत्ययावयवश्च यः सस्तस्य मूर्थन्यादेशः । ईषद्विवृतस्य सस्य तादृश रव षः । रामेषु । रवं इम्बादयेऽप्यदन्ताः ।

No. 169.—The cerebral substitute shall take the place of the dental s, when the s is part OF A SUBSTITUTE OR OF AN AFFIX following in or ku, and is not the final letter of the pada.—Of the cerebrals, the iskadvivrita sk (No. 16) most resembles the s, and is therefore the proper substitute. Thus we get rámeshu " in the Rámas."

In the same way are declined krishna and other words ending in short a.

[Having explained this declension very fully, we shall indicate the steps of the process as they recur in the sequel more concisely.]

सर्वादीनि सर्वनामानि । १ । १ । २७।

चचे विश्व ठम ठमय डतर डतम भन्य भन्यतर इतर त्वत् त्व नेम सम सिम । पूर्वपरावरदचियोत्तरापराधराखि व्यवस्यायाम-संधायाम्। स्वमचातिधनाख्यायाम् । भन्तरं बहियोगोपसंव्यानया: । त्यद् तद् यद् स्तद् इदम् भदद् एक द्वि युष्मद् भस्तद् भवतु किम् ।

No. 170.-SARVA &C. are called PBONOMINALS (sarvanáma).

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This class of words consists of the following :--sarva "all", vitwa "all," ubha "both," ubhaya "both," datara datama (affixes employed in the formation of such words as katara "which of two?" and katama "which of many?") anya "other," anyatara "cither," itara "other," twat or twa "other," noma "half," sama "all," sima "whole." The seven following are pronominals when they imply a relation in time or place, not when they are namesviz, púrva "prior, east," para "after," avara " posterior, west," dakshina "south, right," uttara "inferior, other, north," apara "other," adhara "inferior, west;"-so also swa when it signifies "own," not when it signifies "a kinsman" or "property;" antara when it signifies "outer" or "an under garment;" tyad or tad "he, she, it, that," yad "who, which, what," etad "this," idam " this," adas "this, that," eka "one," dwi "two," yushmad " thou," asmad "I," bhavatu "your honour, your excellency," kims " who i what i"-

### जसः ग्री। ७। १। १७। भदन्तात् सर्वनान्नो जसः ग्री स्यात् । भनेकाल्प्यात् सर्वादेश्वः । सर्वे ।

No. 171.—After a pronominal ending in short a, let if be the substitute OF JAS (1st case plur.). As the substitute consists of more letters than one, it takes the place of the whole (No. 58). Ex. sarva + i = sarve ("all"—Nos. 156 and 35).

# सर्वनायः सी।७।१।१४। भनः वर्षनाम्ने हेः स्मे। वर्षस्मे।

No. 172.—AFTER A PRONOMINAL ending in short a, SMAI is the substituto of he (4th sing).

Example, sarvasmai "to all."

## रूसिच्चीः स्मात्सिनैा । ७। १ । १५ । षतः पर्वनाम्न रतयोरेते। स्तः । पर्वस्मात ।

No. 173.—After a pronominal ending in short *a*, SHÁT AND SMIN are the substitutes OF MASI (4th sing.) AND MI (7th sing.) Example, sarvasmát "from all." (No. 160.)

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# द्यामि सर्वनावः सुट्।७।१।५२।

चवर्षान्तात् परस्य सर्वनान्त्रो विहितस्यामः सुढागमः । एत्वे कत्वे । सर्वेषाम् । सर्वस्मिन् । शेषं रामवत् । श्वं विश्वादयेाऽप्य-दन्ताः । ठमशब्दो नित्यं द्विषवनान्तः । ठमेा २ । ठमाभ्याम् ३। ठमयोः २ । तस्यद्द पाठेाऽकवर्धः । इतरहतमे प्रत्ययो । प्रत्य-ययद्वये तदन्तयद्ववर्मिति तदन्ता याद्याः । नेम इत्यर्थे । समः सर्वपर्यायस्तुल्यपर्यायस्तु न समानामिति द्वापकात् ।

No. 174.-SUT is the sugment of am (6th plur.), WHEN AM COMES AFTER A PRONOMINAL ending in a or d. Example (Nos. 164 and 169) sarveshim "of all." In the 7th sing. (No. 173) sarwasmin "in all." The rest of the declension is like that of rama. In the same way are declined views and the other pronominals (No. 170) ending in short a. The word ubha " both" takes invariably the dual affixes. Ex. ubhau "both," ubhabhyam "by, to, or from both," ubhayok "of or in both." The object of its being inserted in the list of pronominals (whilst its declension does not differ from that of rama) is its taking the sugment akach (No. 1321, which it could not take if it were not a pronominal). The terms dutars and dutama are affixes. "By citing the affix we cite that which ends therewith :"-(says Patanjali) so the words that end with these affixes are to be reckoned pronominals. The word nema is a pronominal when it signifies "half." That sama, which is a pronominal when synonymous with sarva "all," is not so when synonymous with tulya "like" we learn from the expression samdnden " of equals"-in No. 30-(which would have been samesham, if the word, in that sense, had been a pronominal.)

### पूर्वपरावरद्धियोत्तरापराभराखि व्यवस्थायामसं-भावाम् । १ । १ । ३४ ।

स्तेवां व्यवस्थायामसंचायां सर्वनामसंचा गणपूत्रात् सर्वव या प्रशा सा जसि था। पूर्वे। पूर्वा: । चसंचायां किस् । उत्तरा: कुर-व: । स्वामिधेयापेचावधिनियमा व्यवस्था । व्यवस्थायां किस् । द-विस्त नाक्का: । कुशसा इत्यर्थ: ।

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No. 175.—The name of pronominal (No. 170) belongs to PÚEVA "prior," PABA "after," AVABA "posterior," DAKEHINA "south," UTTABA "inferior, other, north," APABA "other," AND ADHABA "inferior," WHEN THEY DISCRIMINATE RELATIVE POSITION, NOT when they are NAMES.

The designation of pronominal assigned to these in every case by the aphorism No. 170, which implies the list of words enumerated in the commentary thereon, is optional when jas (1st plural) follows.—Ex. purve (by No. 171) or purvik (No. 151).— Why do we say "not when they are names ?" Witness uttardk (not uttare) when the word is used as a name for "the Kurus."

### स्वमञ्चातिधनाखायाम् । १ । १ । ३५ ।

भातिधनान्यवाचिन: स्वधम्बस्य प्राणा संचा चयि चा। स्वे। स्वा: । पात्मीया पात्मान इति वा। चातिधनवाचिनस्तु स्वा: । चातयेऽर्था वा।

No. 176.—The designation, as a pronominal, of the word SWA (No. 170) WHEN IT SIGNIFIES SOMETHING ELSE THAN A KINSMAN OR PROPERTY, optionally obtains when jas (1st plural) follows. Thus we have either stos (No. 171) or stock (No. 151) in the sense of "own" or " selves," but stock alone, in the sense of " kinsmen" or " articles of property."

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खन्तरं वहियागे। पसंव्यानयाः । १ । १ । १ इद् । बाह्ये परिधानीये चार्थेऽन्तरशब्दस्य प्राणा संचा चसि वा । भ-नारे चनतरा वा गृहाः । बाह्या इत्यर्थः । चन्तरे चन्तरा वा शाट-

### बा: । परिधानीया इत्यर्थ: ।

No. 177.—The designation, as a pronominal, of the word antars (No. 170) WHEN IT SIGNIFIES "OUTER" OR "A LOWER GARMENT," optionally obtains when jas (1st plural) follows. Thus we may write antare or antardh, when speaking of houses "external" (for instance to the walls of the city); and so also when speaking of the petticoats worn under the upper garment.

### पूर्वादिभ्या नवभ्या वा।७।१।१६।

्र सम्यो रहसिट्यो: स्माल्स्मिने वा स्त: । पूर्वस्मात् । पूर्वात् । इर्वोस्मम् । पूर्वे । यवं परादीनाम् । घेषं सर्ववत् ।

No. 178.—AFTER THE NINE BEGIMNING WITH PÚBVA, (that is to may, after púrva, para, avara, dakshina, uttara, apara, adhara, sua, and antara) the substitution of smat and smin for fassi and fi (No. 173) is OPTIONAL.

# प्रवनचरमतयास्पार्धवतिपयनेमाथ । १ । १ । १३१।

स्ते चस्यतार्धचा वा स्य: । प्रचमे । प्रचमा: । तय: प्रत्यय: । द्वितये । द्वितया: । शेषं रामवत् । नेमे । नेमा: । शेषं सर्ववत् ।

No. 179.—The words PRATHAMA "first," CHARAMA "last," TAYA (which is an affix, respecting which see the maxim cited under No. 174.—), ALPA "few," ARDHA "half," KATIPAYA "some," and NEMA "half," shall be optionally tormed pronominal (No. 170) when jas (1st pl.) follows.

Thus we may write prathams or prathamak. Of the affix toys we have an example in *divitage* or *divitage* a second." The rest of the declemion is like rama. The word noma is enumerated

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among the pronominals in No. 170—therefore, though by this rule the nominative plural may be like ráma, the rest of the declension is like sarva.

त्तीयस्य डिल्पु वा । द्वितीयस्मे । द्वितीयायेत्यादि । रवं तृती-य: । निर्वर: ।

No. 180.—WHEN CASE-AFFIXES WITH AN INDICATORY & FOLLOW, (such are the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th singular) the term pronominal (No. 170) is OPTIONALLY a name OF what ends in TfYA.

Example, dwitfyasmai or dwitfyaya "to the second," and so on.—So also tritfyas "the third."

We now come to the declension of the word *mirjara* "imperishable,"—which is derived from the feminine word *jard* "decrepitude."

#### वराया जरसन्धतरस्याम् । ७। २। १०१।

भवादी विभक्तो । पदाङ्गाधिकारे तस्य तदन्तस्य च । निर्दि-श्यमानस्यादेशा भवन्ति । स्कदेशविकृतमनन्यवदिति वराज्यस्य वरस् । निर्वरसे । निर्वरस इत्यादि । पचे इलादी च रामवत् । विख्यपा: ।

No. 181.—Instead OF JARÁ there is OPTIONALLY JARAS, when a vibhakti (No. 170) beginning with a vowel follows.

Where a rule refers to a *pada* or an *ahga* (No. 153), the rule, if it apply to a particular word, applies also to what ends with the word. Hence this rule, which applies to the word *javé*, applies also to *nirjara*, just as, in English, the substitution, in the plural, of "geese," for "goose," applies also to the case of "wildgeese." But here a question might arise, suggested by No 58, as to whether the substitute should not take the place of the whole word—so that the plural of "wildgeose," should become "geese" simply. To guard against this, it is declared that "Substitutes take the place of that only which is exhibited (when the substitute is enjoined)."—Thus, in *nirjava*, the substitute takes the place of the *jave* only, for *javé* only was exhibited when the substitute *javas* was

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esjoined. Here another objection may be raised, for jaras was enjoined to take the place of jara, with a long final, not of jara, the final of which is short. This objection is met by the maxim that "What is partially altered does not thereby become something quite different," (and this is illustrated in the Mahábháshya by the case of a dog, which, having lost his ears, does not thereby lose his personal identity,) :--so jaras may be the substitute of the partially altered java. Thus we get *ninjarasau* " two imperishables," *minjarasak* " imperishables," and so on.-On the other alternative, and when the affixes begin with a consonant, the word is declined like róma.

We now come to the declension of viscoapd "the preserver of all."

## दीर्घाञ्चसि च। इ। १। १०५। विस्वग्रे। विष्वपा: । दे विष्वपा: । विष्वपाम् । विष्वपी ।

No. 182.—AND WHEN JAS (lst pl.) or ich (pratydhára) COMES AFTER a LONG vowel, the long vowel homogeneous with the prior is not substituted for both (by No. 146, any more than under the circumstances stated in No. 147). We have therefore the 1st dual viéwapau (by No. 41), and plural viéwapák (by No. 55),— In the vocative singular we have he viéwapák, the same as in the nominative. In the 2nd case sing. viéwapán (No. 155); in the dual, as in the 1st case, viéwapau.

## सुढंनपुंसवस्य।१।१।४३।

स्वादिपञ्चवचनानि सर्वनामस्यानधंचानि स्यरक्रीबस्य ।

No, 183-Let SUT (which is a pratyákára formed of su the first case affix, and auf the fifth, and which serves as a name common to the five), but NOT OF a NEUTER word be called sarvanámastkána.

# स्वादिवसर्वनामस्वाने। १।४। १७। स्वारपमावधिषु स्वादिष्यसर्वनामस्यानेषु पूर्वे पदं स्यात् ।

No. 184-WHEN the affixes BEGINNING WITH SU and ending with is (which occurs in the 70th aphorism of the 3rd Chapter of the 5th Lecture) FOLLOW, NOT being SARVANÁMASTHÁNA

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(No. 183), let what precedes be called *pada*. [This is an extension of the application of the term *pada* as laid down in No. 14].

#### यचि भम्। १. । ४ । १८ ।

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यादिष्वचादिषु च कारत्ययावधिषु स्वादिष्वचर्षनामस्थानेषु पूर्व मधंचं स्यात ।

No. 185—AND WHEN affixes, with an initial Y OR initial vowel, beginning with su and ending with ka, follow, not being earvanómasthána (No. 183), let what precedes be called EHA.

[The question here arises, whether a word which gets the name of *bha* from this rule, and of *pada* from the one preceding, is to retain both names, or, if not, which name is to be retained. The rule next cited supplies the answer].

## श्चा कडारादेका संज्ञा।१।४।१।

इत कथ्वे कडारा: कर्मधारय इत्यत: प्रागेकस्येकेव संचा चेया। या परानवकाणा च ।

No. 186.—From this point (that is to say, from the 1st aphorism of the 4th Chapter of the 1st Lecture), To the aphorism "KApARAH karmadháraye" (which is the 38th aphorism of the 2nd Chapter of the 2nd Lecture ) only ONE NAME of each thing named is to be recognised—vis: that which comes last (where the claims are otherwise equal—(see No. 132) and that which, were its claim disallowed, would have no other opportunity of conducing to any result (see No. 41).

# चाता धाताः । ह् । ४ । १४० ।

भाषारान्तो ये। धातुस्तदन्तस्य भस्याङ्गस्य लेाप: । भलेाऽन्त्य-स्य । विश्वप: । विश्वपा । विश्वपाभ्यामित्यादि । एवं श्रह्लध्या-दय: । धातो: किम् । द्वाद्वान् । इरि: । इरी ।

No. 187.—Let there be elision of the final letter of an inflective base, entitled to the designation of bha (No. 185), when it ends in A DHATU (No. 49) WITH LONG A as its final letter.

The word viscoapé ends in a dhátu, viz. pé (in the sense

of "preserving") which has long  $\delta$  as its final letter; and the word which, by No. 147, is called an inflective base (anga) when an affix follows, is, by No. 185, entitled to the designation of bha when the case-affix (not being one of the five first) begins with a vowel. The long  $\delta$  is then elided.

Example, viśwapá + śas = viśwapak (2nd case plural), viśwapá + tá = viśwapá (3rd sing). Before the consonantal terminations there is no change. Example, viśwapábhyám (3rd dual). In the same way are declined śańkkadhmá " the blower of a conch-shell," and the like.—Why do we say, " when it ends in a dkátu ?" Because primitive words, like háhá " a gandharba," do not come within the scope of the rule. Example, 2nd pl. háhán (Nos. 146 and 156).

We now come to the declension of a noun ending in short iheri "a name of Vishnu." Ist a harih, 1st du. hari (No. 146).

#### बसि बाखाइ।१०८।

#### इस्वानस्याङ्गस्य गुबः । इरयः ।

No. 188.—AND WHEN JAS FOLLOWS, guna, shall be the substitute of the short final of an inflective base. Hence 1st pl. kari+ jss=harayak.

### इस्तस्य गुखः । ७। ३। १०८। सम्बद्धा । दे हरे । इरिस् । इरी । हरीन् ।

No. 189.—The substitute OF A SHORT final is GUNA, when sombuddhi (No. 132) follows. By this and No. 153, we get the vocative sing. he have. 2nd a havin (No. 154), 2nd du. havi, 2nd pl havin (No. 156).

## त्रेवा व्यसखि। १। ४। ७।

धेव इति स्पष्टार्थम् । इस्वे याविदुते। तदनां सखिवचे घिसं-इम् ।

No. 190.-WITH THE EXCEPTION OF the word SAKHI, THE EBST of the words that end in short i or u are called GHI. The words "the rest" are said to be employed here "for the sake of distinctness."

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## म्राङो नास्तियाम्।७।३।१२•।

चे: परस्याङे। ना स्यादस्त्रियाम् । श्वाहिति टासंचा । इत्वि। इरिभ्याम् । इरिभि: ।

No. 191.—Let NÁ be the substitute OF Ás coming after ghi (No. 190), but NOT IN THE FEMININE. The term dá is the ancient designation of td, the 3rd sing. case-affix.

Example, hari + 16=hariná (No. 157). 3rd du. haribhyám, 3rd pl. haribhih.

## चेर्ङिति । ७। ३। १११।

#### घिषंच्चस्य हिति सुपि गुष: । इरये ।

No. 192.—Let guna be the substitute OF GHI (No. 190), WHEN a case-affix WHICH HAS AN INDICATORY & FOLLOWS. Thus 4th a hari+he=haraye (No. 29).

## ङसिङसोख। इ। १। ११•।

यको डसिडसेरति पूर्वहुपमेकादेश: । इरे: । इयें: । इरी-वाम् ।

#### No. 193.—AND when the short a OF \$ABI AND \$AB, comes after en, let the form of the prior be the single substitute for both. Thus, 5th and 6th s. hari+nasi and so also hari+nas=haren (No. 192). 6th and 7th du haryok (Nos. 21 and 73)—6th ph harinam (Nos. 167, 168, and 157).

#### छच घेः । ७। ३। ११८।

## रदुद्रामुलरस्य करोद्रुरत् । इरी । इरिषु । यवं सम्यादय: ।

No. 194.—Let aut be the substitute of Ai (the case-affix of the 7th a), when it follows short i or u, AND let short A be the substitute of the GHI (No. 190) itself. Thus 7th a karaw (No. 41). 7th pl. Aarisku (No. 169). In the same way are declined kari "a post," and the like.

# भगरू सी। ७। १। ८३। प्रस्परङ्गस्यानहादेषे। प्रम्युद्धी से।

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

No. 195.—ANAN is the substitute of the word sakhi, WHEN SU FOLLOWS, provided it is not the sign of the vocative (No. 152).

The substitute, though consisting of more letters than one (No. 58), is prohibited by No. 59 from taking the place of more than the last letter. Thus we have sakhan +s.

# च्च दे जिन्ह्यात् पूर्व उपधा । १ । १ । ह्यू ।

#### बन्त्यादल: पूर्वें। यो वर्ष: स ठपथासंच: स्यात् ।

No. 196.—The letter BEFORE THE LAST LETTER of a word is called THE PENULTIMATE (upadhá).

# सर्वनामस्थाने चासम्बुद्धा । ६ । ४ । ८ । नान्तस्योपधाया दीर्घाऽसम्बुद्धा सर्वनामस्थाने ।

No. 197.—AND the long form is the substitute of the penultimate letter (No. 196) of what ends in *n*, WHEN a SARVANÁMA-STRÁMA (No. 183), NOT being SAMBUDDHI (No. 152), FOLLOWS. Thus we have sukkén+s.

#### भएक रवास प्रत्ययः । १ । २ । ४१ ।

No. 198.—AN AFFIX consisting of A SINGLE LETTER (exclunive of indicatory letters) is called APRIKTA.

## इख्याब्भ्या दीर्घात् सुतिस्यप्रक्तं इख्। ह्। १। ह्ट। इलन्तात् परं दीर्घा ये। ब्यापे। तदन्ताच्च परं सुतिसीत्येतदप्रक्तं क्राय्यते ।

No. 199.—SU (the 1st sing. case-affix) AND TI AND SI (the terminations of two of the persons of the verb) when reduced to A SINGLE CONSONANT (No. 198), and when standing AFTER what ends in a CONSONANT OR in the LONG vowel deduced from the feminine terminations fi (No. 256) AND AP (No. 1341), are elided. Thus sakhin + s becomes sakhin.

## न खेापः प्रातिपदिकान्तस्य । ८ । २ । ७ । प्रतिपदिबर्धचर्वं यत् पदं तदन्तस्य मस्य लोप: । सखा ।

No. 200.—There is ELISION OF N FINAL IN A pada which is entitled to the designation of PRATIPADIKA (No. 135).

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

The word sakhi is a prátipadika; it becomes a pada (No. 20) when the case-affix is added; and this name of pada it retains (by No. 210) after the case-affix has been elided. Thus sakhán is a pada. But sakhán is also entitled to the designation of prátipadika, like sakhi the place of which it occupies, according to No. 163. Thus, by the present rule, the form of the word becomes finally sakhá "a friend."

## सखुरसम्बुर्खा । ७। १ । ८२ । बख्यरङ्गात् परं बम्बुद्धिवर्चं बर्वनामस्यानं बिद्वत् स्यात् ।

No. 201.—Let a sarvanámasthána (No. 183) coming AFTER the word SAKHI, NOT IN THE sense of the VOCATIVE SINGULAR, be like that which contains an indicatory n.

# श्वचेा व्यिति । ७ । २ । ११५ ।

मजन्ताङ्गस्य वृद्धिर्विति चिति च परे। सखायो। सखाय: । हे सखे। सखायम्। सखायो। सखीन्। सख्या। सख्ये।

No. 202.—Let widdhi be the substitute OF an inflective base ending in A VOWEL, WHEN THAT WHICH HAS AN INDICATORY B OR N FOLLOWS.

Thus sakhi, when the 1st dual case-affix is to be annexed, becomes sakhai (No. 201), and sakhai + au = sakháyau (No. 29), --so also 1st pl. sakháyah. The vocative sing. (by Nos. 189 and 153) is he sakha. In the 2nd s. and du., sakháyam and sakháyau, Nos. 201 and 202 again apply: 2nd pl. sakhán (Nos. 146 and 156), 3rd s. sakhyá, 4th s. sakhys.

#### खत्यात् परस्य। हा १ । ११२।

खितिग्रम्याभ्यां खीतीग्रम्याभ्यां कृतयखादेग्राभ्यां परस्य <del>खपिड</del>-सेरत इ: । सख्य: ।

No. 203.—Short u is the substitute OF the a of fasi and fas FOLLOWING the words KHI AND TI or khi and ti which have substituted yan (No. 21) for the final vowel.

KAs and ti are the terminations of the words sakki and pati, which they are here employed to designate. The long forms has and if indicate certain derivative forms; see No. 223.

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The words "which have substituted yan," are employed to show that rule No. 192 does not apply here; and the same object is attained in the aphorism by writing not kki and ti but kkya and sys, the s in which is intended merely to facilitate pronunciation.

Thus we have 5th and 6th s. sakhyuh.

## पीत्। ७। ३। ११८। इतः परस्य ब्रेरोत् । सख्यो । येवं इरिवत् ।

No. 204.—AUT is the substitute OF %I after short i. Hence 7th a sakkyon. The rest is like hari (No. 187).

#### पतिः समास रव। १। ४। ८।

चिपंच: । पत्ये । पत्यु: २ । पत्यो । घेषं इरिवत् । समासे तु मुक्तये । बतिचच्दा नित्यं बहुवचनान्त: ।

No. 205.—The word PATI is called ghi (No. 190) ONLY when it is IN A COMPOUND (samása).

Hence in the 4th a patye "to a master," No. 192 does not apply; in 5th and 6th a patyuk, No. 203, not No. 193, applies; and in 7th a patyaw, No. 204 applies, but not 194. The rest is like hari. But in a compound, as in *bhúpatays*. "to the lord of the earth," pati is treated as ghi (No. 191 &c.).

The word bati " how many ?" takes the plural terminations only.

## बहुगबबतुडति संखा।१।१।२१।

No. 206.-Let the words BAHU, and GANA, and those which and in VATU and DATI be called subkhyd.

The word kats is one of those which end in dats, the d in which affix is indicatory.

## उति बा१।१।२५।

#### रत्यन्ता संख्या पट्संचा स्यात् ।

No. 207. —AND let a sankhyd (No. 206) which ends in PATI be called shaf (No. 324).



#### A SANSKRIT GRANMAR.

Thus the word kati is called shaf.

## बद्धी खुब् ।७।१।२२।

चर्ण्यसे: ।

No. 208.—Let there be ELISION (luk) of jas and tas AFTER words termed SHAT (No. 207).

#### प्रत्ययस्य खुक्सुखुपः । १ । १ । ६१ ।

लुकुश्लुलुब्राब्दे: कृतं प्रत्ययादर्शनं क्रमात् तनत्यंचं स्यात् ।

No. 209.—Let the disappearance OF AN AFFIX when it is caused by the words LUE, SLU, OR LUP be designated by these terms respectively (to distinguish it from the ordinary elision termed lopa—No. 6).—

# प्रत्ययद्यापे प्रत्ययसम् । १ । १ । ६२ ।

प्रत्यये लुप्रेऽपि तदायितं सायं स्यात्। इति वरि चेति गुरे प्राप्ने।

No. 210.—WHEN ELISION (lopa) OF AN AFFIX HAS TAKEN PLACE, THE AFFIX shall still exert its influence, and the operations dependent upon it shall take place as if it were present.

The word *lakshana*, in the aphorism, signifies " that by which a thing is recognised." A case-affix is recognised (No. 152) by its causing that which it follows to take the name of *anga*. In accordance with the present rule therefore the word *kati* retains the name of *anga*, though the affixes *jas* and *ias* have been elided by No. 208; and, in virtue of its having the name of *anga*, it ought to take a *guna* substitute through the operation of No. 188. But the rule following debars this.

#### न जुमताङ्गरा । १ । १ । ६३।

लुमता धब्देन लुग्ने तन्निमित्तमङ्गुकाये न स्यात् । क्रति २ । कतिमि: । कतिभ्य: २ । कतीनास् । कतिषु । युष्मदस्मद्षट्वंड-कास्तिषु सद्भुपा: । विधब्दो नित्यं बहुवचनान्त: । च्य: । चीन् । विमि: । चिभ्य: २ ।

No. 211.—When an affix is elided BY the enunciation of one of the three terms (in No. 209) CONTAINING the letters LU, the effect which it is competent to cause in respect OF AN ANGA or inflective base shall NOT take place.

In the 1st pl. of *kati*, the affix *jas* is elided by the enunciation of *luk* (No. 208), and therefore the substitution of *guna* which the elided *jas* would otherwise (by Nos. 210 and 188) have been competent to cause, does not take place.

Thus we have 1st and 2nd pl. kati "how many?" 3rd katibhih, 4th and 5th katilkyak, 6th katinúm (Nos. 167 and 168), 7th katisku (No. 169).

The words yushmad " thou," asmad " I," and the words called shaf (Nos. 324 and 207) retain the same form in all the three genders.

The word tri " three," is always plural.

Example, 1st pl. trayak (No. 188), 2nd trin (Nos. 146 and 156), 3rd tribkik, 4th and 5th tribkyak.

#### चेखवः । ७। १। ५३।

#### भामि । भयाबास् । चिषु । गोबत्वेऽपि । प्रियचयाबास् ।

No. 212.—TRAYA is the substitute OF TRI, when *óm* follows.

Example, 6th pl. trayinam (Nos. 167 and 168), 7th trishu (No. 169).

And this rule applies also when tri is final in a compound adjective.

Example, priyatrayánám "of these who have three dear friends."

## सदादीनामः । ७। २। १०२।

रवामकारो विभक्तो । द्विपर्यन्तानामेवेष्ठि: । द्वो २ । द्वाभ्यास् ३ । द्वया: २ । पाति लाकमिति पपी: सूर्य: ।

No. 212.-Short A is the substitute OF TYAD &C. when a case-

affix follows. "TYAD &a." (see No. 170) implies "tyad, tad, yad, etad, idam, adas, eka, and dwi." The Makábháshya directs that the list shall not extend beyond dwi. That this is the direction of Patanjali (the author of that "Great Commentary," on the aphorisms of Pánini) is indicated by the form of expression "it is the wish," or "it is wished," (ishfih or ishyats. Compare No. 14.) Thus we have 1st and 2nd du. dwau "two" (No. 147), 3rd 4th and 5th dwibhydms (No. 160), 6th and 7th dwayok (No. 166).

We now come to the declension of papi "the sun," (the "cherisher of the world," derived from pa, "to cherish").

## दीर्घाञ्जसि च। इ। १। १ • ५।

दीर्घाच्चसि इचि च परे न पूर्वसवर्षदीर्घः । पय्यो । पय्यः । द्ये पपीः । पपीस् । पपीन् । पप्या । पपीभ्यास् । पपीभिः । पप्ये । पपीभ्यः २ । पप्यः २ । पप्योः २ । दीर्घत्वाच्न नुट् । पप्यास् । डेन तु सवर्यादीर्घः । पपी । पपीषु । रवं वात्पप्रम्यादयः । बप्नाः ग्रेयस्यो यस्य स बहुग्रेयसी ।

No. 214.—AND WHEN JAS or ick (pratydhdra, No. 147) comes AFTER A LONG vowel, the long vowel homogeneous with the prior is not substituted (No. 146).

Therefore (by No. 21) 1st du. papyau, 1st pl. papyak, vocative sing. he papik, 2nd s. papim (No. 154), 2nd pl. papim (No. 156), 3rd s. papya, 3rd 4th and 5th du. papibhyam, 3rd pl. papibhik, 4th s. papye, 4th and 5th pl. papibhyak, 5th and 6th s. papyyak, 6th and 7th du. papyok. There is not nut (No. 167) for the vowel is long—hence 6th pl. papyam. When is added, then by No. 54, 7th s. papi, 7th pl. papishu.

In the same way are declined vátapramí "an antelope," and the like.

We now come to the declension of bakuársyasí "a man who has many excellent qualities."

यूस्वास्वी नदी । १ । ४ । ३ ।



र्ददूदन्ता नित्यस्त्रीलिङ्गा नदीधंश्वी स्त: । प्रथमलिङ्गयइयं च । व स्वयाक्यस्योपसर्वनत्वेऽपि नदीत्वं वक्तव्यमित्यर्थ: ।

No. 215.—Words ending in long f and U, always FEMININE, and having no masculine of the same form, (as the word grámaní has,) are called *madi* (the word *madi* "a river" being a type of the class.) "And its original gender is to be taken" into account :—that is to say, it is to be spoken of as retaining its character as a *madi*, even when the word which was at first feminine comes to form part of a compound epithet applied to a male.

# चम्वार्थनचोईसः । ७। ३। १•७।

सम्बद्धा । हे बहुमेयसि ।

NO. 216.—THE SHORT vowel shall be the substitute OF certain words SIGNIFTING "MOTHER," AND OF words called NADI (No. 215), when the affix of the vocative singular follows.

Example, he bahvéreyasi (No. 153).

#### चारनबाः ।७।३।११२।

#### मदान्तात् परेषां हितामाहागमः ।

No. 217.—Ar is the augment of the case-affixes with an indicatory 4, when they come AFTER a word ending with a NADI (No. 215).

## भारय । इ। १। २•।

## णाटेऽचि परे वृद्धिरेबादेश: । बहुमोयस्ये । बहुमोयस्या: २ । बहुमोयसीनाम् ।

No. 218.—AND when ack comes AFTER  $\Lambda_7$ , vriddki is the single substitute for both. Thus in the 4th s. bakuśrcycasi +  $\delta_1$  +  $\hbar c$  = bakuśrcycasyci, 5th and 6th s. bakuśrcycasych, 6th pl. bakuśrcycsinám (No. 167).

# केराम् नचामीभ्यः । ७। ३। ११६ । नदानगदावन्तान्नीम्ब्दात् परस्य केरास् । बहुम्येयस्यास् । द्येषं

पगीवत् । चट्यन्तत्वात्र सुलेाप: । चतिलच्मी: । रोषं बहुचेयसी-वत् । प्रधी: ।

No. 219.—AM is the substitute OF \$1 AFTER words ending in NADI (No. 215) AND in the feminine termination AP and the word Nf. Hence 7th s. bahuársyasyám. The rest of the declension is like papí (No. 213).

The word atilakshmi is, in the 1st a, atilakshmik "who has surpassed Lakshmi," the su not being elided by No. 199, because the word lakshmi (the name of one of the goddesses) is a primitive, and is not formed by a feminine affix fit. The rest of the declension is like bakuśreyześ (No. 214).

We now come to pradhi, 1st s. pradhik "a man of superior understanding."

# छचि अधातुसुवां खोरियङुवङो। ६। ४। ७९।

श्नप्रत्ययान्तस्येवर्णेवर्यान्तस्य धातोर्भू इत्यस्य चाङ्गस्येयसुवसे स्तोऽचादी प्रत्यये परे । इति प्राप्ने ।

No. 220.—IYAN AND UVAN are the substitutes OF what ends with the *pratyaya* SNU AND of what ends in A VERBAL ROOT IN I OR U (whether long or short), AND of the inflective base BHRÚ, WHEN an affix beginning with A VOWEL FOLLOWS.

This rule should include the case of *pradhl* (which is formed from the verbal root *dhyai* "to meditate"), but the rule following restricts it.

## ररनेकाचाऽसंयागपूर्वस्य । इ । ४ । ८२ ।

धात्ववयवसंयोगपूर्वा न भवति य रवर्धस्तदन्तो यो धातुस्त-दन्तस्यानेकाचेऽङ्गस्य यववादी प्रत्यये । प्रध्यो २ । प्रध्यम् । प्रध्य: । प्रध्यि । शेवं परीवत् । रवं यामवी: । हो तु । यामवस्याम् । प्रनेकाच: किस् । नी: । नियो । निय: । चमि शवि च परत्वादि-यह् । नियम् । निय: । हेराम् । नियाम् । चर्धयोगपूर्वस्य किम् । सुनियो । यवक्रियो ।

No. 221.—Yan is the substitute OF I OR I terminating a verbal root final in an inflective base OF MORE VOWELS THAN ONE, provided the I OR I is NOT PRECEDED BY A COMPOUND CONSONANT forming part of the root, when an affix beginning with a vowel follows.

In pradial, which is a dissyllable, the final i terminates an infective base of more vowels than one, and it is not preceded by a compound consonant. The rule therefore applies, and we have 1st and 2nd du, pradkyau, 2nd s. pradkyam, 1st and 2nd pl. predkyak, 7th a pradkyi (No. 55 being debarred). The rest of the declension is like that of papi (No. 213). In the same way gramanth "a female head of a village"; but, in the 7th a this makes grámanyim (by No. 219, being derived from the root ni "to lead)." Why "of more vowels than one?" Witness nih "a leader," which makes, by No. 220, 1st and 2nd du. niyau, 1st pl. niyah. and in the 2nd a and pl. niyam and niyak (Nos. 154 and 146 being superseded by No. 220, which occupies a later place in the Ashtádhyáyí ee Na. 132.). In the 7th s. niyám (No. 219.)-Why "provided the vowel is not preceded by a compound consomant ? Witness 1st du. subriyau "two prosperous men," and yevakviyzes "two purchasers of barley," where the final f is preceded by a compound consonant, and to which therefore not this rule but No. 220 applies.

[ It may be worth while to review the steps which rendered necessary the enunciation of this rule with reference to the word predisons. The word might apparently have been formed at once from pradid+au by No. 21, but that rule was superseded by a subsequent rule No. 146. By No. 214, however, this rule was positively forbidden to take effect, and as it therefore departs, with all its effects, No. 21 reappears, but to be again superseded by No. 220, to which the preference attaches on the principle stated under No. 41. No. 221 then supersedes No. 220, but as it does this not by positive prohibition, but by usurping a portion of its sphere of application, No. 21 is not again restored. Had it been es, the prohibitory rules would also have reappeared in an endless cycle.]

गतिय। १। ४। १०।

प्रादय: क्रियायोगे गतिषंत्वा: स्यु: । गतिकारकेतरपूर्वपदस्य यय् नेष्यते । । शुद्धधियो ।

No. 222.—AND let pra &c. (No. 47), in combination with a verb, be called GATI (as well as upasargu).

It is not wished (by the author of the Mahábháshya) that yan (enjoined by No. 221) should be the substitute of a word to which is prefixed any thing elso than a gati or a káraka (meaning by káraka a case which is in grammatical relation with a verb). Therefore in the example śuddhadhiyau "two men of pure minds," the substitution of yan does not take place, but No. 220 applies, because the word śuddhadhí means "one whose thoughts are pure," and here the word "pure," is in grammatical relation with the verb "are," in respect to which it is therefore a káraka, but it is not so in regard to the verb "to think," from which the word dhí is derived.

## न भूसुधियोः । हु । ४ । ८५ ।

ग्तयोरचि सुपि यण् न । सुधियो । सुधिय इत्यादि । सुखमि-च्छतोति सुखी: । सुती: । सुख्या । सुत्या । सुख्य: २। सुत्यु: २। घेषं प्रधीवत् । धम्मईरिवत् । एवं भान्वादय: ।

No. 223.—When a case-affix beginning with a vowel comes AFTER these two viz. BHÚ and SUDHf, there shall NOT be yan. (This debars Nos. 232 and 221, and gives occasion for No. 220 to come into operation). Hence, 1st. d. sudhiyau, "two intelligent persons," 1st. pl. sudhiyah, &c.

The word sukhi signifies "one who loves pleasure." It is declined like suti "one who wishes a son:" thus—lst. s. sukhih, sutih; 1st. d. sukhyau, sutyau; 5 and 6. s. sukhyuh, sutyuk (No. 203). The rest is like pradhi (No. 220 &c.). The word sambhu "Śiva" is declined like hari "Vishņu," and in like manner bhánu "the sun," &c.

तृज्वत् क्वाष्टुः । ७। १ । ८५ । षसम्बद्धो सर्वनामस्याने । क्रोष्ट्रचन्द्रस्य क्रोष्ट्र प्रयोक्तव्य रत्यर्थ: ।

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No. 224.—With the five first case-affixes (No. 183) excluding the case where the sense is that of the vocative singular, KROSHŢU is LIKE what ends in TRICH. That is to say, krochfri is employed instead of the word krochfu "a jackal."

# स्वते। दिस्तर्वनामस्थानयाः । ७। ३। ११९ । स्रतेाऽङ्गस्य गुवे। हो सर्वनामस्थाने च । इति प्राप्ने ।

No. 225.-WHEN \$1 (7th sing.) & THE FIVE FIRST CASE-AFFIXES COME AFTER what ends in short RI, guna shall be substituted for the inflective base that ends in ri. This being obtained, (another rule presents itself).

## श्वदुत्रनस्पुरुदंग्रीऽनेइसां च ।७।१।८४। श्वदन्तानामुग्नसादीमां चानङ् स्यादसम्बद्धा सा ।

No. 226.—When su, not in the sense of the vocative, follows, let enait be the augment of what ends in short ri, and of usanas "the regent of the planet Venus," purulasisas "Indra," and anohes "time." [This gives kroshf + an + s.]

# भातृनृष्खत्तनतृनेष्टृत्वष्टृधनृहोतृपातृप्रशास्तृयाम्। हा ४।११।

े जबादीनामुपथाया दीर्घे। अम्बद्धी सर्वनामस्थाने । क्रोष्टा । बेरहारी । ब्रोष्टार: । क्रोष्टन् ।

No. 227.—When the first five case-affixes, excluding the case where the sense is that of the vocative singular, come after the word AP "water," what ends in TRIN or TRICH, SWASRI "a sister," MAPTRI "a grandson," NESHTRI "a priest who officiates at a sacrifice," TWASHTRI "a carpenter," KSHATTRI "a charioteer," HOTRI "a priest who recites the *Rig-Veda* at a sacrifice," POTRI "a priest who officiates at a sacrifice," and PRASASTRI " a ruler," the penultimate letter (No. 196) shall be lengthened. Thus [we get *kroshfán+s*, but the s is elided by No. 199 and the n by No. 200—leaving] 1st sing. *kroshfá*, 1st du. *kroshfáras*, (the ri becoming ar by No. 225, and being lengthened to ár by No. 227). 1st p. *kroshfárak*. In the 2nd p. the form *kroshfára* is derived from *kroshfu* by Nos. 146 and 156.

# विभाषा तृतीयादिष्वचि । ७। १ । ८७। चन्नादिष् क्रोष्ट्रवा तृज्वत् । क्रेष्ट्रा । क्रेष्ट्रे ।

No. 228.—Kroshtu may OPTIONALLY be as if it ended in trick, WHEN THE 3ED OB ANY SUBSEQUENT CASE-AFFIX THAT BEGINS WITH A VOWEL FOLLOWS. Thus, 3rd sing. kroshtré, 4th sing. kroshtre.

### फ्टत उत्। ६्।१।१११। ऋतो इसिङ्मेारत्युदेबादेघ: । रपर: ।

No. 229.—When the short a of *hasi* and *has* (5th and 6th sing.) comes AFTER SHORT RI, then SHORT U, followed by r, is the single substitute for both. [Thus we get krockfur + a.]

#### रात् सस्य। ८। २। २४।

## रेफाल् संयोगान्तसस्येव लोगे नान्यस्य । रस्य विसर्ग: । क्रोष्टु: । क्रेष्ट्री: २ ।

No. 230.—There is elision OF 8, but not of any other letter of the alphabet, when it comes at the end of a conjunct consonant AFTER R. Visarya is then substituted for the r, by No. 111, and we get kroshfuh,—6. and 7. du. kroshfrok.

नुमचिरतृत्वद्वावेभ्या नुट् पूर्वविप्रतिषेधेन । क्रेष्ठुनाम् । क्रेष्ठुरि । पचे इलादे। च धम्भवत् । डूड्रू: । डूड्री । डूड्रमित्पादि । पतिचमूधब्दे तु नदीकार्य विशेष: । दे पतिचमु । पतिचम्वे । पतिचम्वा: २ । पतिचमुनाम् । खल्पू: ।

No. 231.—"BY A PRECEDING BULE'S OPPOSITION, (contrary to *Pánini's* direction—see No. 132,) the augment MUT (No. 167) takes effect IN PREFERENCE TO NUM (No. 271), the states "ACHI &c." (No. 249), and THE RESEMBLANCE TO what ends in TRICK (No. 228) [the enunciation of each of which is subsequent to No. 167 in the order of the ask/ddkydyí.]

Hence-krochtu+nut+am=krochtanam (No. 168). In the 7th sing. krochtari. On the alternative (of the word's not being

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

considered as ending in trich), and when the case-affix begins with a consonant, the word is declined like sambhu.

Hákák "a celestial musician," 1st du. húhwau, 2nd sing. húkám, &c. In the word atichamú "victorious over armies," the difference (from kúhá, as regards declension), consists in its being treated as nadí (No. 215). Hence, voc. s. he atichamu (No. 216), 4th sing. atichamwai (Nos. 217 and 218), 5th and 6th sing. atichamwaik, 6th p. atichamúnám.

We now come to the declension of khalapú "a sweeper."

## चोः सुपि । हा ४। ८३।

धात्ववयवसंयोगपूर्वे। न भवति य डवर्यस्तदन्ते। ये। धातुस्तद-नास्यानेकाचेऽङ्गस्य यय् स्यादचि सुपि । खलण्वी । खलण्व: । एवं सुल्वादय: । स्वमू: । स्वभुवी । स्वभुव: । वर्षामू: ।

No. 232.—WHEN A CASE-AFFIX, beginning with a vowel, FOL-LOWS, then yam shall be the substitute for an inflective base containing more vowels than one, if the base ends with a verbal root ending in U or U not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the verb.

Thus we have 1st du. khalapwau, 1st p. khalapwah. In the mme way sulá "who cuts well," &c. [But this does not apply to swabhá "the Self-existent," because of the prohibition by No. 223...]. 1st a swabhúh, 1st du. swabhuvau, 1st p. swabhuvah.

We have next the declension of varshábhú.

## वर्षाम्बञ्च । ह । ४ । ८४ । बस्य यब स्यादवि सुपि । वर्षाम्वावित्यादि । दुन्भ: ।

No. 233.—AND the substitute OF VARSHÁBHÚ, "a frog-rainborn," shall be you when a vowel follows, [in spite of No. 220.] Thus we have, 1st du. vorskábhvou and so on.

Next we have to consider the declension of drinbh" " a snake." दून्वारपुन:पूर्वस्य भुवेा यख् वस्तव्य: । दून्भ्यो । एवं कार्यू: । बाला । हे धाल: । धालारी । धालार: ।

No. 234.—"YAN SHOULD BE MENTIONED as the substitute OF BHÚ when PRECEDED BY DRIN, KARA, AND PUNAR."

Thus 1st du. drinbhwau. In the same way karabhá "a finger-nail."

The word dhátri "the Cherisher," makes 1st sing. dhátá, vocative sing. he dhátah (Nos. 199, 223, and 111.), 1st du. dhátáras (Nos. 225 and 227), 1st pl. dhátárah.

च्हवर्षान्नस्य गत्वं वाच्यम् । धातुषाम् । एवं नखाद्य: । नखादि-यहृषं व्युत्पतिपद्ये नियमार्थम् । तेनेह्र्न्ना पिता । पितरौ । पितर: । पितरम । शेषं धातुषत् । एवं वामार्षादय: । ना । मरौ ।

No, 235.—" IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT THE CEREBRAL N IS SUBSTITUTED FOR THE DENTAL N AFTER RI AND RI." Thus, 6th p. dhátrínám. In the same way naptri &c. (No. 227). If the alternative view be taken, that these words are formed (by the affixes mentioned in No. 227), then the citing of naptri &c. (in No. 227) determines that these alone (of the words so ending that come under the head of Unidi No. 901) are amenable to the rule. Hence (as pitri "a father," is not cited, and is formed by an unidi affix) the rules do not apply to the example following viz. 1st sing. pits (No. 221), 1st du. pitarau, 1st pl. pitarak, 2nd sing. pitarsm. The rest is like dhátri (No. 234). In the same way jámátri "a son-in-law," &c.

The word nri "a man," makes 1st sing. nd, 1st du, navas.

#### न् च। ह। ४। ह।

D

#### चस्य नामि बा दीर्घ: । नुवाम् । नुबाम् ।

No. 236.—AND NRI optionally substitutes the long vowel, when nam follows. Hence nginam.

#### गोता खित्।७।१।८•।

चाकारान्ताद्विद्दितं सर्वनामस्यानं खिद्वत् । गी: । गावी । भाव: ।

No. 237.—Placed AFTER a word ending in 0, such as 00 " a cow," each of the first five case-affixes is AS IF IT HAD AN INDI-CATORY correbral N, [the effect of which—see No. 202—is to substitute widdh's for the preceding vowel]. Thus 1. s. go+s=gauh, 1. d. génau, 1. p. génak. [The t in the sétra shows (No. 34.) that the rule speaks of the vowel o, not of the word go.]

## धीतेाऽम्यसेाः । इ । १ । ८३ ।

चेति।ऽम्यचेरच्याकार ग्रकादेशः । गाम् । गावे। गाः । गवा.। वये । माः २ । इत्यादि ।

No. 238—WHEN the vowel of AM OR \$AS comes AFTER 0, the single substitute of both is long  $\triangle$ . Thus—2. a. go + am = gdm, 2. du. (see No. 237) gdvau, 2. p. gd\lambda. The 3rd and 4th a. gavá and gave are formed according to the general rules for the permutation of vowels. In the 5. and 6. a. (by No. 193) gok. &c.

## रावे। इति । ७। २। ८५ ।

जस्याकारादेशे। इसि विभक्तो । रा: । रायो । राय: । राभ्या-मिल्पादि । म्लो: । म्लावो । म्लाव: । म्लोभ्यामिल्यादि ।

### । इत्यजन्ताः पुंखिङ्गाः ।

No. 239.—OF RAI "wealth," WHEN a case-affix beginning with a COMBONANT FOLLOWS, long d shall be the substitute. Thus 1. a. rai+s=rdh, 1. du. rdyaus, 1. p. rdyah, 3. d. rdbhydm, &c.

Glass "the moon," is declined regularly—thus—1. s. glauk, 1. d. glávan, 1. p. glávak, 3. d. glaubhyóm, &c.

So much for masculines ending in vowels.

OF FEMININE WORDS ENDING IN VOWELS.

The first example is rand which, by No. 199, takes the form rand in the 1st case sing.

# । चवनस्वीचित्राः ।

#### रमा ।

#### पारु चापः । ७। १। १८।

षावन्तादङ्गात् परस्योद्य: घी स्यात्। पीडित्योषारविभन्ने: संज्ञा। मि । रमा: ।

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240.—Let  $\acute{e}$  be the substitute OF AUS AFTER an inflective base ending in  $\acute{AP}$ . This *auf* is the name of whatever case-affix begins with *au*. Hence, 1. d. (ramé+ $\acute{e}i=$ ) rame, 1. p. ramák.

सम्बुर्खे च । ७। ३। १०६। भाष यकार: स्यात् सम्बुद्धा । यहृद्रस्वादिति सम्बुद्धिलोष: । दे रमे । दे रमे । दे रमा: । रमाम् । रमे । रमा: ।

241.—AND WHEN SU FOLLOWS IN THE SENSE OF THE VOCA-TIVE SINGULAR, let e be the substitute of dp. By No. 153 there is elision of the case-affix following e in the sense of the voc. sing. Thus he rame, voc. d. he rame (No. 240), voc. p. he raméh, 2. s. ramám, 2. du. rame, 2. p. ramák.

#### ন্থাকি ৰাদ: । ও। হু। १০৭ু।

षाह्योसि चाप रकार: । रमया । रमाभ्याम् ३ । रमामि: ।

242.—AND IF ÁN (No. 191) or OS FOLLOW,  $\epsilon$  shall be the substitute OF  $\Delta P$ . Thus, 3. s. (rams+ $\epsilon$ =) ramaya, 3. 4. and 5. dm. ramábhyám, 3. p. ramábhik.

#### याडापः । ७। ३। ११३।

भाषे। हिले। याट् । वृद्धिः । रमाये । रमाभ्यः २ । रमायाः २ । रमयोः । रमाबाम् । रमायाम् । रमायु । एवं दुर्गाम्बिकादयः ।

No. 243.—YAT is the augment of whatever case-affix, FOLLOW-ING  $\triangle P$ , has an indicatory  $\hbar$ . Thus, widdhis being obtained from Ne. 61, we have 4. s. (ramé+yét+e=) raméyai, 4. and 5. p. ramébhyah, 5 and 6. s. raméyáh, 6. d. ramayok (No. 242), 6. p. raméném (Nos. 167 and 157), 7. s. raméyám (No. 219), 7. p. raméném.

In the same way are declined durys "the goddess Durys," ambika "a mother" and the like.

#### सवनामः स्वाडदुखय । ७। ३। ११४।

भावन्तात् चर्वनाको डितः स्याद्यापरच ड्रस्वः । वर्षस्ये । वर्ष-स्याः २ । वर्षासास् । वर्षस्यास् । येषं रमावत् । स्वं विख्वादव भावन्ताः ।

\_



No. 244.—Let SYAT be the augment of whatever case-affix, with an indicatory  $\dot{n}$ , comes AFTER A PRONOUN ending in dp; AND let A SHORT vowel substitute take the place of dp. Thus the 4. a. f. of sarva "all," is (sarvá+syát.+e=) sarvasyai, 5. and 6. s. sarvasydh, 6. p. sarvásóm (No. 174), 7. a. sarvasyám (No. 219). The rest is like ramá. In the same way are declined visuá "all," and the like, ending in dp.

## बिभाषा दिक्समासे बहुवीहै। १ । १ । २८।

स्वैनामता वा। उत्तरपूर्वस्ये। उत्तरपूर्वाये। तीयस्येति वा संचा। द्वितीयस्ये। द्वितीयाये। यवं तृतीया। चम्बार्थति इत्यः। देचम्ब। देचद्वा। देचद्वा। चरा। चरसा। चरे। इत्यादि। वचे रमावत्। गोपा विश्वपावत्। मति:। मती:। मत्या।

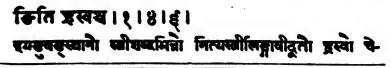
No. 245.—IN A COMPOUND, of the kind termed BAHUVRÍHI (No. 1034), WITH a word signifying DIRECTION (No. 175), the pronominal character is optional. Thus in the 4. a we may have either uttarapúrvasyasi (No. 244) or uttarapúrváyasi (No. 243) " for what hes to the north-east."

According to No. 180, the name of pronominal is optionally given to what ends in tiya. Hence, 4. a. dwitiyasyai or dwitiyáyai " to the second." In the same way tritiyá " the third."

According to No. 216, a short vowel is substituted in the voc. sing. of words signifying "mother." Example, he amba, he akka, he alla.

In accordance with No. 181, we may have 1. s. jará "decrepitude," 1. d. jarasau or jars &c. On the alternative of its not being considered pronominal, the word is declined like ramá. Gopá "a cowherdess," is declined like viśwapá (No. 182).

Matik "segncity," 2. p. matik (No. 156), 3. s. matyá (No. 191).



वर्णेवर्णे। स्वियां वा नदीसंची स्ते। स्ति। मत्ये। मत्ये। म-त्या: २। मते: २।

No. 246.—Words, always feminine, ending in long i and i, with the exception of the word *stri* "a woman," being such as admit *iyań* and *uvań* (No. 220); and also words ending in short i and u in the feminine, are optionally termed *nadi* (No. 215) when a case-affix with an indicatory n follows. Hence 4. s. (by No. 218 mati+ $d_i$ +e=) matyai, or, alternatively (No. 192) matage, 5. and 6. s. matyak or mateh (No. 193).

### इदुद्धाम् । ७। ३। ११७।

मदींसंचकाभ्यां परस्य छेराम् । मत्याम् । मतो । घेषं इरिक्त् । यवं बुद्धादय: ।

No. 247.—Am is the substitute of hi AFTER SHORT I OR U, when these are termed nadi (No. 246). Hence 7. a matyim (No. 219, or, on the alternative of the name nadi not being taken, matau (Nos. 246 and 194.—The rest is like hari (No. 187). In the same way buddhi "intellect," and the like.

# षिपतुरोः खियां तिसृ चतसृ 191२1221

#### स्वीलिङ्गयोरेते। स्तो विभक्तो ।

No. 248.-TISRI AND CHATASRI are instead of TRI " three," AND CHATUE " four," IN THE FEMINISE, when a case-affix follows.

#### হাৰি ব ছান: । ও। ২। १০০।

तिम्ह चतन्द्र स्तये। च्हेंकारस्य रेफादेश: स्यादचि । गुबदीचात्वा-नामभाव: । तिम्र: २ । तिन्त्रभि: । तिन्तुभ्य: २ । चामि नुट्र ।

No. 249.—WHEN A VOWEL FOLLOWS, then R shall be the substitute OF the RI of tisri and chatasri. Hence there is neither guna (No. 225), nor prolongation (No. 146), nor the substitution of u (No. 229). Thus I. and 2. p. tisrak, 3. p. tisribhik, 4 and 5. p. tisribhyah. When drs (6. p.) follows, nut is obtained from No. 167; and then the preceding vowel ought to be lengthened by No. 168, but the next rule forbids this.

# न तिसूचतसू । इ । ४ । ४।

सत्तयोगीमि दीर्चान। तिद्धवाम्। तिद्धषु। द्वे२। द्वाभ्याम् ३। द्वयाः २। गोरी। गोर्या। गेर्थः। द्वे गोरि। गोर्यावित्यादि ! द्वं नदादयः। लच्मीः। द्वे गोरीवत्। यवं तरीतन्त्र्यादयः। स्वी। द्वे स्ति।

No. 250.-TISRI & CHATASRI ARE NOT lengthened, when nám follows. Thus, 6. p. tierinám, 7. p. tierishu.

The word dwi "two," becomes, in the feminine, 1. and 2. d. dese (Nos. 213 and 240), 3. 4. and 5. d. dwidhyam, 6. and 7. d. descych (No. 242).

Gaurí "the brilliant (goddess Párvatí)" is declined as follows :- 1. a gaurí (No. 199), 1. d. gauryau, 1. p. gauryah, voc. s. he gauri (No. 216), and so on. In the same way nadi " a river," and the like.

The word lakehmi " the goddees of prosperity," not being a derivative, does not fall under No. 199, and therefore makes in the 1. a. lakehmik. The rest is like gauri. In the same way tari "a boat," tantri "a guitar-string," and the like.

The word stri "a woman" makes 1. s. stri (No. 199), voc. he stri (No. 216).

# स्तियाः । इ । ४ । ७२ ।

#### जस्वेयडवादी प्रत्यये परे । स्त्रियो । स्त्रिय: ।

No. 251.—Let iyat be the substitute OF STRÍ, when an affix beginning with a vowel follows. Thus 1. d. striyau, 1. p. striyah.

## बाम्बसाः । ह । ४। ८० ।

स्तिमा दम्ब । स्तिम्म । स्तीम् । स्तिमः । स्ती: । स्तिमा । स्तिमे । स्तिमा: २ । परत्वानुट् । स्तीबाम् । स्त्रीषु । मी: । मियो । निव: ।



No. 252.—OPTIONALLY is iyah the substitute of stri, WHEN AM OR ÉAS FOLLOWS. Thus 2. a. striyam or strim (No. 154), 2 p. striyah or strih (No. 146), 3. a. striyai, 4. a. striyai (Noa. 217 and 218), 6. a. striyah. In the 6. p. nut is obtained, because No. 167 is a sútra posterior to No. 251. Hence stringin, 7. p. strikku.

The word *fri* " prosperity," makes 1. s. *fri*h, [not being formed by the feminine termination. No. 198.] 1. d. *frigure*, 1. p. *friyah*.

## नेयकुवङ्खानावस्ती। १। ४। ४।

रयङ्वङोः स्थितियंयोस्तावीदूती नदीसंची न स्तो न तु स्ती। हे त्री: । त्रिये । त्रिये । त्रिया: । त्रिय: ।

No. 253.—The words ending in f or i WHICH ADMIT the substitutes IVAN AND UVAN, (No. 220) are NOT called madi (No. 215); but NOT so the word STRF, (which is called madi notwithstanding its substituting iyan). Hence, voc. a. As frik (No. 216 not applying here), 4. a. friyai (Nos. 246 and 217) or friye, 6. a. friyah (Nos. 246 and 217) or friyah.

#### वामि। १। ४। ५।

स्यङ्वरुस्थाने। स्त्याख्या यू पामि वा नदीउंचा स्तोन तुस्ती। श्रीयाम् । श्रियाम् । श्रियि । श्रियाम् । धेनुर्मतिवत् ।

No. 254.—When AM FOLLOWS, then feminine words ending in i and i, which admit iyak and uvak (No. 220), are OFTICE-ALLY termed nadi; but not so the word stri (which is always nadi). Hence 6. p. trinám (No. 167) or triyám, 7. s. triyi or triyám (No. 219).

The word dhense "a milch cow" is declined like mati (No. 245).

## दियां च।७।१। २६।

## स्त्रीवाची क्रोप्टस्तृचन्तवट्ट्रां लभते ।

No. 255.—AND IN THE PENININE, the word kroshfu "a jackal" takes a form like what ends in trick (No. 224).

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ख्रवेभ्या झीप्।४।१।५।

THE LAGHU KAUMUDI:

च्छदन्तेम्या मान्तेम्यच्च स्तियां छीए।क्रोष्ट्री गैारीवत् । सू: चीवत् । स्वयंमू: गुंवत् ।

No. 256.—AFTER WORDS ENDING IN RI, and after words ending in a, in forming the feminine, the affix is hip. Thus is formed breakfrf, which is declined like gaurí (No. 250).

The word blow "the eyebrow" is declined like érí (No. 252), and everywhich as in the masculine (No. 232).

## न षट्खसादिभ्यः । ४ । १ । १ • ।

सीपटापो न।

स्वचा तिसरचतस्रच मनान्दा दुहिता तथा। याता मातेति स्प्रेते स्वसादय ख्दाहुता: ।

स्वचा । स्वचारी । माता पितृवत् । यदि मातृ: । दोर्गोवत् । रा: पुंचत् । नीम्सीवत् ।

## । इत्यजनत्वीचिङ्गाः ।

No. 257.—NOT AFTER SHAT (No. 324), NOR AFTER SWASBI ac, is the feminine termination *hip* or *the* affixed. By "swasri ac," are meant the following seven vix. swasd "a sister," *tisrah* "three," *chatasrah* "four," *manándá* "a husband's sister," dukitá "a daughter," ydtá "a husband's brother's wife," and mátá "a mother." Thus we have 1. s. swusá (No. 227), 1. d. sussárou.

The word matri is declined like pitri (No. 235), only that in the 2 p. it makes matrix (No. 156).

The word dyo "the heaven" is declined like go (No. 237), rai "wealth" as in the masculine (No. 239), and nau "a boat," like glass (No. 239).

So much for feminines ending in vowels.

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

OF NEUTER WORDS ENDING IN VOWELS.

। पखन्तनपुंसकलिङ्गाः ।

### धताऽम् । ७। १। २४।

भते।ऽङ्गात् क्रीबात् स्वमेारम् । चानम् । एङ्हस्यादिति इल्लोप: । हे ज्ञान ।

No. 258.—AFTER a neuter inflective base ending in short A, there is AM instead of su and am. Hence jndna+su=jnanam "knowledge." The 2nd a is the same. In the voc. a, by No. 153, the consonant m is elided—thus he jndna.

#### नपुंतकारा । ७। १। १८।

#### क्रीबादीङ: शी। भषंघायाम् ।

No. 259.—AND AFTER A NEUTER, 41 is instead of cas (No. 240). As that which precedes this affix is termed bkc (No. 185), the following rule presents itself.

## यस्येति च। ह। ४। १४८। ईकारे तद्धिते च भस्येवर्णावर्णयोर्लोपः । इत्यलोपे प्राप्ने ।

No. 260.—WHERE long f follows, AND when a taddkits affix follows, there is elision OF the I or f or  $\land$  or  $\land$  of a bha. The elision of the a having thus presented itself, Kátyáyama interpose.

#### षे।ह: श्यां प्रतिषेधेा वाच्य: । द्याने ।

No. 261.—"It should be mentioned that the rule is debarred in the case where  $\acute{s}$  is the substitute of au." Hence 1. d. judne+  $\acute{s}$ =judne.

## बद्धतोः भिः । ७। १। २०।

#### क्रीबात ।

No. 262.—Instead OF JAS AND \$AS, lot there be & after a neuter.

## थि सर्वनामखानम् । १ । १ । ४२।

B\$

No. 263 .- Let i be termed SARVAN AMASTHANA.

#### नप्सदास्व कत्तचरः ।७।१।७२।

#### कलन्तस्यावन्तस्य च क्रीबस्य नुम् स्यात् यवनामस्याने ।

No. 264.—Let num be the augment OF what being NEUTER ads in JHAL OR ACH, when a sarvanámasthána follows.

## मिद्चेाऽन्त्यात् परः । १ । १ । १७।

षचां मध्ये येाऽन्त्यस्तस्मात् एरस्तस्येषान्ताषयवा मित् स्यात् । ठपधादीर्घ: । चानानि । पुनस्तद्वत् । घेषं पुंवत् । एवं धन-बनफ्रमादय: ।

No. 265.—Let WHAT HAS AN INDICATORY M come APTER THE LAST OF THE VOWELS, and become the final portion of that (which it augments). Thus the n (of num, No. 264) is annexed to the final a of jùána, and is regarded as a portion of the word. Then the new penultimate vowel (by No. 197) is lengthened, and we have 1. p. jùánáni. Again in the accusative case it is the same. The rest is like the masculine. In the same way are declined dhans "wealth," vana "a wood," phals "fruit," and the like.

## बद्इतरादिभ्यः पष्वभ्यः । ७। १ । २५ ।

#### सम्ब: क्रीबेभ्य: स्वमेारद्रहादेश: स्यात् ।

No. 266.—Lot ADD be the substitute for su and am AFTER THE FIVE, DATARA &C. vis., (dutara, dutuma, anya, anyaturu, and itera—eee No. 170) when neuter.

#### टेः । इ। ४। १४३।

हिति भस्य टेलाप: । बनरत् । बनरद् । बनरद् । बनरावि । हे बनरत् । चेर्व पुंचत् । यर्व बनमत् । दतरत् । चन्यत् । चन्यत-रत् । चन्यतमस्य त्वन्यतममित्येव ।

No. 267.—When that which has an indicatory of follows, there is elision OF the 71 (the last vowel with anything that follows it— No. 32) of a bha (No. 185). Hence in the case of katara "which of the two?" formed by the affix statara (No. 170), when add is substituted for su or am hy No. 266, we have 1st and 2nd a katara tara+add=katarat (No. 165) or katarad, 1st and 2nd d. katara, 1st and 2nd p. kataráni, voc. a. ks katarat. The rest is like the masculine. In the same way katamat, itarat, anyat, and anyatarat. But anyatama makes anyatamam (like jùánam No. 258), because the citation of anyatara, in No. 170, shows that anyatara and anyatama are not held to be formed from anya by the affixes dutara and datama included in the list there given.

#### रकतरात् प्रतिषेध: । रकतरम् ।

No. 268.—" There should be a PROHIBITION of the substitution, directed by No. 266, for the affix that comes AFTER EKATABA" Hence 1st and 2nd a. *ekataram*.

## इस्वी नपुंसचे प्रातिपदिकस्य । १ । २ । ४७। भनन्तस्येत्येष । भीषं ज्ञानवत् ।

No. 269.—THE SHORT vowel shall be the substitute, IN THE NEUTER, OF A CRUDE FORM provided it end in a vowel. Hence frfpd + su = frfpam "having wealth," like jidna (No. 258).

#### खमार्नपुंसकात् ।७।१।२३।

#### लुज् स्यात् । वारि ।

No. 270.—OF SU AND AM AFTER A NEUTER, let there be the elision called *luk* (Nos. 209 and 211). Hence *vari+su=vari* "water."

# হুর্রাsখি বিমর্ত্রী। ৩। १। ৩২।

एगन्तस्य क्रीवस्य नुमचि विभक्तो । वारिषी । वारीषि । न सुमते-त्यस्यानित्यत्वात् पत्ने सम्बुद्धिनिमित्तो गुग्र: । दे वारि । दे वारे । घेर्टितीति गुग्रे प्राप्ने । वृद्धीत्वतृच्वद्वावगुग्रेभ्यो नुम् पूर्वविप्रतिदे-धेन । दारिगे । वारिव: २ । वारिगे: २ । नुमचिरेति नुट् । वारीगाम् । वारिषि । इलादी इरिवत् ।

No. 271.—Let num be the sugment OF a neuter ending in 1K, WHEN A CASE-AFFIX beginning with ACH FOLLOWS. Hence 1. d. vári+au=váriní, 1. p. vári+jas=várini (No. 197). As the rule No. 211 is not invariable, we have, alternatively, the guns caused by sambuddhi (No. 189). Hence either he vári (No. 271) or he váre. [That the rule is not invariable, Pataùjali declares in the Mahábháshya.]

When the affixes with an indicatory h are to be added, guna is obtained from No. 192; but num takes effect to the exclusion not only of guna but of widdhi (No. 202) and the substitution of es (No. 194) and the being regarded as ending in trich (No. 224) the prior rule here debarring the subsequent (contrary to the general principle laid down at No. 132). Hence 4 a várine, 5. and 6. s. wiringah, 6. and 7. d. várinok. In the 6. p. according to the vártiha No. 231, there is nut, and then the preceding vowel is lengthened by No. 168—thus várínám. In the 7. s. (by the same rules as the 5th and 6th) várini. With the affixes beginning with consoments, the word is declined like hari (No. 187).

# द्यस्तिद्धिसय्व्यव्यामनङुदात्तः । ७। १ । ७५ । टादार्वाच ।

No. 272.—Instead OF ASTHI "a bone," DADHI "curdled milk," SAKTHI "the thigh," AND ARSHI "the eye," there shall be ANAN ACOTELY ACCENTED, when /d follows, or any of the subsequent terminations beginning with a vowel.

# चरीमाजनः । इ । ४ । १३४।

षङ्गावयवोऽपर्वनामस्यानयचादिस्वादिपरो योऽन् तस्याकारस्य सेवरः । दध्ना । दध्ने । दध्नः २ । दध्नोः २ ।

No. 273.—There is ELISION OF the  $\land$  OF  $\land$  N followed by one of the affixes su &c. beginning with y or uch, those affixes called **corvandmasthina** being excepted, and the an being a portion of the anga. Hence 3. a. dadhi+unan+id=dudhnd, 4. a. dudhne, 5. and 6. a. dadhnak, 6. and 7. d. dadhnok.

# बिभाषा कियोाः । ह् । ४। १ २हा

बङ्गावयवेऽस्वनामस्यानपरो येऽन् तस्याकारस्य लोगे वा स्या-निष्ठक्यो: परयो: । दुधि । दुधनि । देवं वारिवत् । यवमस्यिसक्ष्याचि । नुधि । सुधिनी। सुधीनि। हे सुधे । हे सुधि। सुधिनेत्यादि । मधु । रधुनी। मधूनि। हे मधे। हे मधु । सुलु। सुलुनी । सुलूनि । सुलुने-र्यादि । धातृ । धातृगी । धातृगि । धातृगाम् । हे धात: । ग्वं बाषादय: ।

No. 274.—WHEN ŃI AND SÍ FOLLOW, the elision is OPTIONAL of the a of an, that being a portion of the anga, and followed not by a carvanámasthána.

Example, 7. s. dadhni or dadhani. The remainder is like ári (No. 270). In the same way asthi, sakthi, and akshi.

The word sudhi "intelligent" makes 1. a. sudhi (Nos. 266 nd 270), 1. d. sudhini, 1. p. sudhini, voc. a. he sudhe (No. 189) or e sudhi (No. 211, see No. 271), 3. a. sudhini, and so on. So 1. a. nadhu "sweet," 1. d. madhuni, 1. p. madhúni, voc. a. he madho r he madhu, and so sulu "which cuts well," 1. d. suluni, 1. p. ulúni, 3. s. suluni, and so on. Again, 1. a. dhátri "fostering," . d. dhátrini, 1. p. dhátrini, 6. p. dhátrinim (Noa. 167, 163 & '35), voc. a. he dhátah (Nos. 186 and 110). In the same way jnátri 'intelligent," and the like.

## रच इग्वखादेथे।१।१।४८।

प्रद्यु । प्रद्युनी । प्रद्युनि । प्रद्युनेत्यादि । प्ररि । प्ररिषो । प्ररीषि । रिया । राजदेर्यावकृतमनन्यवत् । प्रराभ्याम् । प्ररीषाम् । सुनु । रुनुनी । सुनूनि । सुनुनेत्यादि ।

। इत्यञन्तनपुंसद्वद्विज्ञाः ।

No. 275.—OF ECH IK is the substitute, WHEN SHORT A is UBSTITUTED. Thus, l. s. (pra+dyau+su=) pradyu "heavenly," . d. pradyuní, l. p. pradyúni, 3. s. pradyuná, &a; so too (pra+ai+su=) prari "possessed of great wealth", l. d. prariní, l. p. raríni, 3. s. prariná &c. In accordance with the maxim hat "what is partially altered does not become something quite ifferent," though the *ai* has been changed to *i*, yet No. 239 applies 0 the 3rd d. giving prarábhyám, 6. p. prarínám. In the same

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ney (su + nau + su =) sunu " possessed of good boats," 1. d. sununí, 1. p. sunúni, 3. a. sununá, and so on.

So much for neuters ending in vowels.

MASCULINES ENDING IN CONSONANTS.

#### १ इलन्तपुंलिङ्गा: ।

## हो डः । ८ । २ । ३१ ।

मलि फ्दान्ते च । लिट् । लिड् । लिद्दे । लिद्द: । लिद्वाम् । लिट्यु । लिट्त्यु

No. 276—Instead OF H let there be DH, when jhal follows, or at the end of a pada. Thus lik+su=lif or lif (Nos. 199, 82 and 166) "who licks," 1. d. likau, 1. p. likak, 3. d. lifbhydm (No. 184), 7. p. lifeu or lifteu (No. 102).

# दार्द्र्यातार्यः ।८।२।३२।

#### मलि पदान्ते चापदेघे दादेधाताइंस्य घ: ।

No. 277.—When jkal follows, or at the end of a pada, GH is the substitute OF the H OF WHAT verbal root, in an upudesa (see No. 5, here referring to the grammatical list called dkatupatha), BEGINS WITH D.

रकाचा वग्री भव म्हवन्तस्य स्थ्वीः ।८। १ । १७। बात्ववयवस्येकाचा महन्तस्य वग्री मर् से ध्वेपदान्ते च । धुक्। धुन् । दुद्दे। । दुद्दः । धुम्प्याम् । धुषु ।

No. 278.—BHASH is the substitute OF BAS being part OF WHAT verbal root HAS but ONE VOWEL AND ENDS IN JHASH, WHEN S OR DEW FOLLOWS, or at the end of a pada. Thus duk + su=dhuk or dhug " who milks" (No. 277), 1. d. duhaw, 1. p. duhak, 3. d. dhugbhysim (No. 184), 7. p. dhukshu (No. 169).

# वा द्र्रमुरष्पुरम्पिराम्।८।२।३३।

यषां ह्रस्य वा घेा मलि पदान्ते च। धुक् । धुग् । धुट् । धुट् । दुद्दी । द्रुद्ध: । धुम्प्याम् । धुद्ध्य्याम् । धुद्यु । धुट्स्यु । धुट्त्सु । ययं मुद्ध् ।

No. 279.—When *jhal* follows, or at the end of a *pada*, gh shall be OPTIONALLY the substitute OF DRUH "to hate," MUH "to be foolish," SNUH "to be sick," AND SNIH "to be unctuous."

Thus druh+su=dhruk or dhrug, or, alternatively, dhrug or dhrud, "who hates," 1. d. druhau, 1. p. druhuh, 3. d. dhrug-bhyám or, alternatively, dhrudbhyám, 7. p. dhrukshu or dhrugsu, or (No. 102) dhruftsu. In the same way muk.

## धात्वादेः षः सः । ६ । १ । ६४।

#### स्तट्। सर्ह। सम् । सग्। गर्व सिष्ट् ।

No. 280.—S is the substitute OF SH INITIAL IN A VERBAL ROOT. Thus the root cited in No. 279, which in the grammatical list appears in the shape of shnuk, becomes, when at the end of a word, in the 1. a snuf, snud, snuk or snug. In the same way snik.

#### इग्ययाः संप्रसारयम्।१।१।४५।

No. 281.—Let IK substituted in the place OF YAN be called BANPRASÁRANA.

#### वाह जर्। ६। ४। १३२।

#### भस्य वाह्र: संप्रसारबम्ठ् ।

No. 282.-UTH is the samprasárana (No. 281) OF vák, when this is a bha (No. 185). Thus we should have i + dk.

#### संप्रसारणाच। इ। १। १०८।

संग्रसारवादचि पूर्वद्धपमेबादेश: । वृद्धि: । विश्वेश्व: । ब्रत्यादि ।

No. 283.—And AFTER A SAMPRASÁRAMA, if ack follows, the form of the prior is the single substitute. Thus we have (No. 283)  $\dot{s} + \dot{a} h = \dot{s} h$ . Then (by No. 42) there is *wriddhi*, whence we have 2. p. vision +  $\dot{s} h + \dot{s} as = vision uhuk " the all sustaining," do.$ 



### षतुरनदुद्वारामुदात्तः ।७।१।१८८।

No. 284.—OF CHATUR AND ANADUH ACUTELY ACCENTED ÁM is the augment, (when a survanámasthána follows). [Thus we get anaficák. No. 265.]

#### सावनयुद्रः १७।११८२।

#### मुस् । चनद्वान् ।

No. 285.—WHEN SU FOLLOWS, num is the augment OF ANA-FUE. The word baving been previously altered by No. 284, we have anagood + num + eu = anagood m " an ox." [The elision of  $\lambda$  by No. 26 is not perceived by No. 200—see No. 39—so that the m is not elided.]

# चम् सम्बुदी ।७।१।८८।

#### दे चनदुन् । चनदुाद्दी २ । चनसुद्द: ।

No. 286.—WHEN SU GIVES the SENSE OF the VOCATIVE, the angment of anaguah and chatur is AM. Thus he anagwan, 1st and 2nd d. anagwahau, 2nd p. anaguhah.

## बसुरांसुधंखनड् एं। दः । ८। २। ७२।

धान्तस्य वस्वन्तस्य संसादेश्च द: स्यात् पदान्ते । भनडुद्यामि-त्यादि । सान्तेति किम् । विद्वान् । पदान्तेति किम् । स्रस्तम् । ध्वस्तम् ।

No. 287.—At the end of a pada, let D be the substitute of that which, formed by the affix VASU, ends in e, and of SEANSU "to fall down," DHWARSU "to fall down," AND ANADUH. Thus, 3rd d. emageddbhysim &c. (No. 184). Why if it "ends in e1" Witness videosin, the 1st a. m. of videoas "learned," (where the pada, though formed by vasu, does not end in e). Why "at the end of a pada ?" Witness statem, and diversion, "decayed" (where the final e of the root is not the final of a pada).

## सदेः साढः सः । ८ । २ । ५ ६ । बाङ्क्षस्य यदेः यस्य मूर्द्धन्यादेशः । तुराषाट् । तुराषाष्ट् । तुराबाद्दी । तुराबाद्धा मित्यादि ।

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 288.—Let there be a cerebral substitute in the room OF the S OF the root SHAHA in the shape OF SAD. Hence in the 1. a of turásáh "Indra," we have turásháf or turásháf (No. 276). When the h is not changed to *dh*, the present rule does not apply—thus 1st d. turásáhau, 1st p. turásáhak. In the 3rd d. again turásháfbhyám, and so on.

# दिव भात् । ७। १। ८४। दिविति प्रातिपदिकस्यात् स्यात् से। । सुद्याः । सुदिवे। ।

No. 289.—Let AUT be the substitute of the crude form DIV, when su follows. Thus sudiv becomes (sudi+au=) sudyaus, and lst a. sudyauk "passing pleasant days." In the lst d. sudicau.

## दिव उत्। हा १। १३१।

पदान्ते । सुद्युभ्यामित्यादि । चत्वार: । चतुर: । चतुर्भि: । चतुर्भ्य: । No. 290.-At the end of a pada, let UT be the substitute of DIV. Thus 3. d. sudyubhyóm, and so on.

We have now to consider the declension of chatur "four." By No. 284 this word takes the augment *im* in the 1st p. chatwirah. The declension then goes on regularly—2nd p. chaturah, Srd p. chaturbhih, 4th p. chaturbhyah.

## षद्चतुर्भ्य । ७। १ । ५५ ।

#### रभ्य पामा नुखागम: ।

No. 291.—Let nut be the augment (No. 103) of fm (6th p.) coming AFTER SHAT (No. 324) AND CHATUR.

## रषाभ्यां ना खः समानपद् । ८ । ४ । १ ।

No. 292.-Let N be substituted in the room OF N coming AF-TER E OR SH IN THE SAME PADA.

## छत्रीं रुपाम्यां हे।८।४।४६।

#### चलुक्कीम् ।

No. 293 .- There are optionally two in the room of the pre-

91

inchara yar coming AFTER B OB H AFTER A VOWEL. Thus we have Oth p. chaturnnam.

# रोः सुपि। ८। ३। १६१

## रोरेब दिचर्ग: सुपि । बत्वम् । बस्य द्वित्वे प्राप्रे ।

No. 294.—Instead OF RU only (& not of the r which has not an indicatory u) there shall be visarga, WHEN SUP (7th p.) FOLLOWS. Hence the substitution of visurgu does not take place in the case of chatur. In the 7th p. the change of s to sh is obtained from No. 169; and then the reduplication of the sh offering itself in No. 293, we look forward.

### बरोऽचि।८।४।४८।

### चाच परे धरी न हे स्तः । चतुर्भ ।

No. 295.—There are not two in the room OF A SIBILANT, WHEN A VOWEL FOLLOWS. Hence chaturshu.

## मा ना घाताः । ८। २। ६४।

बदान्ते। व्रणम् ।

No. 296.—At the end of a pada, N is the substitute of the M OF  $\land$  VERBAL BOOT. Thus let a pratám + su = pratám "tranquil."

# बिमः बः १७१२।१•३।

## विभक्तो । बः । बो । बे । इत्यादि । सर्ववत् ।

No. 297.—When a case-affix follows, KA is the substitute OF the interrogative pronoun KIM. Thus 1st a kak "who?" 1st d. here, 1st p. ks (No. 171), and so on, like surves (No. 172).

## इट्मा मः । ७। २। १ • ८।

#### रे। त्पदारात्वापवाद:

No. 296.—When su follows, let M be the substitute of the pronoun IDAM "this." This direction, to substitute su for su, debars the substitution of a by No. 213.

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# इदोऽब पुंसि । ७। २। १११।

#### इदम इदाऽय से। पुंसि । भयम् । त्यदादात्वे ।

No. 299.—When su follows, IN THE MASCULINE, AY is the substitute OF the ID of the pronoun *idam* (No. 298). Thus 1st a. ayam. In the other cases a is substituted for the final by No. 213.

## द्यते गुर्खे । १ । १ । १७ । पपदान्तादता गुर्वे परहरपमेकादेश: ।

No. 300.—IF GUNA come AFTER short A not final in a pade, the single substitute for both is the form of the subsequent.

Thus, when a (by No. 213) is substituted for the m of idem, we have ida + a = ida.

#### दय।७।२।१•८।

रदमे। दस्य मः स्याद्विभक्तो । रमो । रमे । त्यदादे: सम्योखनं नास्तीत्युत्सर्ग: ।

No. 301.—AND let m be the substitute OF the D of idam, when a case-affix follows. Thus 1st d. imau (No. 213), 1st p. ims (No. 171).

It is a peculiarity of the pronouns tyad &c. that they are not used in the vocative.

## ञ्चनाययः ।७।२।११२।

#### भवकारस्येदम इदाउनापि विभक्तो। भाविति प्रत्याद्वार: । भनेम ।

No. 302.—The substitute for the *id* OF WHAT *idam* IS WITH-OUT K (No. 1321) is AN, WHEN one of the case-affixes termed  $\Delta P$ FOLLOWS. This *dp* is a *pratydhára* formed of the *d* of the 3rd case sing. and the *p* of the 7th pl. and denoting these and the intermediate cases—(Compare No. 183). Thus we have 3rd a gamma.

## एणि योपः । ७। २। ११३।

भवकारस्येदम इदो लोग भागि इलादो । नानर्षथेऽलोऽन्त्य-विधिरनभ्यासविकारे ।

No. 303 .- WHEN op (No. 302) that begins with a CONSONANT

**POLLOWS, there is ELISION** of the *id* of the *idam* which is without **i** (No. 1321). According to No. 27, the elision should be only of the final, and not of the whole *id*—but we are told that No. 27 does not apply to what (like *id*) has no meaning, except in the case of changes connected with the reduplication of verbs (No. 427). Thus, there remains of the word only a.

### द्याचन्तवदेवस्मिन्।१।१।२१।

एउस्मिन् क्रियमाखं कार्यमादाविवान्त इव स्यात् । सुपि चेति दीर्ष: । चाभ्याम् ।

No. 304.—Let an operation be performed ON A SINGLE letter AS UPON AN INITIAL OR UPON A FINAL.

For Example,—by No. 160, it is directed that a final a is to be lengthened before a case-affix beginning with yan—but a caviller might object that the solitary a obtained from No. 303 is initial, and cannot therefore be *final*. The present rule therefore declares that it is to be regarded as either the one or the other as the case may require. Hence we have 3rd du. (a+bhydm=) dbhydm.

### मेदमद्रीार्याः ।७।१।११।

बद्धारयारिदमदर्गामेंच येष् न। यमि: । बस्मे । यभ्य: । बद्धात् । बस्य । बनया: २ । यबाम् । बस्मिन् । यष् ।

No. 305.—Aie (No. 161) is NOT substituted for bhis AFTER the promouns IDAM OR ADAS WITHOUT K (No. 1321). Hence 3rd p. ebhik (No. 164), 4th a *usmai* (Nos. 303 and 172), 4th p. ebhyah, 5th a *asmái* (No. 175), 6th a *asya* (No. 159), 6th and 7th du. emagok (Nos. 302 and 166), 6th p. eshám (No. 174), 7th a *asmin* (No. 173), 7th p. eshu (No. 169).

# दितीयाटें।स्खेनः । २ । ४ । ३४ ।

इदमेलदोरन्वादेशे । किंचित् कार्यं विधातुमुपातस्य कार्यान्तरं विधातुं पुत्रहपादानमन्वादेश: । यथा । भनेन व्याकरवमधीतमेनं इन्दोऽध्यापयेति । भनयो: पविषं कुलमेनयो: प्रमूतं स्वमिति । स्वम् । धना । धनान् । धनेन । यनया: २ । राजा ।

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 306.—WHEN an affix of the 2nd CASE, OE 7Á OE OS FOLLOWS, let ENA be the substitute of *idam* and *stad*, in the case of its re-employment (anwidelsa) in the subsequent members of a sentence in which the pronoun has already been used. By "re-employment" (anwidelsa) is meant the employment again of what has been employed to direct some operation, to direct another operation. As, for example, "The grammar has been studied by him (anena), now set him (enum) to read the Vedas." Or again "Of these two (anayoh) the family is illustrious—and their (enayoh) wealth is great." The cases in this form are 2nd a enam, 2nd. enau, 2nd p. enán, 3rd a. enana, 6th and 7th du. enayoh.

We now come to the declension of rajun, which makes 1st a raja "a king" (Nos. 197, 199, and 200).

# न टिन्सम्बुच्चीः । ८ । २ । ८ । नस्य लोपो न छे। सम्बुद्धा च । इ राजन् ।

No. 307.—There is NOT elision of n, WHEN \$1 or SAMBUDDEN (No. 151), FOLLOWS. Thus he rajan "oh king."

#### ङावुत्तरपदे प्रतिषेध: । ब्रह्मनिष्टु: । राखाने । राखान: । राख: ।

No. 308.—According to Kátyáyana there is "a PROHIBITION of No. 307, WHEN there is AI AND A SUBSEQUENT TERM forming a compound." Thus brahman + nishtha = brahmanishthak "abiding in Brahma." In the 1st and 2nd d. rájánau, 1st p. rájának, 2nd p. rájňak (Nos. 185, 273, and 76).

न्रोपः सुप्खरसंग्रातुग्विधिषु छति । ८ । २ । २ । सुब्विधे स्वर्रावधे। संचाविधे। कृति तुम्बिधे। नलेापे।ऽसिद्धे। नान्यत्र। रावाख रत्यादाविर्त्यासद्धत्वादात्वमेत्वमेस्त्वं त्र न । रावभ्याम् । यज्वा । यज्वाने । यज्वान: ।

No. 309.—THE ELISION OF N (No. 200) shall be as if it had not taken effect (No. 39) IN SO far as regards EULES directing the application OF CASE-AFFIXES, OR relating TO ACCENTUATION OR the attribution of NAMES (as in No. 324) OR the augment TUK WHEN THERE IS A ERIT-AFFIX (Nos. 816 and 8827), but the elision shall

THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

not be so regarded elsewhere. Hence the actuality of the elision is recognized in such instances as rdja + adva = rdjddva "the king's horse," where the rule that presents itself (in this instance No. 55) is not one of those just enumerated. On the other hand, from the elision's not being regarded as having taken effect, there is neither prolongation of the vowel (No. 160) nor the change of a to  $\epsilon$  (No. 164) nor the substitution of *ais* for *bhis* (No. 161). Hence 3rd d. rejably dm.

We have next to decline yajuan "a sacrificer," which makes lst a yajuon, lst d. yajuonau, lst p. yajuonak.

# न संयोगादमन्तात्। ६। ४। १३७।

बमान्तर्सयोगादनेाऽकारस्य लोगे न। यख्वन: । यख्यना । यख्यभ्या-

#### स्। स्रहाय: । सहाया ।

No. 310.—There is NOT elision of the a of an (No. 273), when it comes AFTER a CONJUNCT CONSONANT ENDING IN V OR M. Thus 2nd p. yajwanah, 3rd s. yujwaná, 3rd d. yajwabhyám. In the same way, from bruhman "Brahma," we have 2nd p. brahmanah, 3rd s. bruhmaná.

## इन्हन्पूषार्यम्यां भौ। हा १। १२। स्वां शवेवोपधाया दीर्घे। नान्यत्र । इति निषेधे प्रप्रे ।

No. 311.—The penult letter is lengthened (No. 197) of the affix IN (indicating a possessor), HAN "to strike," PÚSHAN "the sun," AND ARYAMAN "the sun," only WHEN SI FOLLOWS (No. 262 and 263). A prohibition thus presenting itself (to the lengthening of the penult vowel in the 1st s. of the word vritrahan "Indra the destroyer of the deman Vritra," we look forward).

# सी च। ह। ४। १३।

# रत्नदीमामुण्याया दीर्षे। अम्युद्धे से। वृत्रद्दा। हे वृत्रहन्।

No. 312.—AND WHEN SU FOLLOWS, not in the sense of the vocative singular, the long vowel is the substitute of the penult of in Sa. (No. 311). Thus 1st s. oritrakd, voc. s. he oritrakan.

# रवावुत्तरपदे वः । ८ । ४ । १२।

### रा एता एतरपदं यस्य तस्मिन् समासे पूर्वपदस्यात्रिमित्तात् परस्य प्रातिपदिकान्तनुस्विभक्तिस्थस्य नस्य ग: । वृषद्यो ।

No. 313.—IN A COMPOUND THE LATTER TERM OF WHICH COS-TAINS BUT ONE VOWEL, let there be a cerebral x in the room of the dental *n* that follows anything which, standing in the prior term, is qualified to cause (No. 292) the change, provided the dental **n** be at the end of a *prátipadika*, or be the augment nume (No. 264), or occur in a *vibhakti* (No. 150). Thus 2nd d. syitrakaņes (though the *n* is not in the same pada with the *r*).

# द्वी दन्नेर्व्यित्वेषु । ७। ३। ५४।

जिति यिति प्रत्यये नषारे च परे इन्लेईकारस्य कुत्वम् । वृषद्व: । इत्यादि । यवं शाङ्गिन् यशस्विन्नर्यमन् पूषन् ।

No. 314.—IF AN AFFIX WITH AN INDICATORY & OR N FOLLOW, OR if N follow, ku (i. e. one of the gutturals ka kha ga gha ha) is the substitute OF the H OF the word HAN "to kill" Thus (No. 273) in the 2nd p. vritraghnak &c.

In the same way are declined torngin "Indra," yatancia "famous," aryaman " the sun," and putshan " the sun."

#### मघवा बहुखम्। ६। ४। १ २८।

#### मघवन्यब्दस्य वा तृ इत्यन्तादेश: । भ्रः इत् ।

No. 315.—Of the word MAGHAVAN "Indra," tri is OPTIONALLY the substitute. In tri the ri is indicatory.

## डगिद्चां सर्वनामखानेऽधाताः । ७। १ । ७• ।

षधातीर्हागते। नलोपिनेऽञ्चतेश्व मुम् स्यात् पर्वनामस्याने। मध-वान्। मधवन्तो । मधवन्त: । इ मधवन्। मधबद्धाम्। मुत्यामाने । मधवा । सुटि राखवत् ।

No. 316.—Let num be the augment OF THAT WHICH, NOT DEING A VERBAL ROOT, HAS AN INDICATORY UK, and of the verbal root analus " to go" with its n elided, WHEN A SARVANÁMASTEÁNA (No. 183) FOLLOWS. Thus 1. a maghausin (Nos. 199, 26, and 197),

1. d. maghavantau (No. 265), 1. p. maghavantah, voc. s. he maghevan, 3. d. maghavadbhyám. If tri is not substituted (No. 315) we have 1. s. maghavá, and, with the five first affixes (suf), the word is declined like the word réjan.

# त्र्य्ययसंघोनामतविते । ६ । ४ । ११३।

भनन्तानां भागामेषामतद्धिते संप्रसारवम् । मधोन: । मधवभ्याम् । दर्पं भवन् युवन् ।

No. \$17.—Instead of \$WAN "a dog," YUVAN "a young man," AND MAGHAVAN "Indra," WHEN they are called bha (No. 185) and when a TADDHITA affix (No. 1067) DOES NOT FOLLOW, there is the emprassion (No. 281). Hence 5. a maghonah (No. 283), 3. d. maghawabhysim. So far in like manner swan and yuvan are deelined.

# म संप्रसारणे संप्रसारणम् । ६ । १ । ३७। यून: । यूना । गुबभ्यामित्यादि । धर्बा । द्दे धर्वन् ।

No. 318.—Let there NOT be a SAMPRASÁRANA, WHEN a SAM-PRASÁRANA FOLLOWS. Hence in 2. p. ymah, where the v of guesan is replaced by the samprasárana, the preceding y is not to be changed to a vowel.

So again 3. s. yund. In the 3. d. yuvabhyam, and so on.

The word arvan "a horse" makes 1. s. arva, voc. s. he arvan.

### च्चर्ययद्वसावनञः । ६ । ४ । १२७।

भया रहितस्यार्वजनास्याङ्गस्य मृ एत्पन्नादेशे न तु से। पर्वन्ते। बर्यन्त: । पर्वद्वामित्पादि ।

No. 319.—Tri is the substitute OF the final of an inflective base ending in AEVAN WITHOUT the privative prefix MAN, but NOT WHEN SU FOLLOWE. Thus 1. d. arvantaes (No. 316), 1. p. arvantah, 3. d. arvadbhyóm, and so on.

### पविमच्युमुखामात् । ७। १ । ८५ ।

वे ।

No. 320.—OF the words PATHIN "a traveller," MATHIN "a churner," AND RIBHUKSHIN "Indra," long  $\hat{A}$  is the substitute, when su follows. [In the substitute finals of these three words do not appear by reason of No. 200.]

# इतेाऽत् सर्वनामस्थानि । ७। १। टर्ड् । पथ्यादे: ।

No. 321.—Instead OF the short I of pathi &c. (No. 320) there is short A, WHEN A SAEVANÁMASTHÁNA (No. 183) FOLLOWE.

### यो न्यः ।७।१।८७।

#### र्पाधमधोस्थस्य न्यादेश. सर्वनामस्थाने। पन्या:। पन्याने।। पन्दान:।

No. 322.—NTH is the substitute OF the TH of the words pathin and mathin, when a sarvanámasthána follows. Thus 1. s. pantháh (No. 321), 1. d. panthánas, 1. p. panthának.

# भस्य हेर्चेापः । ७। १। ८८

भस्य पथ्यादेष्टिलाप: । पद्य: । पद्य । पद्मिभ्यास् । रवं मचिन् स्वमुचिन् ।

No. 323.—There is ELISION OF the TI (No. 52) of pathin &c. (No. 320), WHEN the word is a BHA (No. 185). Hence 2 p. pathah, 3. s. pathá, 3. d. pathibhyám. In the same way mathin and ribhukshin (No. 320) are declined.

#### ष्णान्ता षट्। १। १। २४।

षान्ता नान्ता च संख्या षट्संचा स्यात् । पञ्चन्यष्यो नित्यं बहु-षचनान्त: । पञ्च । पञ्च । पञ्चमि: । पञ्चम्य: २ । मुट ।

No. 324.—Lot a numeral, ENDING IN SH OR N be called SHAT. The word paniohan "five" is always plural:—1. p. paniaka, 2. p. panioha, 3. p. paniohabhih, 4. and 5. p. paniohabhysh. In the 6th p. the sugment nuf (No. 291).

# नापधायाः । ह । ४ । ७।

मान्तस्योपथाया दीचा मामि । पञ्चामास् । पञ्चयु ।

THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

325.—When nám follows, the long vowel is the substitute OF THE PENULT LETTER OF that which ends in N. Thus 6. p. paù chánám, 7. p. paùchasu.

# चप्टन चा विभन्ती । ७। २। ८४।

हलादी वा स्यात् ।

No. 326.—WHEN A CASE-AFFIX beginning with a consonant FOLLOWS, let  $\hat{A}$  be optionally the substitute of the word ASETAN "eight."

# चहाम्य धीश् । ७। १। २१।

कृताद्धारादघ्टने। चश्चसेरीश् । चष्टुभ्य इति वक्तव्ये कृतात्वनिर्देशे। बश्चसेर्विषय चात्वं चापयति । चष्टे। २ । चष्टाभ्य: २ । चष्टानाम् । बहासु । चात्वामावे । चष्ट्र पञ्चवत् ।

No. 327.—AUS is substituted for jus and sas coming AFTER the word ABHTAN, when (in accordance with the option allowed by No. 326) it has taken d as its final.

As (it might have been expected that) ashfabhyah (with a short a) was to be enounced (in the sitra), the exhibition of the word with the long d (ashfabhyah) informs us that the substitution of long d (No. 326) takes place in the case of jas and *ins* (although these affixes do not begin with consonants).

Thus 1. and 2. p. ashfau, 4. and 5. p. ashfabhyah, 6. p. ashfandm, 7. p. ashfau. On the alternative of the change to d (No. 331) not being made, ashfan is declined like pañohan (No. 319).

स्वग्दधृव्सग्दिगुष्पिगण्जुयुजिद्भुष्वां र।३।२।५८। सम्यः क्विन्नच्चेः सुप्पुपपदे । युचिक्षुच्चोः केवलयाः । झुच्चेर्नला-रामावरव निपात्पते । बनाविता ।

No. 328.—AFTER RITWIK "a domestic chaplain," DADHRIK "impudent," SRAK "a garland," DIK "a direction," USENIK "a quatrain," ABCHU "to worship," YUJIR "to join," AND KRUNCH "to approach," there shall be the affix kwin.

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

This affix comes after anachu only when a word ending with a case-affix precedes it in composition. It comes after yujir and bruncha when these are uncombined. The non-elision of the a (by 363) of *kruncha* is an irregularity.

The letters k and n are indicatory in the affix busin.

# ष्ठद्तिङ् । ३ । १ । ८३ ।

#### भाष धात्यधिकारे तिङ्किन्न: प्रत्यय: कृत्संच: स्यात् ।

329.—In this portion of the sútras in which there is a reference (No. 138) to verbal roots, let any affix EXCEPT TIS (No. 407) be called KRIT.

#### वेरप्रक्षस्य। हा १ । हु ७।

#### लाप: ।

No. 330.—OF VI when REDUCED TO A SINGLE LETTER (Nos. 198 and 36) there is elision.

### पिम्प्रत्ययस्य कुः । ८ । २ । ६२ ।

हिन् प्रत्यये। यस्मात् तस्य सवर्गे।ऽन्तादेशः पदान्ते । इत्यस्यासि-द्वत्वाञ्चाः जुरिति सुत्वम् । स्टत्विग् । स्टत्विक् । स्टत्विची । स्टत्विभयाम् ।

No. 331.—At the end of a pada, A letter of the GUTTURAL class is the substitute for the final or that after which THE APPLE KWIN comes.

As this sitra is non-existent in the sight of No. 333, the j of riturij is (by No. 333, though the Siddhánta Kaumudí traces the change through Nos. 334 and 32, back to No. 331) changed to a guttural, and we have 1. a. riturig or riturik, 1. d. riturijan, 3. d. riturighkyám.

युधेर् समासे । ७ । १ । ७१ । युषे: सर्वनामस्याने नुम् स्यादसमापे । युलाप: । संयायानत्वोष: । कुत्वन नस्य स: । युङ् । युञ्जो । युञ्जः । युष्म्यााम् ।

No. 332.—When a sarvanámasthána (No. 183) follows, let num be the augment OF TUJ NOT IN A COMPOUND. In the 1. s. when we have yuj + su, the su is elided by No. 199; then the j is elided by No. 6; and then the dental n is changed to the gettural 4 by No. 331, giving yu' "who joins," 1st d. yu' jau, 1st p yuù jak, 3rd d. yugbkyam (No. 333).

बाः कुः।८।२।३•।

पर्वगस्य बचर्गः स्याग्मलि पदान्ते च । सुयुक् । सुयुक्ते । सुगुम्भ्याम् । बन् । बञ्जी । खम्भ्याम् ।

No. 333.-When jhal follows, or at the end of a pada, instead of the PALATAL class of letters, let there be A GUTTURAL.

Thus in the compound formed of su "well," and yuj "to join," we have lst a. suyuk "who applies himself well," lst d. suyujau, 3rd d. suyugbhyam.

The word khan "who limps" (from the root khaji No. 497) makes 1st d. khanjau, 3rd d. khanbhyám.

त्रयसस्यसुअख्ययजराजसायच्छर्या वः । ८ । २ । १६ । मलि प्रदान्ते च । वग्त्वचत्वें । राट् । राष्ट् । राष्ट्रे । राष: । राष्ट्राम् । र्थं विश्वाट् देवेट् विष्वपुट् ।

No. 334.—When jhal follows, or at the end of a pada, let SH be the substitute OF VRASCHA "to cut," BHRABJA "to fry," SRIJA "to create," MRIJA "to rub," YAJA "to worship," RAJA "to shine," BHRAJA "to shine," AND of what ends in the letter CHH OR S.

Then, by Nos. 82 and 165, we have 1st a raif or raif "a raler, 1st d. rajan, 1st p. rajak, 3rd d. raidbhyam. In the same way ribhraff "who shines much," deves "a worshipper of the gods," and viscoarif " the creator of the universe.

परी व्रचे: प: पदान्ते । परायुपपदे व्रचे: क्विए स्याट्टीघॅरच बदान्ते बत्वमपि । परिव्राट् । परिव्राची ।

No. 335...." WHEN PARI (No. 48) is the first member in the compound, the affix burjp shall come AFTER VRAJ, the vowel shall be lengthened, and SH shall be substituted AT THE END OF A PADA." Thus 1st a. parivráf "a wandering mendicant," 1st d. parivrájau.

# विश्वस्य वसुराटोः । इ। १। १२८।

### स्तोः संयागाद्यारन्ते 🖣 🗲 । २ । २८ ।

पदान्ते मलि च यः संयोगस्तदाद्योः स्त्रोर्लोपः । मृट् । सस्य श्वत्वेन घः । मलां चय् मयौति यस्य चः । मृष्यो । मृद्र्यम् । त्यदादात्वं परद्वपत्वम ।

No. 337.—AT THE END of a pada, or when jkal follows, there is elizion OF S OR A GUTTURAL, INITIAL IN A COMPOUND COMPO-NANT.

Thus bkrasj (by a special rule) is changed to bkrisj, which by the present rule becomes bkrij; it then becomes bkrisk by No. 334, bkrid by No. 82, and optionally bkrit by No. 165. In the 1st d. as the word is not at the end of a pada, the s does not drop, but it changes to a palatal by No. 76. Then, by No. 25, the s becomes j, giving bkrijjau. In the 3rd d. bkrisbhydom.

Now as regards the pronouns tyad &c., there is the substitution of a (No. 213), and the substitution of the form of the subsequent (No. 300).

## तदोः सः सावनन्त्ययोः । ७। २। १•६।

त्यदादीनां तदयारनन्त्ययाः सःस्यात् से।स्यः।त्ये। सः।ती।ते।यः। यी।ये। यः। गती। यते।

No. 838.-WHEN SU FOLLOWS, let 8 be substituted in the room OF the T OE D, NOT being FINAL, of tyad &o.

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDI:

Thus tyad "that" makes in the 1st s. syah (No. 213) :-- 1st d. tyan, 1st p. tys (No. 71). Tad "that" makes 1st s. sah, 1st d. tan, 1st p. ts. The relative yad does not change its d, because it is final. It makes 1st s. yah, 1st d. yau, 1st p. ys:--stad "this" makes 1st s. sshah (Nos. 338 and 169), 1st d. stau, 1st p. sts.

# रु प्रयमयारम् । ७। १। २८।

#### मुष्मदस्मद्भां परस्य हे इत्येतस्य प्रथमाद्वितीययेाश्वामादेश: ।

No. 339.—AM is the substitute OF ME (4. a) AND OF the affixes of THE FIRST AND SECOND CASES coming after the pronouns yushmad "thou," and asmad "L"

# त्वारी से । ७ । २ । ८४ ।

### जनयोर्मपर्यनास्य त्वाद्यावादेशे स्त: ।

No. 340.—TWA AND AHA are the substitutes of the portion as far as the m of these two (yushmad and asmad), WHEN SU FOLLOWS... That is to say, two is substituted for yushm, and aka for asm.

### भेषे चापः ।७।२।८•।

#### स्तयोष्ट्रिलेाप: । त्वम् । षहम् ।

No. 341.—IN THE REMAINING cases (i. e. where *d* is not substiteted as by No. 343, nor y as by No. 348) there is ELISION of the last vowel and what follows it (No. 52) of these two (yushmad and esmad). Thus the ad of yushmad being elided, and two substituted for the other portion by No. 340, and am substituted for su by No. 339, we have 1st a twome "thou" (No. 300). In like menner alarm "I."

# सुवाया हिवचने । ७। २। ८२। द्वयादत्तावनयार्मपर्यन्तस्य युवावा स्तो विमत्तो ।

No. 842.—When a case affix follows IN THE DUAL, YUVA AND AVA are the substitutes of these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the m.

# प्रबमाबाब दिवचने भाषायाम्। ७। २। ८८।

#### ष्रीब्येतयारात्वं लाके । युवाम् । पावाम् 🗌

No. 343.—AND there is the substitution of long & IN THE FIRST CASE DUAL of these two IN SECULAE LANGUAGE (but not in the Vedas). Thus 1st d. yuvám and ávám. [The 2nd d. being the same as the 1st, the author employs aun which (see No. 240) denotes both. But, according to Pánini's view, the 2nd d. would be formed by No. 346.]

### यूयवधी जसि । ७। २। ८३। बनयार्मपर्यन्तस्य । ययम् । वयम् ।

No. 344.—WHEN JAS FOLLOWS, YÚYA AND VAYA are substituted for these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the m. Thus 1st p. yúyam (Nos. 339, 341, and 300) and vayam.

### त्वमावेद्यवचने । ७। २ । ८७ । यकस्योन्जायनयामेपर्यन्तस्य त्वमे। स्तो विमन्ते ।

No. 345.—When a case-affix follows IN THE SINGULAR, TWA AND MA are the substitutes of these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the m.

### दितीयायां च। ७। २। ८७।

#### भनयोरात् स्यात् । त्वाम् ! माम् ।

No. 346-AND IN THE SECOND CASE the substitute of these two (yushmad and asmad) shall be long d. Thus 2nd a. furtime and mám.

### श्रसो न।७।१।२८।

षाभ्यां शते। नः स्यादमेाऽपवादः । षादेः परस्य । संयोगान्त-तेापः । युष्मान् । षस्मान् ।

No. 347.-The letter N is the substitute OF \$AS coming afterthese two (yushmad and asmad).

This debars No. 339. Then, as the change is directed by a term in the 5th case (No. 87), and the substitute takes the place (by No. 88) of the first letter only of what follows the term in the 5th

case, the word would end in ns, but the s is elided by No. 26, and then the substitution of long á being obtained from No. 346, we have 2nd p. yushmán and asmán.

## बार्डि । ७। २। ८८ ।

षनयोर्यकारादेश: स्यादनादेशेऽवादी परतः । त्वया । मया ।

No. 348.—Let the letter Y be the substitute of these two (yushmad and asmad), WHEN an affix beginning with A VOWEL, and not having a substitute, FOLLOWS.

Thus 3rd a. twayá and mayá.

# युष्मदस्नदेारनादेशे । ७। २। ट्रह् ।

भनयोरात् स्यादनादेशे इलादी । युवाभ्याम् । भावाभ्याम् । युष्पामि: । भस्मामि: ।

No. 349.—Let long d be the substitute OF these two, YUSH-MAD AND ASMAD, WHEN AN AFFIX FOLLOWS, beginning with a consoment and NOT HAVING A SUBSTITUTE. Thus 3rd d. yuvábyhám (No. 342) and dorábhyám, 3rd p. yushmábhik and asmábhik.

# 

No. 350.—TUBHYA AND MAHYA are the substitutes of these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the m, WHEN ME FOLLOWS. The last of the vowels with what follows it is elided by No. 341, and then, by No. 339, we get 4th a tubhyam and mahyam.

### व्यसीडिव्यम् । ७। १ । ३०। बाव्यां परस्य । युष्मध्यम् । अस्मध्यम् ।

No. 351— ABHYAM is the substitute OF BHYAS coming after these two (yushmad and asmad). Thus 4th p. yushmabhyam and asmabhyam. [The affix being a substitute; the long & of No. 349 does not appear here.]

### **रबवचनस्य च ।७।१।३२।** षाम्यां डचेरत्.। त्वत् । मत् ।

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A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 352.—AND also of hasi, the affix OF THE SINGULAE in the fifth case, coming after these two (yushmad and asmad), the substitute is at. Thus 5th a twat and mat (Nos. 345 and 300).

#### पष्चम्या श्वत्।७।१।३१।

### षाभ्यां पञ्चम्या भ्यसेाऽत् स्यात् । युष्मत् । षस्मत् ।

No. 353.—Let AT be the substitute of bhyas OF THE FIFTE CASE, when it comes after these two (yushmad and asmad). Thus 5th p. yushmat and usmat (No. 341).

### तवमयी। इसि । ७। २। ८६।

#### भनयार्मपर्यन्तस्य ।

No. 354.-WHEN MAS FOLLOWS, TAVA AND MAMA are the substitutes of these two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the m.

### युषादसाद्यां इन्साऽग् । ७। १। २७।

तव । मम । युवयो: । षावयो: ।

No. 335.—AFTER YUSHMAD AND ASMAD, As is the substitute of MAS. Thus 6th a. tava and mama (No. 354), 6th d. yusayak and ávayah (Nos. 342 and 348).

#### साम खाकम् । ७। १। ३३।

भाभ्यां साम भाकम् । युष्माकम् । भस्माकम् । त्वयि । मयि । युवयो: । भावयो: । युष्मासु । भस्मासु ।

No. 336.—AKAN is the substitute OF SAN (the affix of the 6th p. of most pronominals, see No. 174) coming after these two (yushmad and asmad). Thus 6th p. yushmakum and asmakum, 7. s. twayi and mayi (No. 348), 7th d. yuwayok and douyok, 7th p. yushmasu and asmasu (No. 349).

थुषादसादाः वष्ठीचतुर्थीदितीयास्ययावानावा।८।१। २•।

पदात् परयारपादादी स्थितयाः बघ्रुगदिबिधिष्ठयाबानावाक्तिया-देशे स्त: ।

THE LAGHU KAUMUDI:

No. 857.—VÁN AND NAU are the substitutes of YUSHMAD AND ASMAD ATTENDED BY THE AFFIXES OF THE SIXTH, FOURTH, OR SE-COND CASE, provided they stand after a *pada*, and not at the begianing of a hemistich. [This form is restricted to the dual by the three rules following.]

# बछुवचनस्य वस्तती। ८। १। २१।

### ठह्यविषयोरनयोः षष्ट्रगदिबद्धवचनान्तयोर्वस्रवै। स्त: ।

No. 358.—VAS AND NAS are the substitutes of those two falling under the descriptions above given (in No. 357) when in the 6th case &c. OF THE PLURAL.

### तेमयावेकवचनस्य।८।१।२२।

ठक्तविधयेारनयेा: षष्ठीचतुच्येंकवचनान्तयोस्ते मे गता स्त: ।

No. 359.—TE AND ME are the substitutes of those two falling under the descriptions above given (in No. 357) in the 6th and 4th cases OF THE SINGULAR.

### त्वाजी दितीयायाः । ८ । १ । २३ । द्वितीयेववचनान्तयास्त्वा मा इत्यादेषे। स्त: । —

मीग्रस्वावतु मापीइ दत्तात् ते मेऽपि घर्म स: । स्वामी ते मेऽपि स इरि: पातु वामपि ने विमु: । सुवं वां ने ददात्वीय: पतिवामपि ने इरि: ।

सेडव्याद्वी नः शिवं वी ने दद्यात् सेव्योऽच वः स नः ।

No. 860.—TWÁ AND MÁ are the substitutes of these (yushmad and semad) in THE SECOND CASE singular. Examples,—" May the Lord preserve these (twd) and me (md) also here—may he give to thes (ts), and to me (ms) also, felicity ! That Hari is thy (ts) lord and mine (ms) also. May the Omnipresent preserve you two (vdm) and also us two (nau). May God give felicity to you two (vdm) and also us two (nau). Hari is the lord of you two (vdm) and also of us two (nau). May he preserve you (wah) and us (nah) may he give prosperity to you (wah) and to us (nah). He is the object of worship here of you (wah) and of us (nah)." एकवाक्ये युष्पदस्मदादेशा बरुष्याः । चन्वादेशे तु नित्यं स्युः। धाता ते मत्तोऽस्ति धाता तब मत्तोऽस्ति।तस्मे ते नम इत्येव । सुपात् । सुपाद् । सुपादी ।

No. 361.—" IN A SIMPLE SENTENCE THESE SUBSTITUTES (see Nos. 357 &c.) OF YUSHMAD AND ASMAD MAY BE (optionally) USED, BUT IN A SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE THEY MUST BE INVARIABLY EM-PLOYED." For example—we may say "Brahmá is Thy (ts or taxs) worshipper," but, in the sequel "to Thee (ts) that art such, our reverence is due," the form "te" alone is admissible.

We now come to the declension of the word supát or supád "having handsome feet,"-1st d. supádau.

#### पादः पत्। ६। ४। १३•।

पाच्छब्दान्तं यदङ्गं भं तदवयवस्य पाच्छब्दस्य पदादेश: । सुपद: । सुपदा । सुपाद्माम् । चम्निमत् । चम्निमथी । चम्निमधम् ।

No. 362.—PAT is the substitute OF the word PAD when part of an inflective base ending in the word pád and entitled to the name of bha (No. 185). Hence 2nd p. supadak, 3rd a. supadá, but 3rd d. supádbhyám.

The word agnimath "who kindles fire" makes 1st a agnimat (Nos. 199, 82, and 165), 1st d. agnimatham. 2nd a agnimatham.

श्वनिद्तिां इच उपधायाः दिता । हा ४ । २८।

श्वन्तानामनिदितामङ्गानामुपधाया नस्य लोप: धिति हिति । नुम् । संयोगान्तस्य लोप: । नस्य कुत्वेन ह: । प्राङ् । प्राञ्चो । प्राञ्च: ।

No. 363.—WHEN THAT WHICH HAS an INDICATORY K OB # FOLLOWS, there is elision OF the n which is THE PENULTIMATS letter (No. 196) OF inflective bases ending in CONSONANTS and NOT HAVING an INDICATORY SHORT L For example, the word provide " eastern" is formed from the root anoths " to go" (the indicatory vowel in which is not i but u) by the affix known (No. 328) which has an indicatory k. Thus in forming the l. s. after

eliding the affix (by No. 199) we have, by this rule, prách. Then by No. 316 num is directed, which, by No. 265, makes pránch, then there is elision of the final consonant (No. 26), and finally, the n having been changed to a guttural by No. 331, we have prán. In the 1. d. pránchau, 1. p. pránchak.

### टार्चः । ह् । ४ । १३८। लुप्रमबारस्याञ्चतेभस्याकारस्य लाेष: ।

No. 364.—There is elision of the letter a OF ACH (i. e. of the root anchu) of which the n has been slided, when it is entitled to the name of blu (No. 185).

### री। ह। इ। १३८।

लुग्राबारमकाराञ्चते। परे पूर्वस्याणे। दीर्घ: । प्राच: । प्राम्भ्याम् । प्रत्यङ् । प्रत्यञ्चे। प्रतीच: । प्रत्यम्भ्याम् । ठदङ् । ठदञ्चे। ।

No. 365.—WHEN unchu, having its a elided (by No. 364) and its n (by No. 365)—and thus reduced to CHI, i. e. ch,—FOLLOWS, a long vowel is substituted for the an (or short vowel) that precedes. Thus in the 2. p. the vowel of the prefix pra (No. 47) being lengthened, we have práchuh, 3. d. prágbhyám (Nos. 184 and 331).

The word pratyanch "western" (in which the prefix is prati) in like manner (No. 361) makes 1st a. pratyan, 1st d. pratyanchan, 2nd p. pratichuk (No. 363), 3rd d. pratyagbhyám.

The word udanch "northern" makes 1. s. udan, 1. d. udanchau.

# खद ईत्। इ। ४। १३८।

उच्चस्यान् परस्य लुप्रनकाराञ्चतेर्मस्याकारस्य ईत् । ठदीष: । ठदभ्याम् ।

No. 366.—LONG f is the substitute of the letter a of the root encks, deprived of its n and called bha (No. 185), when it comes AFTHE the word UT (No. 48). Thus 2nd p. udichak, 3rd d. udugbhydm.

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# समः समि। इ। २१। ८३।

# षप्रत्ययान्तेऽञ्चते। सम्यङ् । सम्यञ्चे। समीत्त: । सम्यय्य्यम् ।

No. 367.—Instead OF the prefix SAN (No. 48) there is SANI, when anchu follows not ending with a pratyaya (as, for example, when the affix kwin is elided by Nos. 330 &c.). Hence 1st a enmyath "moving equally, right," 1st d. sumyanchas, 2nd p. samichah (No. 365), 3rd d. samyagbhyám.

# सइस्य सभिः । हु। ३। ८५ू ।

तथा । सध्यङ् ।

No. 368.—Under the same circumstances (No. 367), there is SADHRI instead OF SAHA. Thus J. s. sadkryań "moving with."

# तिरसस्तिर्यखोपे । हा ३। ८४।

भूलुप्राकारेऽञ्चतावप्रत्ययान्ते तिरसस्तिर्यादेश: । तिर्यस् । तियञ्ची । तिरश्व: । तिर्यम्भ्याम् ।

No. 369—TIRI is the substitute OF TIRAS, WHEN and the whose a is NOT ELIDED (No. 364) and which does not end in a visible affix (see No. 367), follows. Thus 1. s. tiryan "moving crookedly," 1. d. tiryanchau, 2. p. tiraschah (the a of anchu being here elided by No. 364), 3. d. tiryagbhyám.

### नार्चः पूजायाम् । ६ । ४ । ३• ।

पूर्वार्थस्याञ्चतेरुपधाया नस्य लोपो न । प्राङ् । प्राञ्चो। नलोपा-भावादलोपो न । प्राञ्च: । प्राङ्भ्याम् । प्राह्नु । यवं पूर्वार्थे प्रत्यहुदय: । कुङ् । कुञ्चो । क्रुङ्भ्याम् । पयोमुक् । पयोमुग् । पयोमुचे । पया-मुभ्याम् । डगिल्वान्नम् ।

No. 370.—There is NOT elision (see No. 363) of the penultimate n OF the root ANCHU, WHEN IT SIGNIFIES "TO WORSEIP." Thus the word pránck "a worshipper" makes 1. s. prán (Nos. 199, 26, and 331), J. d. pránchau. As the n is not elided, the elision of the a (No. 364) does not take place, and we have 2. p. pránchak, 3. d. pránbhyám (Nos. 26 and 331), 7. p. pránchaku (Nos. 26, 231, 104, and 169). In like manner are pratyań ŝto. declined when the signification relates to "worship."

The word krunch " a curlew" makes, in like manner, 1. s. kruh, 1. d. krunchau, 3. d. kruhbhyám.

The word payomuck "a cloud" makes 1. s. payomuk or payomag (Nos. 333 and 165), 1. d. payomuchan, 8. d. payomugbhyám (No. 333).

In consequence of its being formed by an affix with an indicatory u, the word mahat "great" takes num by No. 316.

### साम्तमदतः संयागस्य । इ । ४ । १ • ।

धानतसंयागस्य महतत्त्व या मकारस्तस्योपधाया दीर्घाऽसम्बद्धा बर्धनामस्याने। महान्। महान्ता। महान्त: । हे महन्। महन्नाम् ।

No. 371.—When a sarvanámasthána, the affix implying the vocative singular excepted, follows, the long vowel becomes the substitute of that which immediately precedes the letter n OF A COMPOUND CONSONANT ENDING IN 8 OR THAT OF the word MAHAT. Thus 1. a. makán (Nos. 316, 371, 199, and 26), 1. d. makántau, 1. p. makántak, voc. a. ke mahan, 3. d. mahadbhyám.

# ध्वत्वसन्तस्य बाधाताः । इ । ४ । १४।

पत्वनस्योपथाया दीर्षे धातुभिन्नासन्तस्य चासम्बुद्धे। धीमान् । चीमन्ता । धीमन्त: । दे धीमन् । यसदो महद्वत् । भातेडवतु: । हित्त्वसामर्थ्यादमस्यापि टेर्लेाप: । भषान् । भवन्ता । यपन्तस्य तु मवन् ।

No. 372.—The long vowel is the substitute of the penultimate letter OF what ends in ATU, AND OF WHAT, MOT BEING A VERBAL BOOT, ENDS IN AS, when the 1st singular case-affix, not with the force of the vocative, follows. Thus in the case of the word dhimest "intelligent," formed of dhi " intellect" and the affix matup, we find 1. a. dhimán (Nos. 316, 199, and 26), 1. d. dhimantau, 1. p. dhimantah, voc. a. he dhiman. When is (2. p.) and the remaining affires follow, it is like makat (No. 371).

The honorific pronoun bhavat "Your Honour," is formed of bha to shine " and the affix *quantu*. From rule No. 267 we learn that an affix having an indicatory d causes the elision of ti, i. e. of the final vowel and what may follow it, in whatever is called bha (No. 185), and the elision of ti (here the final vowel of the root) takes place in order that the possession of an indicatory dby *davatu* may not be nugatory. Hence 1. a. bhavan (Noa. 372, 316, 199, and 26), 2. d. bhavantau. Of the word bhavat, when it ends with the participial affix *satri* and signifies "being," the 1. a. is bhavan.

# उभे द्यभ्यरतम्। ह्। १। पू। बाह्यद्वित्वप्रकरणे ये द्वे विद्यिते ते ठमे समुदिते चभ्यस्तसंचे स्त: ।

No. 373.—Where reduplication is treated of in the Sixth Lecture, the two which are directed, BOTH taken together (not either separately) are called ABHYASTA—"a reduplicate."

### नाम्यत्ताच्चतुः । ७। १ । ७८।

#### भभ्यस्ताच्छतुर्नुम् म । ददत् । ददतो ।

No. 374.—OF SATRI AFTER A REDUPLICATED TERM there shall NOT be the augment num (No. 316). Hence dadat, the present participle of dá " to give," us it is a reduplicate, makes 1. s. dadat, 1. d. dadatau.

# यसित्याद्यः षद्। ६ । १ । ६ ।

बहुधातवाऽन्ये चचितित्त्व साम यते चभ्यस्तसंचाः स्युः । चचत्। चचतो। चचतः । यथम्। चायत् । दरिद्रत् । चासत् । चकासत् । गुर्। गुरो। गुरः । गुरुभ्याम् ।

No. 375.—Let JAKSHITI &c., SIX verbs, with jabshiti itself as the seventh, be termed "reduplicate." Their being so termed brings them under No. 374, and we have l. a. jakshat "eating," l. d. jakshatau, l. p. jakshatah. In the same way jagrat "waking," daridrat "poor," śasat "ruling." chakasat "shining."

The word gup "concealing" makes 1. s. gup, 1. d. gupan, 1. p. gupah, 3. d. gubbhyám (No. 82).

# त्यदादिषु हत्रीामाधीषने कम् १ । ३ । २ । १ • ।

### त्यदादिपूपपदेम्वचानार्थदृशेः कष् । चात् क्विन् ।

No. 376.—AND KAN shall be the affix AFTER DEIS, NOT SIG-FIFTING "PERCEPTION," WHEN TYAD &c. (No. 170) precede it in combination. By the word " and" in the sútra, we are reminded that the affix kwin may be employed; and it is this latter that will be employed in the present instance.

# चा सर्वनाबः । ह्। इ। ८१।

दृग्ट्टग्रवतुषु । तादृष् । तादृशो । तादृशः । तादृभ्याम् । व्रश्वेति ९: । अग्रत्यचत्वे । विङ् । विट् । विशे । विशः । विद्वाम् ।

No. 377.—When the word drig or dris, or the affix vatu, follows, LONG Å is the substitute OF A PRONOUN. Thus tad + dris (Nos. 27 and 55) becomes tádris "such," and 1. s. tádrik (Nos. 199, 334, 81, 331, and 165), 1. d. tádrisau, 1. p. tádrisah, 8. d. tádrigingám (Nos. 334 &c.).

In the example vié "who enters," the final is changed to sk by No. 334, and then, by Nos. 82 and 165, we have 1. a. vie or wif. Again 1. d. viézu, 1. p. viézk, 3. d. viebhyám.

# मग्रेवा । ८ । २ । ह ३ ।

मधेः धावर्गे।ऽन्तादेशे। वा पदान्ते। नक्ष् । नट् । नशी। नशः । मध्याम् । नद्वाम् ।

No. 378.—A guttural letter is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF the final of MAS at the end of a pada. Thus 1. a. nak or, alternatively, naf (Nos. 334, 82, and 165) "who destroys," 1. d. nasau, 1. p. nasah, 3. d. nagbhysm (No. 378) or nagbhysm (Nos. 334 &a).

# रगुत्रोा जुद्बे जिन्। ३। २। ५८।

चनुदबे मुप्युपपदे खुगे: क्षिन् । घृतस्युक् । घृतस्युगे । घृत-खुग्र: । दृष्टुक् । दृष्टुमे । दृष्टुभ्न्याम् । रक्षमुट् । रक्षमुमे । रक्ष-मुद्धाम् । षट् । बद्भि: । यद्भः २ । यस्याम् । यट्सु । इत्वं प्रति क्षत्रक्यासिद्धत्वात् स्वस्तुमेरिति इत्वम् ।

No. 379,-The affix KWIN shall come AFTER the root SPRIS,

WHEN the preceding member of the compound is an inflected word OTHER THAN UDAKA. Thus the word ghritaspris "who touches clarified butter" makes 1. s. ghritasprik (Nos. 199, 334, 82, and 331), 1. d. ghritasprisau, 1. p. ghritasprisak.

The word dadhrish "arrogant" makes 1. a. dadhrik (Nos. 199, 82, and 331), 1. d. dadhrishau, 3 d. dadhrighhydm.

The word ratnamush "a stealer of gems" makes 1. s. ratnamut (Nos. 199, 82, and 165), 1. d. ratnamushan, 3. d. ratnamuthhydm.

The numeral shash "six" makes 1. p. shaf (Nos. 324, 208, 82, and 165), 3. p. shadbhik, 4. and 5. p. shadbhyak, 6. p. shannam (Nos. 82, 78, and 84), 7. p. shafsu (Nos. 82 and 90).

In the case of *pipathish* "one who wishes to read," the fact that this crude word ends in *sk* (caused by No. 169) is disregarded by No. 123 (an earlier rule in the *tripidi*—see No. 39) which directs *ru* to be substituted—making (after the elision of ses by No. 199) *pipathir*.

# वींरपधाया दीर्घ इसः । ८ । २ । ७६ ।

रेफवान्तयाहणधाया इको दीर्घः पदान्ते । पिपठी: । पिपठिपे। पिपठीर्भ्याम् ।

No. 380.—THE LONG vowel is the substitute OF IK being the PENULTIMATE letter OF what ends in E OE V, at the end of a pada. Thus 1. s. pipathik (Nos. 199, 123, and 110), 1. d. pipathishaw, 3. d. pipathirbhyám.

# नुम्बिसर्जनीयश्चर्चवायेऽपि । ८ । इ । ५८।

्रती: प्रत्येकं व्यवधानेऽपि इय्कुभ्यां परस्य मूर्धन्यादेश: । हुत्वेन पूर्वस्य ब: । पिपठीम्बु। पिपठी:बु। विक्वी: । विक्वीर्षा । चिक्वी-भ्याम् । चिक्वीर्षु । चिद्वान् । चिद्वांसी । द्वे चिद्वन् ।

No. 281.—And EVEN WHEN there is A SEPARATION caused BY NUM, and VISARGA, AND A SIBILANT, severally, the cerebral substitute takes the place of the dental s coming after in or kn.

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Thus, when su (7. p.) is to be attached, then the word *pipathish*, by Nos. 123, 380, and 110, becomes *pipathih*;—the su is then changed to shu by No. 169; and finally, by the optional rule No. 78, we have either *pipathishshu* or *pipathishshu*.

The word chikirsh "who wishes to do" makes 1. a. chikih. Here the affix is first elided by No. 199; then the final sh (regarded as s) is elided by No. 230, this rule (according to No. 39) regarding as inoperative the rule No. 169, which had changed the s to sh, and finally the r becomes visarga by No. 110. Then 1. d. chikirshau, 3. d. chikirbhyám, 7. p. chikirshu. In the 7. p. the s is elided by No. 230, but the r is not changed to visarga by No. 110, that rule being debarred in this case by No. 294.

The word viduous "wise" (formed by the affix vasu) makes 1. a viduoin (Nos. 316, 371, 199, and 26), 1. d. viduoineau, voc. a he viduom.

# बसोः संप्रसारयम्। इ। ४। १३१।

बस्वन्तस्य भस्य संप्रसारणं स्यात् । विदुष: । वषुस्रंस्विति द: । बिट्टद्व्यास् ।

No. 382.—Let the SAMPRASÁRANA (No. 281) be the substitute OF a bits (No. 185) which ends in VASU. Thus in the 2nd. p. the u, i. e. w, of viduous becomes u (No. 283), and finally (by No. 169) we have viduohak. According to No. 287, the s final in a pada is changed to d, and we have 3rd d. viduodbhyám.

### पुंसोऽसुङ्। ७। १। ८१

स्वेनामस्याने । पुमास् । द्दे पुमन् । पुर्मासे। पुंध: । पुम्धास् । रुपु । स्टटुग्रनेत्यनरू । ठग्रना । ठग्रनसे। ।

No. 383.—OF the word PURS "a male," ASUN is the substitute, when a servanámastkána (No. 183) follows. Thus (regarding the anusodra as equal to m) we get pumas (Nos. 5, 36, and 59) from which come 1. s. pumán (Nos. 316 and 371), voz. s. he puman, 1. d. pumánsau. Again 2. p. puhsak, 3. d. pumbhyám (No. 26), 7. p. puhsu.

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The word usanas "the regent of the planet Venus," by No. 226, substitutes anah, when su follows, not in the sense of the vocative. Thus we have 1. s. usaná (Nos. 197, 199, and 200), 1. d. usanasau.

चस्य सम्बद्धों वाऽनङ् नलेापश्च वा वाच्य: । दे ठगन । दे ठगनन् । दे ठगनः । दे ठगनधे । ठगनेभ्याम् । ठगनस्य । चनेद्वा । चनेइसे । दे चनेइ: । वेधा: । वेधसे । दे वेधः । वेधीभ्याम् ।

No. 384.—"OF THIS word (usanas), WHEN SU IN THE SENSE OF THE VOCATIVE FOLLOWS, it SHOULD BE STATED that ANAN is OPTIONALLY the substitute, AND OPTIONALLY there is ELISION OF the N."

Thus we have either he usana, or he usanan, or he usanah (Nos. 199, 123, and 110), voc. d. he usanasau, 2. d. usanobhysim (Nos. 123 and 125), 7. p. usanassu.

The word anehas "time" makes 1. s. anehá (Nos. 226 &c.), 1. d. anehasau, voc. s. ks anehak.

The word vedhas "Brahmá" makes 1. s. vedhák (Nos. 372 and 110), 1. d. vedhasau, voc. s. he vedhak, 3. d. vedhobhydm.

# खदस धीा सुचेापय । ७। २। १•७।

षदस चौत् स्यात् से सुलोपश्च। तदोरिति स:। पसे। त्यदा-दात्वम् । परह्रपत्वम् । वृद्धिः ।

No. 385.—AU is the substitute OF ADAS, when su follows, AND there is ELISION OF SU. In accordance with rule No. 338, the d is changed to s. Thus 1. s. asau "that." In the 1. d., by No. 213, there is substitution of a for the final of adas; then, by No. 300, the preceding a merges in the following—giving ada; then, when the affix is attached, wriddhi is substituted by No. 41; but then the next rule interposes.

# खदसोऽसेदाद् देा मः ।८।२।८•।

भदवे।ऽचान्तस्य दात् परस्य ठदूते। दस्य मरच । षान्तरतम्या-द्वस्वस्य ठर्दीर्घस्य छ: । षम् । षस: घी । गुय: ।

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No. 386.—Short U and long  $\dot{u}$  are the substitutes of what comes AFTER the D OF ADAS NOT ENDING IN 8, and in the room OF D there is M. The short u is substituted for a short vowel, the long  $\dot{u}$  for a long vowel, on the principle (No. 23) that, of the substitutes that offer themselves, the one employed shall be the most similar to that of which it takes the place. Thus we have, instead of adam, amu. In the 1st. p. long f is directed to be substituted for the affix by No. 171, and the substitution of guna (which would give ada + f = ade) being directed, we look forward.

### रत ईद्रहुवचने।८।२।८१।

भदसे। दात् परस्येत ईट्टस्य में। बहुर्थोक्तो । भमी । पूर्वणसिद्ध-मिति विमक्तिम्हाय प्राक् पश्चादुत्वमत्वे । भमुम् । भमू । भमून् । मुत्वे कूते घिसंचायां नामाव: ।

No. 387.—IN THE PLURAL, LONG f is the substitute OF the E (No. 386) that follows the d of adas; and instead of the d there is m. Thus I. p. ami. In the 2. a. in accordance with No. 39, the several rules regarding the application of the case-affix first take place, and then we have the substitution of u and m (by No. 389). Thus 2. a. amam (by No. 386) becomes amum, 2. d. ami, 2. p. emin (instead of adan).

In the 3. a way having been made (by No. 386), and consequently the name gki (No. 190) being applicable to the term, the substitute nd offers itself from No. 191. Thus we should have emu+nd; but here the question might occur, seeing that the mu was derived from a rule (No. 386) in the tripidi (No. 39), whether No. 191 does not regard the mu as non-existent.

The following rule refers to this point.

# म मुने। ८। २। ३। नामावे कर्तव्ये कृते च मुभावे। नाविद्धः । चमुना । चमुभ्याम् । क्योंमिः । चमुष्ये । चमीभ्यः । चमुष्मात् । चमुष्य । चमुयाः । बमीबास् । चमुष्मिन् । चमीबु ।

# इति इचनाः पुंचिङ्गाः ।

No. 388.—WHEN the production of NÁ IS TO TAKE PLACE OR HAS TAKEN PLACE, the existence of MU IS NOT to be regarded AS IF IT HAD NOT BEEN EFFECTED. Thus we have 3. s. amund. Then 3. p. amúbhyám (for adábhyám, see No. 386), 3. p. amíbhik (No. 387), 4 s. amushmai (Nos. 172 and 169), 4. p. amíbhik (No. 387), 4 s. amushmai (Nos. 172 and 169), 4. p. amíbhik (No. 174), 7. s. amushmin, 7. p. amíshu.

So much for masculines ending in consonants.

#### FEMININES ENDING IN CONSONANTE.

। इलन्ता: स्त्रीलिङ्गा: ।

### नहो धः । ८ । २ । ३४।

#### मति पदान्ते च ।

No. 389.—The letter DH is the substitute for the final of the verb NAHA, when jhal follows, or at the end of a pada.

न चित्र तित्र विव्य धिरु चि स चि तनिषु को । हा ११६। क्विबन्तेषु पूर्व पदस्य दीर्घः । उपानत् । उपानदे । उपानत्पु । क्विजन्तत्यात् कृत्वेन घः । उप्पिक् । उप्पिदो । उप्पिभ्प्याम् । क्विजन्तत्यात् कृत्वेन घः । उप्पिक् । उप्पिदो । उप्पिभ्प्याम् । वोः । दिवो। दिवः । दुभ्याम् । गी: । गिरो । गिरः । ववं पू: । चतसः । चतत्व्याम् । का । के । का: । ववांषत् ।

No. 390.—WHEN the verbs NAHA "to bind," VRITA "to be," VRISH "to rain," VYADH "to pierce," BUCH "to shine," SHAHA "to bear," AND TAN "to stretch," ENDING WITH KWIP, FOLLOW, a long vowel is the substitute of the *pada* which precedes in the compound.

The word upának "a slipper" (thus formed from upa + nak + kwip) makes 1. s. upánat (Nos. 330, 199, and 389), 1. d. upánakau, 7. p. upánateu.

In the case of the word ushnik " a metre of the Vedas," as it takes gh (No. 331) in consequence of its ending in kurin (No. 328), we find 1. a. ushnik. Again 1. d. ushnikou, 3. d. ushnightyim. THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

The word div " the sky" makes 1. s. dyauh (No. 289), 1. d. diven, 1. p. divek, 3. d. dyubhyám (No. 290).

The word gir "speech" makes 1 a. gih (Nos. 199, 380, and 110), 1. d. girau, 1. p. girak. In the same way pur " a city" makes 1. a. pik.

The word chatter " four" substitutes chatasri (No. 248) in the feminine; and, by No. 249, the letter r is substituted for ri, when a vowel follows. Thus we have 1. p. chatasrah. In the 6. p. chatasrimán, the vowel is not lengthened—see No. 250.

The feminine of kim " who" is like sarvá (No. 244).—1. s. bá (Nos. 297 &a.), l. d. ks, l. p. kák.

# बः सा।७।२।११•।

इदमे। दस्य यः । इयम् । त्यदार त्वम् । परकुपत्वम् । टाप् । दर्श्वेति मः । इमे । इमाः । इमाम् । जनया । इलि लापः । जाभ्याम् । जाभिः । जस्ये । जस्याः २ । जनयोः । जासाम् । जस्याम् । जासु । स्रक् । स्रवः । सम्भ्याम् । त्यदादात्वम् । टाप् । स्या। त्ये। त्याः । स्वम् । तद् । यतद् । वाक् । वाचे । वाम्भ्याम् । षाषु । जप् रब्दे। नित्यं बहुवचनान्तः । जप्रतिति दीर्घः । जापः ।

No. 391.—Instead of the d of idam "this," there is Y, WHEN SU FOLLOWS. Thus 1. a. iyam (No. 298). In the other cases No. 213 directs the substitution of short a for the final, and the preceding vowel merges in this by No. 300. The word being feminine, long d(tép) is added by No. 1341; the d is changed to m by No. 301; and, the base having thus become imd, we have 1. d. ims(No. 240), 1. p. imdA, 2. a. imdm. In the 3. d. and subsequent cases the *id* is changed to an by No. 302; and, in the 3. a., e is substituted for the final by No. 342, giving anayd. By No. 303 there is elision of the *id*, when the case-affix begins with a consoment, so that we have 3. d. dbhydm, 3. p. dbhih. In the 4 s., by No. 244, asymi, 5. and 6. a asydia, 6. d. anayok (No. 242), 6. p. dodm (Nos. 174 and 303), 7. s. asydm (Nos. 335 and 219), 7. p. dow.

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The word sraj "a garland" makes 1. s. srak (Nos. 328, 199, 334, 82, and 331), 1. p. srajuh, 3. d. sragbhyám.

The pronoun tyad " that" substitutes a for the final (Nos. 213 and 300), and, taking the feminine termination *tap*, gives 1. a. syd (No. 338), 1. d. tye, 1. p. tydk. In the same way tad " that," and stad " this."

The word vách "speech" makes 1. s. vák (No. 333), 1. d. váchau, 3. d. vágbhyám, 7. p. vákshu (No. 169).

The word ap "water" always takes the terminations of the plural. By No. 227 this word lengthens the vowel in the 1. p. dpak.

#### ञ्चपा भि।७।४।४८।

चपस्तकारो भादे। प्रत्यये । चद्भिः । चद्भाः । चपाम् । चप्सु । दिक् । दिग् । दिगः । दिभ्न्याम् । त्यदादिष्विति दृशेः क्विन्-विधानादन्य चापि कुत्वम् । दृक् । दृग् । दृशे। दृभ्न्याम् । त्विट् । त्विषो । त्विद्भाम् । ससकुषारिति कृत्वम् । स्वव्यः । सवुषो । त्विषे । त्विद्भाम् । ससकुषारिति कृत्वम् । स्वव्यः । सवुषो । स्वूभ्याम् । चाशीः । चाशिषो । चाशीभ्याम् । चस्रो । उत्वमत्वे । धनूभ्याम् । चमुया । चमूभ्याम् । चमुष्या । चमूष्ये । चमूभ्यः । चमूघ्याः २ । चमुयाः २ । चमूषाम् । चमुष्याम् । चमूष्ये ।

### र्रति इखनाः स्त्रीखिङ्गाः ।

No. 392.—The letter t is the substitute of the word AP "water," WHEN a pratyaya beginning with BH FOLLOWS. Thus 2. p. adbhih (No. 82), 4. p. adbhyah. Again 6. p. apán, 7. p. apar.

The word dis "space" makes 1. s. dig or dik (Nos. 328 and 331), 1. p. disah, 3. d. digbhydm.

Since it is directed (No. 376) that drié shall take the affix kwin when attached to the pronouns tyad &c, the word drié (thus falling under rule No. 331) elsewhere also substitutes a guttural in the place of its final. Thus 1. a drik or drig "sight," 1. d. driéau, 8. d. drighkyám.

The word twich "light" makes 1. a. twif (No. 82), 1. d. twishau, 8. d. twishbhyam.

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The word sajush "a friend," by No. 123, substitutes r for its final at the end of a pada, which the word is when, by No. 26, the su of the 1. a has been rejected. The vowel is then lengthened by No. 380, and the r becomes visarga by No. 110, giving sajúk, 1. d. sajushau, 3. d. sajúrbhyám. In the same way ášish (for ášis) "a benediction" makes 1. a. ášíh, 1. d. ášishau, 3. d. ášírbhyám.

The pronoun adas makes 1. a. asau (No. 385). In the other cases, the substitution of u and m (by No. 386) having taken place, we have 1. d. amú, 1. p. amúk, 8. a. amuyd, 3. d. amúbhyám, 8. p. amúbhik, 4. a. amushyai (Nos. 244 and 169), 4. p. amúbhyak, 5 and 6. s. amushyáh (Nos. 244 and 169), 6. and 7. d. amuyok, 6. p. amúshám (No. 174), 7. a. amushyám (No. 169), 7. p. amúshu.

So much for feminines ending in consonants.

# । इखना नपुंसवखिङ्गाः ।

स्वमेर्लुंब् । दत्यम् । स्वनडुत् । स्वनडुद्दी। चतुरनडुद्दोरित्याम् । स्वनद्वांद्वि । पुनस्तद्वत् । घेषं पुंषत् । षा: । षारी । षारि । षारा । बार्म्याम् । चत्वारि । बिम् । बे । कानि । इदम् । इमे । इमानि ।

#### NEUTERS ENDING IN CONSONANTS.

No. 293.—"In the case of neuters we have ELISION (luk) OF SU AND AM (No. 270)." In the case of anaduk (No. 287), there is the substitution of d. Thus we have 1. a. swanadud or swanadut "having good cattle," 1. d. swanaduki (No. 259). In the 1. p., by No. 284, there is the augment dm, and thus, by No. 264, we have examajedithi. Again the same in the 2. p. The rest is like the mesculine (Nos. 285 &c.).

The word vár "water" makes 1. a. vák (No. 110), 1. d. várí (No. 259), 1. p. vári (No. 262), 3. a. várd, 3. d. várbhyám.

The word chatur "four" (by Nos. 262 and 284) makes chatedri. The interrogative kim "who, which, what?" makes 1. a. kim (No. 270), 1. d. ke (Nos. 297 and 259), 1. p. kini.

The pronoun idam "this" makes 1. s. idam (No. 270), 1. d. ime (Nos. 301 and 259), 1. p. imáni.

भन्यादेशे नपुंसके रनद्वक्तव्य: । रनत् । रने । रनामि । रनेन । रनयो: । ब्रह्म । विभाषा हिस्यो: । भङ्घी । भड्मी । भड्डामि ।

No. 394.—"It SHOULD BE MENTIONED (see No. 306) that IF A SUBSEQUENT PROPOSITION, ENAT is the substitute for idam or etad, IN THE NEUTER." Thus 1. a. enat (No. 270), 1. d. ene (Noa. 213 and 259), 1. p. endni, 3. a. enena, 6. d. enayok.

The word brahman "the Supreme" makes 1. s. brahma (Nos. 270 and 200).

According to No. 274, the word ahan "a day" makes 1. d. ahní or ahaní :-- 1. p. aháni (Nos. 263 and 197).

#### अछन् ८।२।६८।

भइ चित्यस्य इ: पदान्ते । भहेाभ्याम् । दविड । दविडनी । दर्ग्डोनि । दग्दिना । दग्दिभ्याम् । सुपद्यि । टिलोप: । सुपद्यीं । सुपन्थानि । ऊर्क् । ऊर्ची । कर्न्सि । मरजामां संयोग: । तत् । ते । तानि । यत् । ये । यानि । ग्रतत् । ग्रते । ग्रतानि । गवाझ् । ते । तानि । यत् । ये । यानि । ग्रतत् । ग्रते । ग्रामि । गवाझ् । गोची । गवाञ्ची । पुनम्तद्वत् । गोचा । गवाम्भ्याम् । ज्यकूत् । ग्रजतौ । ग्रकुन्ति । ददत् ।

No. 395.—The word AHAN substitutes rus at the end of a pada. Thus 3. d. ahobhydm (No. 126).

The word dandin "having a staff" makes 1. a. dandi (Nos. 270 and 200), 1. d. dandini (No. 259), 1. p. dandini (Nos. 262 and 197), 3. a. dandind, 3. d. dandibhydm (Nos. 184 and 200).

The word supathin "having a good road" makes 1. a. supathi. By the elision of i directed in No. 323, and then, by No. 259, we have 2 d. supathi. In the 1. p. (Nos. 263, 321, and 323) supanthámi. The word *úrj* "strong" makes 1. s. *úrk* (No. 333), 1. d. *úrji*, 1. p. *únrji*, the conjunction of the consonants being in the order of  $\pi$ ,  $\tau$ , and j.

The pronoun tad "that" makes 1. a. tut (Nos. 270 and 165), 1. d. ts, 1. p. tárii. So yad "who, which," makes 1. a. yat, 1. d. ys, 1. p. yáni, and stad "this" makes 1. a. stat, 1. d. sts, 1. p. stáni.

The word formed of go "a cow," and anchu " to worship," and signifying "a worshipper of cows," makes 1. a. gavák (Nos. 363, 59, and 333), 1. d. gochí (No. 56), 1. p. gavánchi (No. 264). Again there is the same form in the 2nd case. In the 3. a. gochd, 8. d. gavágbhyám. [N. B. This word takes a great variety of shapes, being in fact a more grammatical flotion.]

The word sakrit "ordure" makes 1. s. sakrit, 1. d. sakriti, 1. p. sakrinti (No. 264).

The participle dadat "giving" makes 1. s. dadat.

### बा नप्ंसकस्य । ७ । १ । ७८ ।

ं व्यभ्यस्तात् परस्य वा मुम् सर्वमामस्याने । ददन्ति । ददति । तुदत् ।

No. 396.—Num (No. 374) shall OPTIONALLY be the augment of the affix satri coming after a NEUTER reduplicate, when a exrumationasthema (No. 263) follows. Thus 1. p. dadanti or dedati.

The participle tudat " paining" is next declined.

# बाच्चीनचोर्नुम् 191१ । ८० ।

भववीन्तात् परो यः चतुरबयवस्तदन्तस्य नुम् वा चीनद्योः । तुदन्ती । तुदती । तुदन्ति । मात् । मान्ती । भाती । भान्ति । प्रदत्त ।

No. 397.—NUM shall optionally be the augment of that which ends with a portion (a) of the affix satri coming AFTER what ends in A OR  $\dot{A}$ , WHEN \$\$\$ (No. 259) OR a MADÍ (No. 215) FOLLOWS. For example, the verbal root tud (No. 693) taking the affix fatri becomes tuda; and then, with the participial affix, it becomes tudat (No. 300), which, by this rule, makes 1. d. tudanti or tudati. By No. 264, I. p. tudanti. And so bhat "shining" (root bha), 1. d. bhanti or bhati, 1. p. bhanti.

By the nadi, in this aphorism, the feminine affix hip (i) is intended.

The root pack takes the affix sap (No. 419), and its participle packat "cooking" falls under the next rule.

# श्रप्र्यनेर्नित्यम् । ७। १। ८१।

ण्ण्ण्यनेारात् परोगः चतुरवयवस्तदन्तस्य नुस् ग्रीनदोाः । पचन्ती । पचन्ति । दीव्यत् । दीव्यन्ती । दीव्यन्ति । धनुः । धनुषी । सान्तेति दीर्घः । नुम्विसर्बनीयेति षः । धनूंषि । धनुषा । धनु-भ्याम् । एवं चयुद्धविरादयः । पयः । पयसी । पर्यासि । एयसा । पयोभ्याम् । सुपुम् । सुपुंसी । सुपुमांसि । पदः । विभक्तिसायम् । इत्यमत्वे । पम् । चमूनि । शेषं पुंधत्. ।

# र्रति इत्तना नपुंसवचिङ्गाः ।

No. 398.—Num shall INVARIABLY be the augment OF that which ends with a portion of the affix sates which somes after the a derived from SAP (No. 419) OE SYAN (No. 670), when so or a madi follows.

Hence pachat (No. 397) makes 1. d. pachanti. In the 1. p. pachanti. In like manner divyat "sporting" (No. 669) makes 1. d. divyanti, 1. p. divyanti.

The word dhanus "a bow" makes 1. s. dhanuk (Nos. 270, 123, and 110), 1. d. dhanushi (No. 169). In the 1. p., as the word ends in s (No. 371), the vowel is lengthened, and the s is changed to sh notwithstanding the intervention of num (No. 381), giving dhansinksi. In the 3. s. dhanushi, 3. d. dhanurbhyim (No. 123). In like manner chakshus "an eye," havis " clarified batter," &a. The word payas "water" makes 1. s. payak (Nos. 270 &a.), 1. d. payasí, 1. p. payáńsi (No. 371), 3. a. payasá, 3. d. paya bhyám (Noa. 123 and 126). The word supuńs "of which the men are good" makes 1. a. supum (Noa. 270 and 26), 1. d. supuńsi, 1. p. supumáńsi (Noa. 383, 316, and 371). In the neuter of the pronoun adas "that," 1. a. aduh, the various alterations of the caseafires (directed in Noa. 259, 262, 172 &c.) first take place; and then the substitution of u and m (No. 386) having been made, we get 1. d. amú, 1. p. amúni. The rest is like the masculine.

So much for neuters ending in consonants.

#### । पद्ययानि ।

### स्वरादिनिपातमव्ययम् । १ । १ । ३७।

स्वद् । चन्तद् । प्रातद् । पुनर् । सनुतर् । उच्चेषु । नीचेषु । धनेस् । सरथक् । सते । युगपत् । भारात् । पृथक् । इत्स । क्षय । दिवा । राषा । सायम् । चिरस् । मनाक् । ईपत् । जाप-स्। तृष्वीस् । बहिस् । भवस् । समया । निकषा । स्वयम् । वृद्या। मत्तम् । मञ्ज् । द्वेती । इद्धा । पद्धा । सामि । वत् । ब्राइस्यवत् । चचियवत् । सना । ठपधा । तिरस् । सनत् । समात् । भन्तरा । भन्तरेव । च्योक् । सम् । शम् । सहसा । विगा। माना। स्वस्ति। स्वधा। भालम् । वषट् । मोषट् । वीषद्र । चन्यत् । चस्ति । ठपांशु । चमा । विष्ठायसा । दोषा । सूचा।सिच्या। मुधा। पुरा। मिथो। मिथस् । प्रायस् । मुहुस । प्रवाहुकम् । प्रवाहिका । भागहलम् । भमीदयम् । साकम् । सार्थम् । ममय । दिदस् । थिक् । भय । भम् । भाम् । प्रताम् । प्रधान् । प्रताम् । मा । माङ् । चाकुतिगखेाऽयम् । च । वा । इ । चइ । यव । रवम् । भूमम् । शस्वत् । युगपत् । भूयस् । कृपत् । सूपत् । कुवित् । नेत् । चेत् । चय् । यम् । तम् । कद्वित् । मह् । इन्त । माकिस् । माकीम् । नविः । भाकीस् । माङ् । नञ् । यावत् । ताबत् । त्वे । न्वे । हु । रे । मोषट् । वोषट् । स्वाद्या । स्वधा।

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वषट् । चेाम् । तुम् । तथाद्वि । खल् । किल् । चथा सुष्ठु । स्म । चादद्व । उपसर्गविभक्तिस्वरप्रतिद्धपकारच । चवदत्तम् । चर्षाः । चस्तिचीरा । च । चा । द्द । दे । ठ । ठ । र । रे । चे । चे । पशु । शुकम् । यथा । कथाच । पाट् । प्याट् । चत्नु । रे । दे । भेा: । चये । घ । विषु । रकपदे । पुत् । चात: । चादिर-प्याकृतिगय: । तसिलादय: प्राक् पाश्रप: । शस्प्रमृतय: प्राक् समा-सान्तेभ्य: । चम् । चाम् । कृत्वोऽर्था: । तसिवती । मानाचो । रतदन्त्यम्ययम् । चत इत्यादि ।

#### OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

No. 399.—SWAR &C. AND the PARTICLES (nipdia) are called indeclinables.

These are swar "heaven," antar "midst, "prdtar " in the morning," punar "again," sanutar "in concealment," uchokais "high," nichais "low," kunuis "slowly," ridhak "rightly," rite "except," yugapat "at once," ardt "far, near," prithak "apart," kyas "yesterday," swas "to-morrow," divá "by day," rátrau "in the night," sayam "at eve," chiram "a long time," mandk "a little," ishat "a little," josham "silently," tushnim "silently," wakis "outside," avus "outside," samayá "near," nikashá "near," swayam "of one's self," writka "in vain," naktam "at night," nan "not," hetau "by resson of," iddhá "truly," addhá "evi-dently," sámi "half," vat "like" (e. g. bráhmanavat "priestly," kshatriyavat "like a Kshatriya"), sand "perpetually," upadká "division," tiras "crookedly," sanat or sandt "perpetually," antars or antarena "without, except," jyok "quickly," kum "water, ease," sam "ease," sahasd " hastily," vind " without," ndnd " various," evoluti "greeting," evoldtd (interjection) "oblation to manes," alam "enough," vashaf, srauhsaf and vuushaf, (interjections) "oblation of butter," anyat "otherwise," asti "existence," updain "privately," kehumd "patience, parlon," vikdyasd "aloft, in the air," doshá "in the evening," mrishá and mithyá "falsely," mudhá "in vain," purá "formerly," mitho or mithas "mutually," práyas "frequently," mukus " repeatedly," provdkukum or provdkikd " at

the same time," dryahalam "violently," abhlkshnam "repeatedly," sákum or sárdham "with," namas "reverence," hiruk "without," dhik "fiel" atha "thus," am "quickly," ám "indeed, yes," pratám "with fatigue," prasán "alike," pratán "widely," má or más "do not."

The foregoing class of words ("swar &c.)," is one the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form, and could not have been inferred from its nature (see No. 53).

The following are particles (nipdia), viz. cha "and," vá "or," ha (an expletive), aha (vocative particle), eva "only, exactly," evam so, thus," núnam "certainly," saturat "continually," yugapat "at once," bhiyas " repeatedly," kupat " excellently," supat " excellestly," kuvit "abundantly," net or chet "if," chan "if" [the n is indicatory], yatra "where," tatra "there," kachchit "what if ?," "naka "no," hanta "ah !" makim, makim, or nakih, "do not," akim "indeed !", mah "do not," nan "not," yavat "as much as," tivat "so much," twai, nwai, or dwai "perhaps," rai (disrespectful interjection), transhaf, vaushaf or swith a (interj.) "oblation to the gods," ewadhá "oblation to the manes," vashuf "oblation to the gods," om (mystical ejaculation typical of the three great deities of the Hinda mythology), tum "thouing," tathahi "thus," (introducing an exposition), khalu "certainly," kila "indeed," atha "now" (auspicious inceptive), sushfu "excellent," smu (attached to the present tense gives it a past signification), ddaha "fie !"

To the list of Indeclinables belong also what have, without the reality, the appearance of an upasarya (No. 47), of a word with one of the terminations of case or person, and of the vowels. In the example avaduttam "given away," the ava is not really an upasarya, for if it were, the word (by VII. 4. 47.°) would be creattam. In the example akanyuk "egotistic," the akan is not identical with the akam "I," terminating in a case-affix—because a pronoun, really regarded as being in the nominative case, could not be the first member in such a compound. In the example, astikative, a cow or the like "in which there is milk," the asti must be regarded as differing from the word asti "is," which ends

"When the aphorism does not occur in the Laplu Kaumudi, the reference is made to the Ashfeldhydyi. with the affix of the 3rd person singular, otherwise it could not have appeared as the first member in a compound. The vowels  $a, \dot{a}, i, \dot{a}, u, \dot{u}, e, a\dot{a}, o, au$ , when, as interjections, they indicate various emotions, differ from the ordinary vowels. Other Indeclinables are pain "well," sukam "quickly," yathákathácha "any how," pát, pyát, anga, hai, he, bhoh, (vocative particles), aye "ah 1" (indicating recollection), gha (vocative), vishu " on all sides," ekapade "at the same moment," yut "blame," átah "hence."

This list also ("cha &c.") is one each of the various individuals composing which is to be recognized by its own shape (No. 53).

Words are indeclinable which have the following terminations viz. the taddhita affixes (No. 1067) beginning with tasil (No. 1286) reckoning as far as (but not including) pdiap (V. 3. 47.):—or the terminations sas &c. (No. 1330) reckoning as far as the aphorism "samásántáh," (V. 4. 68.):—or the Vaidika termination am or its equivalent ám (No. 1309):— or the terminations that have the force of kritwasuch (i. e. which give the sense of such and such a number of times):—or the terminations tasi (equivalent to tasil) and vat "like," and ná or nán (V. 2. 27). For example, atak "hence" (which ends in tasil) &c.

#### हन्जेजन्तः । १ ।१ । ३८ ।

कृद्योमान्त रजन्तश्च तदन्तमव्ययम् । स्मारंस्मारम् । चीवचे । पिबच्चे ।

No. 400.—What ends in a KRIT affix (No. 135) ENDING IN the letter M OR in ECH is indeclinable. Thus smáram smáram "having repeatedly remembered," jívase "to live," pibadhyai "to drink." (III. 4. 9.)

### क्तातेासुन्दसुनः । १ । १ । ४० । एतदन्तमव्ययम् । कृत्वा । उदेतोः । विद्युप: ।

No. 401.—What ends in KTWÁ (No. 935) or TOSUN OR KASUN (III. 4. 9.) is indeclinable. Thus kritwá "having done," udeto "having risen," visripah "having spread."

# श्रव्ययीभावत्र । १ । १ । ४ । ४ ।

#### ৰঘিছনি।

No. 402.—AND the kind of compound termed AVYAYIBHÁVA (No. 966) is indeclinable. Thus adhihari "upon Hari or Vishnu."

#### जव्ययादास्पः । २ । ४ । ८२ ।

 म्ब्ययादाप: सुपश्च लुक् । तप धालायाम् । पद्य । सदृष्टं पिषु लिङ्गेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ बष्ठि मागुरिरत्नोपमवाप्योहपसर्गयो: । चापं चैव इलन्तानां यथा वाचा निधा दिया ॥ चवयाद्व: । वगाद्व: । चपिधानम् । पिधानम् । इत्यव्ययानि ॥

No. 403.—There is elision (luk—No. 209) OF AP (the feminine termination) AND OF SUP (the case-affixes) AFTER what is INDECLI-NAME. For example, tatra salayám "in that hall." Here the indeclinable tatra "there" does not take either the feminine termination or a case-affix, although it is equivalent to tasyám "in that." So then "what changes not (na vysti), remaining alike in the three genders, and in all cases, and in all numbers, is what is termed an indeclinable (avyaya)."

The grammarian *Bháguri* wishes that there shall be elision of the initial a of ava and api (No<sup>•</sup> 48), and that *áp* shall be the termination of all feminine words which would otherwise end in consonants, e. g. vácká "speech" (instead of vách), nišá "night" (not niš), dišá "space" (not diš). [But the rule, thus resting on the authority of a single grammarian (see No. 38) is optional.] So we have either avagákak or vagákak "bathing," apidkánam or pidkánam "concealment."

So much for the Indeclinables.



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#### । म्बाद्यः ।

OF THE VERBS.

### लट्। लिट्। लुट्। ऌट्। लेट्। लेट्। लेट्। लङ्। लिङ्। लुङ्। ऌङ्। गषु पञ्चमे। लकारख्वन्दोमाणगेाचर: ।

No. 404.—THE terminations generally of the moods and tenses of the verbs are denoted in the grammar by the letter *L* The affixes of each particular tense are denoted by the letter *l* accompanied by certain indicatory letters as follows :—Present LA7, 2nd Preterite LI7, 1st Future LU7, 2nd Future LR17, scriptural Imperative LE7, Imperative LO7, 1st Preterite LAŃ, Potential LIŃ, 3rd Preterite LUŃ, Conditional LRIŃ. THE FIFTH AMONG THESE (vis. lef) OCCUBS ONLY IN THE VEDAS.

### खः कर्माख च भावे चाकर्मकेथाः । ३ । ४ । इट । लकारा: सकर्मकेथ्य: कर्मखि कर्तरि च स्युरकर्मकेथ्ये। मावे कर्तरि च ।

No. 405.—Let the letters L (above described) be placed after transitive verbs IN denoting THE OBJECT ALSO as well as the agent; AND AFTER INTRANSITIVES IN marking THE CONDITION (i. e. the action itself, which the verb imports), ALSO as well as the agent.

[N. B.—The verb itself denotes the action: to be, or to do, generally; or to be, or to do, in a particular manner. In the active voice, the affix marks the agent: in the passive voice of a transitive verb, it marks the object; but, in the passive form of an intransitive verb, the action itself.]

### वर्तमाने खट्। ३।२।१२३। वर्तमानक्रियावृत्तेधातालट् स्यात् । घटावितो । ठञ्चारबयामच्या-व्रस्य नेन्वम् । भू सनायाम् । बर्तृविवचायां भू न इति स्थिते ।

No. 406.—Let LAT (No. 404) be placed after a verbal root employed IN denoting PRESENT action. The *a* and the *i* (in lat) are indicatory. According to No. 155 the *l* also ought to be indi-

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catory—but it is not to be regarded as indicatory here, because nothing (in the grammar) is enounced without a purpose (and no purpose would be served by the elision of this *l*, which therefore remains).

The verb bhti "to be" is now to be conjugated. When it is wished to speak of an agent, the case (as far as we have yet seen) standing thus, vis: bhti+l (we look forward).

### तित्तस्मित सिप्यस्य मिष्यस्मस् तातात्रक्त यासाया-न्वमिषुहिमहिरू । ३ । ४ । ७८ ।

#### को छादय लादेया: स्यु: ।

No. 407.—Let these eighteen be the substitutes of l (No. 404) --viz.

#### Parasmai-pada.

#### Atmano-pada.

Sing. Dual. Plural. Sing. Dual. Plural. (Lowest.) TIP TAS JHI | TA ÁTÁM JHA (he, they &c.) (Middle.) SIP THAS THA | THÁS ÁTHÁM DHWAM (thou, you &c.) (Highest.) MIP VAS MAS | IŢ VAHI MAHIM (I, we &c.)

#### चः परसीपदम्।१।४।८८।

#### सादेगाः परस्मेपदसंचाः स्युः ।

No. 408.—Let the substitutes of L (No. 407) be called PARAS-MAI-PADA—i. e. "words for another."

[Such are the terminations of a verb the action of which is addressed to another than the agent—i. e. of a transitive verb.]

### तङानावात्मनेपदम् । १ । ४ । १००। तङ्ग्रस्याद्वारः शानच्यानचे। चेतत्संचाः स्युः । पूर्वसंचापवादः ।

No. 409.—Let the set comprised under the technical name TAR (i. a. the second set of nine, in No. 407, from to makin inclusive), and THE TWO ending in ANA—viz: the participial affixes idnack (No. 883) and kinack (No. 880) be called ATMANE-PADA i. a. "words for one's self." This supervedes (in regard to these affixes) the previous name (derived from No. 408). A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

[Such are the terminations of a verb the action of which is addressed or reverts to the agent himself—as in the Middle Voice of the Greek.]

### श्चनुदात्तिरित द्यात्मनेपदम्। १। ३। १२। बनुदानेते। हितश्व धातेारात्मनेपदं स्यात् ।

No. 410.—Let the affixes called  $\Delta TMANE-PADA$  (No. 409) be placed  $\Delta FTER$  a verbal root distinguished (in the catalogue of roots called *Dhátu-pátha*) by  $\Delta$  GRAVELY  $\Delta CCENTED$  INDICATORY vowel, OR by AN INDICATORY  $\hat{N}$ .

## खरितजितः कर्षभिप्राये कियाफछे। १। ३। ७२। स्वरितेतेा जितश्व धातेारात्मनेपदं स्यात् कर्तृगामिनि क्रियाफले।

No. 411.—AFTER a verbal root distinguished by AN INDICA-TORY vowel CIRCUMPLEXLY ACCENTED, OR by AN INDICATORY **À**, WHEN THE (direct) FRUIT OF THE ACTION ACCRUES TO THE AGENT, let there be the *dimune-pula* affixes.

## भेषात् कर्तत् परस्तैपदम् । १ । ३ । ७८ । षात्मनेपदनिमित्तहीनाद्धाताः कर्तति परस्मेपदं स्यात् ।

No. 412.—AFTER THE BEST, i. e. after whatever verbal root is devoid of any cause for the affixing of the *dimans-pada* terminations (Nos. 410 and 411), let THE PARASMAI-PADA affixes be employed IN marking THE AGENT.

### तिङस्तीखि चीणि प्रयममध्यमेालमाः । १ । ४ । १ • १ । तिङ ठभयोः पदयोस्त्रयस्त्रिकाः क्रमादेतत्संचाः स्युः ।

No. 413.—Let THE THREE TRIADS in both the sets (parasmaipada and dimane-pada) OF CONJUGATIONAL AFFIXES (comprised under the general name of tin—a pratydkára formed of the first and last of them viz. tip and makin—No. 407—) be called, in order, the LOWEST, the MIDDLE, AND the HIGHEST (person).

[These, it must be borne in mind, correspond to the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st persons of European grammar.]

## तान्धेवयणवदुवयनान्धेवधः । १ । ४ । १ • २।

सम्यायमादिसंचानि तिरूस्त्रीयि चीयि प्रत्येकमेकवचनादिसं-चानि स्यु: ।

No. 414.—Let THESE three triads of conjugational affixes, which (No. 413) have received the names of Lowest &c., be called, (as regards the three expressions in each triad.—*tip tas jhi &c.*) SEVERALLY, "THE EXPRESSION FOR ONE" (singular), "THE EXPRES-SION FOR TWO" (dual), AND "THE EXPRESSION FOR MANY" (plural).

### युषाचुपपदे समानाधिकरये स्थानिन्धपि मध्यमः । १।४।१•५।

#### तिङ्वाच्यकारकवाचिनि युष्मदाप्रयुच्यमाने प्रयुच्यमाने च मध्यम: ।

No. 415.—WHEN the pronoun YUSHMAD "thou" understood, and ALSO when the same EXPRESSED, IS THE ATTENDANT WORD IN AGREEMENT with the verb, and denotes the agent or object that is signified by the verbal termination, then let the verbal termination be THE MIDDLE (No. 413).

### चस्रयुत्तमः । १ । ४ । १ • ७।

#### तवामूतेऽस्मयुत्तमः ।

No. 416.—WHEN the pronoun ASMAD "I" IS in the same circumstances (as yushmad in No. 415), then let the verbal termination be THE HIGHEST (No. 413).

### त्रेवे प्रयमः । १ । ४ । १ °८ ।

#### मूलि दलि चाते।

No. 417.—IN all OTHER CASES (besides those provided for in Nos. 415 and 416), let the verbal termination be THE LOWEST (No. 413).

The expression bhi+l (No. 406) having thus become bhi+ti (by the substitution directed in No. 407, we look forward).

### तिस् वित् सार्वधातुकम्। ३। ४। ११३। तिसः वितय्य धात्यधिकारोत्ता स्तत्यंद्याः स्य: ।



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No. 418.—Let the affixes called TIN (No. 413) AND THOSE WITH AN INDICATORY S, which are enounced in the division of the grammar pertaining to verbal roots, be called SÁRVADHÁTURA (i. e. "applicable to the whole of a radical term").

### दार्ती र शप्। ३।१।६८। कर्षचे सार्वधातुके परे धाता: शप्।

No. 419.—When a sdrvadhdtuka affix (No. 418) follows, SIG-NIFYING AN AGENT, let fAP be placed after the verbal root. [The i and the p, by Nos. 155 and 5, being indicatory, there remains a, giving  $bh \dot{u} + a + t \dot{u}$ .]

### सार्वधातुद्धार्धधातुद्धयोः । ७। ३। ८४।

भनयो: परयोरिंगन्ताङ्गस्य गुण्धः । भषादेश: । भषति । भषत: ।

No. 420.—WHEN A SÁRVADHÁTUKA (No. 418) OR AN ÁRDHA-DHÁTUKA affix (No. 436) FOLLOWS, then let guna (No. 33) be the substitute of an inflective base (No. 152) that ends in ik.

Thus bhú becomes bho, and, av being substituted by No. 29, we have bhavati "he becomes." In like manner bhavatak "they two become."

#### द्याऽन्तः । ७। १। ३।

#### प्रत्ययावयवस्य मस्यान्तादेश: । चता गुबे । भवन्ति । भवचि । भवध: । भवध ।

No. 421.—ANT is the substitute OF the letter JH being part of an affix (as in the case of *jki*—407). By No. 300 the *a* of *ant* supplies the place both of itself and of the preceding *a* of *bhava*—so that we have *bhavanti* "they become." Again—*bhavasi* "thou becomest," *bavathak* "you two become," *bhavatha* "you become."

# खता दींघी यात्र 19181 १ • १।

भते।ऽङ्गस्य दीचाँ यखादी सार्वधातुके। भवामि। भवाव: । भवा-म: । स भवति । ते। भवत: । ते भवन्ति । त्वं भवसि । युदां भवष: । यूर्य भवध । बडे भवामि । जावां भवाव: । वर्य भवाम: । THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

No. 422—THE LONG vowel shall be the substitute OF an infloctive base ending in SHORT A, WHEN a sdrvadhátuka affix (No. 418) beginning with YAN FOLLOWS. Thus (bhava + mi =) bhavámi "I become," bhavávak "we two become," bhavámah "we become."

With the pronouns supplied, the present tense stands thus :--

Sing.	Dual.	Plu.
sa bhavuti.	tau bhavatah.	te bhavanti.
troan bhavasi.	yuván bhavathak.	yúyan bhavatha.
ahan bhavámi.	áván bhavávah.	vayan bhavámah.

# पराखे खिट्। इ। २। ११५।

भूतानदातनपरीचार्थवृत्तेथातीर्लिट् स्यात् । लस्य तिबादय: ।

No. 423.—Let LIT (No. 404) come after a verbal root employed IN signifying what took place before the current day and UNPER-CEIVED (by the marrator).

Instead of the l (of lif, the i and t of which are indicatory), let there be tip &c. (No. 407).

पररेपदानां खसतुसुखसयुसयस्वमाः । ३ । ४ । ८२ । सिटस्तिबादीनां बलादयः स्युः । मू च इति स्थिते ।

No. 424.-Let there be, in the room OF the PARASMAI-PADA affixes, tip &c., substituted for lif, nal &c.-viz.

Sing.		Dual.	Plural.
ŅAL	•	ATUS	US
THAL	ATHUS		
MAL		VA	MA.

Proceeding to subjoin these affixes, (the n and l being elided by Nos. 148 and 5) the case standing thus—bhu + a—we look forward.

#### भुवा बुम्बुङ्खिटाः । इ । ८ । ८८ । अनि ।

No. 425.—Let VUK (of which the u and k are indicatory) be the augment OF the root BHÚ, WHEN (a substitute for) LUÉ OB LIT beginning with a vowel FOLLOWS.

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Thus bhu + a becomes bhuv + a.

### चिटि धातारनभ्यासस्य । ६ । १ । ८।

लिटि परेऽनभ्यासधात्ववयवस्येकाचः प्रथमस्य द्वे स्त चादि-भूतादचः परस्य तु द्वितीयस्य । भूष भूष् च इति स्थिते ।

No. 426.—WHEN LIT FOLLOWS, there are two in the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, OF AN UNREDUPLICATED VERBAL ROOT; but, after an initial vowel, the reduplication is of the second portion (containing a single vowel) which follows it.

Thus bhiv + a having become bhivbhiv + a, we look forward.

# पूर्वेाऽभ्यासः । इ। १। १।

#### भाष ये द्वे तयाः ।

No. 427.—Let THE FIRST of those two which are here spoken of (No. 426) be called THE BEDUPLICATE (abhydea).

### इत्तादिः ग्रेषः । ७ । ४ । ६ • । भभ्यासस्यादिईल शिष्यतेऽन्ये इले। लप्यन्त ।

No. 428.—Of the reduplicate (No. 427) THE FIRST CONSO-NANT IS LEFT; the other consonants are elided.

Thus we have bhibhur + a.

#### इखः । ७। ४। ५८।

#### षभ्यासस्याच: ।

No. 429.—In the room of the vowel of the reduplicate there is the SHORT vowel.

Thus we have blubhuv + a.

#### भवतेरः । ७। ४। ७३।

#### भवतेरभ्यावस्याबारस्य च: स्याझिटि ।

No. 430.—When lif follows, let there be A instead of the s of the reduplicate syllable OF the verb BHÚ.

Thus we have bhabhiv + a.

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### चभ्यासे चर् च।८।४।५४।

### षभ्याचे मलां चर: स्युर्जेशश्च । मर्शा खश: खयां चर इति विवेब: । बमूव । बमूबतु: । बमूबु: ।

No. 431.—IN A BEDUPLICATE syllable, let there be ALSO CHAR and jus instead of jkal:—that is to say—let there be jus in the room of jkas, and char in the room of khay—such is the distinction.

Thus blobhiv + a becomes finally babhiva "he became." In the same way babhivatuk (No. 424) "they two became," babhiwuk "they became."

#### खिट् च । ३ । ४ । ११४ । तिहादेधस्तिहार्थधातुक्संच: ।

No. 432.—AND let a conjugational affix substituted for LIT be miled dralkadkátuka (No. 436).

### श्वार्षधातुबस्वेद्रबादेः । ७। २। ३५ू ।

बसूबिध । बसूबणु: । बसूब । बसूब । बसूबिध । बसूबिम ।

No. 433.—IT is the augment OF AN ÁRDHADHÁTUKA affix

In accordance with No. 103, the i (of if) is prefixed to the affix—giving bubhúvitha, "thou becamest." Then babhúvathuh "you two became," babhúva "you became," babhúva "I became," and again babhúviva (No. 433), "we two became," babhúvima "we became."

## चनचतने खुट्। ३। ३। ११। मविष्यत्यनरातनेऽचे धातासुट्।

No. 434.—Let LUT (No. 404) come after a verbal root IN THE SENSE OF what will happen but NOT IN THE COURSE OF THE CUR-BERT DAY.

## स्रतासी खुबुटोः । ३ । १ । ३३ ।

भातोर्देती स्तो सल्टोः परतः । ग्रवाद्यपवादः । स्ट इति सङ्खटार्थद्वयम् । A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 435.—WHEN LEI AND LUT FOLLOW, then these two, SYA AND TÁSI, are the affixes of a verbal root. This supersedes the affix sap &a. (No. 419). Both lrin and lrif are included in the expression "lri."

### चार्धधातुकं श्रेषः । इ। ८। ११८।

तिर्ङ्शिद्वीऽन्यो धातेारिति विद्वितः प्रत्यय स्तत्संचः स्यात् । इट् ।

No. 436.—Let the remainder, i. e. affixes other than the and those with an indicatory  $\delta$  (No. 418), subjoined to a verbal root be called  $\delta rdhadh\delta tuka$ —(i. e. "belonging to half the verb,"—or to six of the tenses).

The augment if here presents itself from No. 433, and the word (through Nos. 420 and 435) attains the form bhavities.

### खुटः प्रथमस्य ढारीरसः ।२।४।८५ू। हित्त्वसामर्थ्यादभस्यापि टेर्लोप: । भविता ।

No. 437.-DÁ RAU AND RAS are substituted in the room OF the affixes of THE LOWEST (No. 413) person OF LUT.

As the presence of  $\phi$  as an indicatory letter must not be unmeaning, there is elision of the final vowel with what follows it (No. 52), although the word is not one of those called bits (Nos. 185 and 187).

Thus bhavitás (from No. 436) becomes bhavit, and (with the é derived from the éd of this rule), bhavitá "he will become."

#### तासस्त्योर्खापः । ७। ४। ५ •।

#### सादी प्रत्यये ।

No. 438.—There is ELISION OF TAS (No. 435) AND of the verb As, when an affix beginning with s follows.

#### रि च। ७। ४। ५१।

रादे। प्रत्यये तथा । भवितारे। । भवितार: । भवितासि । भवितास्थ: । भवितास्व । भवितास्मि । भवितास्व: । वितास्म: । THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

No. 439.—AND so (as directed in No. 438) WHEN an affix beginning with B. FOLLOWS.

Thus we have (No. 437) bhavitárau "they two will become," bhavitárak "they will become," bhavitási "thou wilt become," bhavitásthak "you two will become," bhavitástha "you will become," bhavitásmis "I will become," bhavitástha "we two will become," bhavitásmak "we will become."

### खट् त्रेवे च। इ। १ ३। १३।

भविष्यद्वधैद्भातोर्लुट् क्रियाथायां क्रियायां सत्यामसत्यां वा । स्व: । इट् । भविष्यति । भविष्यत: । भविष्यन्ति । भविष्यसि । भविष्यब: । भविष्यव । भविष्यामि । भविष्याव: । भविष्याम: ।

No. 440.—AND IN THE REMAINING CASES, i. e. whether there be or be not another verb (denoting an action performed) for the sake of the (future) action (No. 903)—let LRIT come after a verbal root employed in the sense of the future (indefinite or 2nd).

The augment sys being obtained from No. 435, and if from No. 433, and the s being changed to sh by No. 169, we have bhavishyati "he will become," bhavishyatak "they two will become," bhavishyanti "they will become," bhavishyasi "thou wilt become," bhavishyathak "you two will become," bhavishyatha "you will become," bhavishyami "I will become," bhavishyatha "we two will become," bhavishyamak "we will become."

### स्तेहि स । इ। इ। १ ( १२ ) विष्यारायेंदु धातालाँट् ।

No. 441.—AND let LOT (No. 404) come after a verbal root in the sense of command &c.

# चात्रिवि विक्वोटे। ३। ३। १७३।

No. 442.-IN the sense of BENEDICTION, LIN AND LOT are employed.

#### र्दः । ३ । ४ । ८९ । ा

सेट द्वारस्य ठ: । भवतु ।

No. 443.—Let there be U instead OF the I of an affix substituted for lot (No. 441). Thus bhavatu "let him become."

## तुच्चोक्तातङाश्रिष्यन्यतरस्याम् । ७। १ । ३५ू ।

भाषिषि तुद्दोस्तातङ् वा । परत्वात् सर्वादेषः । भवतात् ।

No. 444.—IN BENEDICTION TÁTAÑ is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF TU (No. 443) AND HI (No. 447).

The affix, though containing an indicatory  $f_0$  (No. 59), takes the place of the whole of the original affix, because it is ruled that No. 58, which is subsequent to No. 59 in the order of the A eijddhydyf, shall here take effect (by No. 132). Thus biavatát " may he become."

### चीटी चयन्। ३। ४। ८५।

#### लेाटस्तामादय: सलोप: ।

No. 445.—Let the treatment OF LOT (No. 441) be LIKE that of LAN (No. 456), and so let there be the substitution of the da. (No. 446) and the elision of s (No. 455).

#### तस्यस्थमिपां तान्तन्तामः । ३। ४। १०१। हितष्चतुर्थां तामादयः । भवताम् । भवन्त ।

No. 446.—Let tâm &c., i. e. TÂM, TAN, TA, AND AM, be instead of the four substitutes, viz., TAS, THAS, THA, AND MIP,—of any l which has an inducatory h (viz., luh, lih, luh, and lyih). Thus bhavatám (No. 445) "let the two become," bhavantu "let them become."

# सिद्धंपित्र । ३ । ४ । ८७ ।

### लाट: सेहि: सेाऽपिञ्च।

No. 447.—Instead of the SI, substituted for lof, there is HI— AND this has NOT THE INDICATOBY P (of the sip).

### चता देः । हा ४ । १ • ५ ।

#### लुक् । भव । भवतात् । भवतम् । भवत ।

No. 448.—Let there be elision (lub—No. 209) OF HI (No. 447) AFTER what ends in SHORT A. Thus bhave or (No. 444) bhave



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watat "be thou," or "mayst thou become," bhavatam "do you two become," bhavata "become ye."

#### मेर्निः । ३। ८। प्ट । मेप्टः ।

No. 449.—NI is the substitute OF MI in the room of lof.

### चाद्रमस्य पिष । १।४।८२।

सोडुलमस्याट् पिद्व । इन्योदत्वं म । इकारोद्यारवसामर्थ्यात् । भवानि ।

No. 450.—AT is the augment of the affixes OF THE HIGHEST person substituted in the room of lof, AND the termination is as if it had AN INDICATORY P.

The ki (No. 447) and ni (No. 449) do not undergo the change to u (by No. 443)—because in that case the enouncing of the i in these two substitutes would be unmeaning. Thus we have bhaváni "may I become "---(No. 103).

#### ते माम्धाताः । १ । ४ । ८ • ।

ते मत्युपसर्गसंचका धाता: प्रागेव प्रयोक्तव्या: ।

No. 451.—THESE particles, termed gati (No. 222) and upaearga (No. 47) are to be employed BEFORE THE VERBAL ROOT— (that is to say, they are prefixes).

### चानि चेाद्।८।४।१६।

ठपर्यंग्स्यान्निमित्तात् परस्य ले।डादेग्रस्यानीति नस्य ब:स्यात् । प्रमवाबि ।

No. 452.—Let there be a cerebral n in the room of the dental n of  $\Delta m$  (Nos 449 and 450), the substitute OF LOT, when it follows a letter competent to cause such a change (No. 157) standing in an upgaarya. Thus, in consequence of the r in pro, we have prabhausing "let me prevail."

ुतुरः बत्वबत्वये।इप्यर्गत्वातिषेधे। बत्तव्यः । तुःस्थितिः । तुर्भ-बागि । No. 453.—" IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT DUE (No. 48) IS FOR-BIDDEN TO SUPPORT THE CHARACTER OF AN UPASARGA, IN SO FAR AS REGARDS THE CHANGING (of s and m) TO SH AND N." Thus we have, without change, *duhsthiti* "ill fortune," and *durbhaváni* "may I be unhappy."

### भन्तः शब्दस्याङ्किविधिखत्वेषूपसगेत्वं वाच्यम् । भन्तमेवावि ।

No. 454.—"IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT THE WORD ANTAR SUPPORTS THE CHARACTER OF AN UPASARGA (No. 452), SO FAR AS REGARDS THE RULES FOR AN (III-3-104) AND KI (No. 917) AND THE CHANGE of n TO a cerebral X." Hence antarbhavdni "may I be within."

### नित्यं कितः । ३ । ४ । ८८ ।

चकारान्तस्य छिदुत्तमस्य नित्यं लाेष: । चलेाऽन्त्यस्येति छलेेाष: । भवाव । भवाम ।

No. 455.—There is ALWAYS elision of an affix of the Chief person, substituted in the room OF THAT I WHICH HAS AN INDICA-TORY N, provided it end in a. By No. 27 the elision is only of the a, the final letter. By No. 445 this rule applies to the case of log —so that we have bhaváva "may we two become," and bhavámas "may we become."

### खनदातने खरू। ३।२।१११। बनदातनमूतार्थवृत्तेधातोलंङ् ।

No. 456.—Let LAM (No. 404) come after a verbal root employed IN THE SENSE OF past BEFORE the commencement of THE CURRENT DAY.

### खुङ्खङ्ख्र खुद्राताः । ६ । ४ । ७१ ।

#### रष्वङ्गस्याद् ।

No. 457.—AT, ACUTELY ACCENTED, is the augment of the inflective base, when LUM (No. 468), LAM (No. 456), AND LRIM (No. 476) FOLLOW.

According to No. 103, this augment is one to be prefixed.



#### इतय। ३। ४। १००।

हितो सस्य परस्मेपदमिकारान्तं यत् तस्य लोप: । चभवत् । चभवताम् । चभवन् । चभव: । चभवतम् । चभवत । चभवम् । चभवाव । चभवाम ।

No. 458.—AND there is elision of that parasmaipada affix (No. 408) ending in I (viz. ti, anti, si, and mi,) which is the substitute of an *l* distinguished by an indicatory h. Thus abhavat "he became," abhavatám (No. 446) "they two became," abhavan (No. 26) "they became," abhavah (Nos. 124 and 111) "thou becamest," abhavatam (No. 446) "you two became," abhavata (No. 446) "you became," abhavam (No. 446) "I became," abhavata (No. 455) "we two became," abhaváma "we became."

## विधिनिमन्वयामन्ववाधीष्टसंप्रञ्नप्रार्थनेषु खिङ् ३। ३।१६१।

### यम्बर्चेनु थातालिंड् ।

No. 459.—Let LIN (No. 404) come after a verbal root in these senses, viz. COMMANDING, DIRECTING, INVITING, EXPRESSION OF WISH, ENQUIRING, AND ASKING FOR.

### वासुट पर्स्नेपदेषूदात्तो किच। ३। ४। १ • ३। लिड: परस्मेपदानां यासुडागमे। डिच्च ।

No. 460.—WHEN THE PARASMAIPADA SUBSTITUTES of lin POLLOW, then YÁSUT (No. 108) ACUTELY ACCENTED is their augment, AND the termination is regarded as HAVING AN INDICATORY N.

## खिङः स खायारमन्त्यस्य । ७। २। ७१ ।

सार्वधातुबलिङोऽमन्त्यस्य सस्य लेापः । इति प्राप्ने ।

No. 461.—There is ELISION OF THE 5, NOT being FINAL, of a corresthatuke substitute (No. 418) OF LIN.

This having presented itself, we look forward.

### सता वेवः 191२। ८॰ । सत: परस्य सार्वधातुकावयवस्य याय् इत्यस्येय् । गुब: ।

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 462.—IT is substituted in the room of yds (No. 460) being part of a sarvudhátuka affix coming AFTER what ends in SHORT A.

Thus we have bhave + iy + t (No. 458); and, substituting guna, bhavey + t.

# चेापे। व्योर्वेचि। हा १। हहा।

#### भवेत् । भवेताम् ।

No. 463.—There is ELISION OF V AND Y, when VAL (i. e. any consonant except h or y) FOLLOWS. Thus we have bhavet "he may become," bhavetám (No. 446) "they two may become."

#### कोर्ज्स्। इ। ४। १•८।

लिहः । भवेयुः । भवेः । भवेनम् । भवेत । भवेयम् । भवेव । भवेम ।

No. 464.—Instead OF JHI, in the room of *lin*, there shall be JUS (No. 149). Thus *bhaveyuh* (No. 462) "they may become," *bhaveh* (No. 458) "thou mayst become," *bhavetame* (No. 446) "you two may become," *bhaveta* "you may become," *bhaveyame* "I may become," *bhaveva* (No. 455) "we two may become," *bhaveyame* "we may become."

## चिङाभिषि। ३। ४। ११६।

#### षाणिषि लिङस्तिङार्थेधातुषसंद्य: स्यात् ।

No. 465.—WHEN THE SENSE IS THAT OF BENEDICTION, let a termination of the set called *tik* (No. 413) substituted in the room OF LIN be termed *archadhátuka*.

### किदाशिषि। ३।४।१०४। पाशिषि लिक्षे यासुट् बित् । स्को: संयोगाद्योरिति सलोष: ।

No. 466.—WHEN THE SENSE IS THAT OF BENEDICTION, then ydsul, the augment of life (No. 460), is as if it were DISTINGUIERED BY AN INDICATORY E.

The s of yds (ydsuf) is elided before tip, according to No. 337.

किति च। १। १। १।

8

THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

गित्किन्टिन्निमित्ते दम्लधये गुणवृद्धी म स्त: । भूयात् । भूया-स्ताम् । भूयासु: । भूया: । भूयास्तम् । भूयास्त । भूयासम् । भूयास्व । भूयास्म ।

No. 467.—AND there are not guna and wriddhi, when indicated by the term "ik," IF THAT which would otherwise cause the change HAS AN INDICATORY g, OR K, OR N.

According to No. 466, the augment yásuf (which otherwise, according to No. 420, would have caused the substitution of guna in the room of the u of bhú which is "ik,") is to be regarded as having an indicatory k—so that we have bhúyát (No. 458) "may he become," bhúyástám (No. 446) "may they two become," bhúyásuk (No. 464) "may they become," bhúyák (No. 337) "mayst thou become," bhúyástam "may you two become," bhúyásta "may you become, " bhúyástam "may I become, " bhúyásua "may we two become, " bhúyásma "may we become."

### खुद्ध। २। २। ११॰। मृतार्चे धातार्लुड स्यात् ।

No. 468.—Let LI'K (No. 404) come after a verbal root in the sense of what is past (indefinitely).

### माकि खुरू । ३ । ३ । १७५ ।

#### यवेलकारापवादः ।

No. 469.-WHEN (the prohibitive particle) MAN IS EMPLOYED, then let there be LUM. This sets aside all the other tenses.

### स्रोत्तरे सङ् च। ३। ३। १७६।

### स्रोत्तरे माहि सङ् स्याद्याल्लङ् ।

No. 470.—AND WHEN it (viz man-No. 469) IS FOLLOWED BY EMA, there may be LAM. By the word "and," it is signified that las (No. 469) is equally admissible.

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For examples, see No: 475.

वि चुकि । ३। १। ४३।

#### धवादापषाद: ।

No. 471.-WHEN LUN FOLLOWS, let CHLI be added to the verbal root. This sets aside sap (No. 419) and the like.

### म्रेः सिच्। ३।१।४४। इचाविते।

No. 472.—Instead OF CHLI (No. 471), let there be BICH. The i and ch in sich are indicatory.

### गातिस्थाघुपाभूभ्यः सिचः परस्नैपदेषु । २ । ४ । ७७ । लुक् । गापाविहेखादेशपिबती मुझ्येते ।

No. 473.—WHEN THE PARASMAIPADA affixes COME AFTER the verbal roots GA, STHA "to stand," the six called GHU (No. 662), PA, & BHÚ, there is elision (luk—No. 209) OF SICH (No. 472). The roots gA and pA are here severally taken in the sense of the verb is "to go," and of pA "to drink" (not "to praise," and "to protect").

### भूसुवास्तिङि । ७। ३। ८८।

भूषू गतयो: सार्वधातुके तिङि गुग्रो न । चभूत् । चभूताम् । चभूषन् । चभू: । चभूतम् । चभूत । चभूषम् । चभूष । चभूम ।

No. 474. —WHEN A sárvadhátuka TENSE-AFFIX comes AFFER these two, BHÚ "to become," AND SHÚ "to bring forth," guna is not substituted (by No. 420). Thus we have abhút (Nos. 457 and 458) "he became," abhútám (No. 446) "they two became," abhúvan (No. 425) they became," abhúk "thou becamest," abhútam "you two became," abhúta "you became," abhútam "I became," abhúta "we two became," abhúma "we became,"

## न माखोगे। इ। ४। ७४। पहाटेा न स्त: । मा भवान् भूत् । मा स्म भवत् । मा स्म भूत् ।

No. 475.—WHEN the verb is IN CONJUNCTION WITH the prohibitive particle MAN, the augments af (No. 457) and df (No. 478) are NOT taken. Thus md blaván blait "may you, Sir, not become," má sma blavat (No. 470) "may he not become," má sma blait "may he not become." **धिङ्निमिन्ते खड् कियातिपत्ता । ३ । ३ । १ ३**८ ।

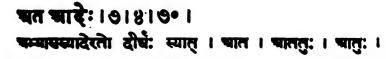
देतुद्देतुमद्भावादि लिङ्निमित्तं तत्र भविष्यत्यर्थं स्टङ् क्रियाया पनिष्यते। गम्यमानायास् । प्रभविष्यत् । प्रभविष्यतास् । प्रभवि-ष्यन् । प्रभविष्य: । प्रभविष्यतस् । प्रभविष्यत् । प्रभविष्यस् । प्रभविष्याव । प्रभविष्याम । सुवृष्टिश्चेदभविष्यत् तदा सुभिद्यमभ-विष्यत् । इत्यादि च्चेयम् । पत सातत्यगमने । २ । प्रतति ।

No. 476.—WHERE THERE IS A BEASON, such as the relation of cause and effect, FOR affixing LIN (No. 439), there let LRIN (No. 404) be affixed, WHEN THE NON-COMPLETION OF THE ACTION is to be understood.

This tense (the conditional) takes the following form—abhavishyat (Nos. 457, 420, 435, 433, 169, and 438) "he would become," abhavishyatám (No. 446) "they two would become," abhavishyan "they would become," abhavishyah "thou wouldst become," adhavishyutum "you two would become," abhavishyata "you would become," abhavishyam "I would become," abhavishyata "you would become," abhavishyam "I would become," abhavishyata "a "we two would become," abhavishyáma "we would become."

"If there had been good rain, then there would have been plenty of food;"—or "If there were to be good rain, then there would be plenty of food;"—to apprehend the force of the conditional, let this and the like sentences be understood.

[In these renderings, let it be observed, there is an eye to the "non-completion of the action"—that is to say, it is implied that there was not good rain, nor consequent plenty:—or that the occurrence of good rain is dubious, and the desirable consequence equally so.]



#### चातिष्ट । चातपु: । चात । चात । चातिष । चातिम । चतिता । चतिष्यति । चतत् ।

No. 477.—Let there be a long vowel in the room OF SHORT A INITIAL in a reduplicate (No. 427). Thus, in the 2nd pret, we have dia (No. 424) "he went," diatuk "they two went," diuk "they went," ditilua (No. 433) "thou wentest," diatkuk "you two went," dia "you went," dia "I went," diiva "we two went," diima "we went."

In the 1st fut. we have atita (No. 437) "he will go," 2nd fut. atishyati (No. 440) "he will go," and imp. atatu (No. 443) "het him go."

### द्याढजादीनाम्। १। ४।७२।

भवादेरङ्गस्याड्लङ्लङ्खङ्ख् । भातत् । भतेत् । भत्यात् । भत्यास्ताम् । लुङि धिचि रडागमे कृते ।

No. 478.—Let  $\Delta T$  be the augment OF WHAT inflective bases BE-GIN WITH A VOWEL, when *luch*, *lach*, or *lyik* follows. Thus we have 1st pret. *átat* "he went," potential—*atst* (No. 463) " he may go," benedictive *atyát* (No. 467) " may be go," *atyástám* " may they two go."

When lut (No. 468) is affixed, and sick (No. 472) follows, and the sugment if (No. 433) has been attached—we look forward.

### ध्यतिसिचेाऽग्रुक्ते । ७। ३। ८६। बिद्यमानात् प्रिचेाऽस्तेश्च परस्याप्रह्लस्य इल ईडागम: ।

No. 479.—Let if be the augment OF AN AFFIX CONSISTING OF A SINGLE (No. 199) consonant coming AFTER SICH actually present (unelided) OR AFTER the verb AS " to be."

### इट ईंटि । ८ । २ । २८ ।

रट: परस्य सस्य लोप: स्यादीटि । सिष्क्लोप रकादेशे सिद्धो बाच्य: । चातीत् । चातिष्टास् ।

No. 480.-WHEN IT (No. 479) FOLLOWS, let there be elision of a coming AFTER IT (No. 433).



[This elision of s (sick), being directed by a rule in one of the last three chapters of the grammar (No. 39), is not recognised by No. 479—which therefore acts as if the sick were positively present.] "It should be stated that the elision of sick is recognised as having taken place, in the case where a single substitute comes" (in the room of more than one element; as, for instance, when long t comes, by No. 55, in the room of i+1): so that we have dti+tt =dtit "he went," dtishtim (Nos. 446, 169, and 78) "they two went."

#### सिजभ्यस्तविदिभ्यस्र । ३ । ४ । १ • ८ ।

सिचेऽभ्यस्ताद्विदेश्य परस्य डित्संबन्धिने। फेर्जुस् । पातिषु: । पाती: । पातिष्ठम् । पातिष्ठ । पातिषम् । पातिष्व । पातिष्म । पातिष्यत् । बिधु गत्याम् । ३ ।

No. 481.—Let there be jus instead of jhi belonging to a tense designated by an l (No. 404) with an indicatory h, when it comes AFTER SICH (No. 472) OR A BEDUPLICATED verb, OR the root VID "to know." Thus dishuh "they went," diik (Nos. 479 and 480) "thou wentest," dishiam "you two went," diishia "you went," disham "I went," dishiaa "we two went," dishma "we went."

Conditional-dishyat (No. 476) "he would go." The verb shidk (shidku) "to go" is next to be conjugated.

### इर्ख चघु। १। ४। १•।

No. 482.-Let a SHORT vowel be termed "LIGHT" (laghu).

### संवीगे गुर। १ । ४ । ११ ।

संयोगे परे इस्वं गुरू ।

No. 483.-WHEN a CONJUNCT consonant FOLLOWS, let a short vowel be termed "HEAVY" (gwrw).

## दीमँ च।१।४।१२।

नुब स्यात् ।

No. 484.-AND let a LONG vowel be termed "heavy" (guru).

#### पुगनाबाघूपघस्य च । ७। ३। ८६ ।

पुगन्तस्य लघूपधस्य चाङ्गस्येकाे गुणः सार्वधातुकार्धधातुकयाः । धात्वादेर्रिति सः । सेधति । षत्वम् । सिषेध ।

No. 485.—AND let there be guna in the room OF the is of THAT inflective base WHICH ENDS WITH the augment PUK (No. 749) OR which HAS A "LIGHT" vowel (No. 482) as its PENULTIMATE letter (No. 296), when a sarvadhátuka or an árdhadhátuka affix follows.

According to No. 280, s is substituted for the sk initial in the root—and we have sedhati "he goes." In the 2nd pret, the substituted s being again changed to sk (by No. 169), we have siskedks (No. 424) "he went."

#### न्नसंयोगासिट् कित्। १। २। ५।

भवंयोगात् परोऽपिल्लिट् कित् स्यात् । विषिधतु: । विषिधु: । विषेधिच । विषिधचु: । विषिध । विषेध । विषिधिव । विषिधिम । वेधिता । वेधिष्यति । वेधतु । भवेधत् । वेधेत् । विध्यात् । बवेधीत् । भवेधिष्यत् । एवं चिती वंद्वाने । ४। गुच देखि । ४। गद व्यक्तायां वाचि । ६ । गदति ।

No. 486.—Let a substitute of LIT, (No. 423), NOT coming AF-TER A CONJUNCT consonant and not distinguished by an indicatory p, be held to have AN INDICATORY K (No. 467). Thus sishidhatuk "they two went," sishidhuh "they went, sishedhitha (No. 433) "thou wentest," sishidhuth " you two went," sishedha " you went," sishedha " I went," sishidhiva (No. 433) "we two went," sishidhima " we went," 1st fut. sedhitá (No. 437) " he will go," 2nd fut. sedhishyati (No. 440) " he will go," imp. sedhatus (No. 443) " let him go," 1st pret. asedhat (No. 458) " he went," pot. sedhet (No. 463) " he should go," benedictive sidhyát (No. 467) " may he go," 3rd pret. asedhát (No. 480) " he went," cond. asedhishyat (No. 476) " he would go."

In the same way are conjugated chit (chiti) "to think," and tuck (tucka) "to grieve."

The word gad (gada) "to speak plainly" is next to be conjugated, which makes gadati "he speaks."

### नैर्गद्नद्पतपद्घुमास्यतिइन्तियातिवातिद्रातिछा-तिबपतिवइतिशाग्यतिचिनेतिदेग्धिषु छ।८।४।१७। ठपस्र्गस्यात्निमित्तात् परस्य नेखें। गदादिषु परेषु । प्रविगदति ।

No. 487.—Let cerebral n be the substitute of the dental n OF the prefix NI, following a cause for such change (No. 157) standing in an *upasarga* (No. 47), WHEN the verbs gad &c. FOLLOW—these being GAD "to speak," NAD "to be happy," PAT "to fall," PAD "to go," the verbs termed GHU (No. 662), MÁ "to measure," SHO "to destroy," HAN "to kill," YÁ "to go," VÁ "to blow," DRÁ "to flee," FSÁ "to eat," VAP "to weave," VAH "to bear," śAM "to be tranquil," CHI "to collect," AND DIH "to auoint." Thus we have *pranigadati* "he speaks loudly."

### दुद्धाेखुः । ७। ४। हु२। कम्यासकवर्गहकारये।स्वयगीदेश: ।

No. 488.—Let a letter of THE PALATAL CLASS be the substitute OF a letter of THE GUTTURAL CLASS, OB OF H, in a reduplicate (No. 427).

#### चत उपधायाः । ७। २। ११६।

षृद्धिः स्याञ्चिति बिति च प्रत्यये । जगाद। जगदतुः । जगदुः । जगदिच । जगदयुः । जगद ।

No. 489.—Let there be widdhi in the room OF A PENULTI-MATE SHORT A, when an affix, distinguished by an indicatory n or n, follows. Thus we have, in the 2nd pret., jagáda (Nos. 488 and 424) "he spoke," jagadatuk " they two spoke," jagaduh " they spoke," jagaditha (No. 433) " thou spokest," jagadathuk " you two spoke," jagada " you spoke."

### बचुत्तमा वा। ७। १। ८१।

बित् स्यात् । चगाद । चगद । चगदिव । चगदिम । गदिता। मदिष्यति । मदत् । चगदत् । गदेत् । गदात् ।

No. 490.—Let NAL (No. 424), the termination of THE HIGHEST person (No. 416), be OFTIONALLY regarded as having an indicatory



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n. Thus we have either jagáda or jagada "I spoke," jagadina "we two spoke," jagadima "we spoke." In the 1st fut. gaditá (No. 437) "he will speak," 2nd fut. gadishyati (No. 440) "be will speak," imp. gadatu (No. 443) "let him speak," 1st pret. agadat (No. 458) "he spoke," pot. gadet (No. 463) "he may speak." benedictive gadyát (No. 467) "may he speak."

भ्वते। इत्तादेर्खघाः । ७। २। ७। इतादेर्लघार्वृद्धिर्वेडादे। परस्मेपदे पिचि । चगादीत् । चगदीत् । चगदिष्यत् । यद चञ्चते धब्दे । ०।

No. 491.—Let vriddhi be optionally the substitute of a "LIGHT"  $\land$  (No. 482) PRECEDED BY  $\land$  CONSONANT, when sick follows, and a parasmaipada affix preceded by the augment if (No. 433). Thus we have, 3rd pret, agddit or agadit (No. 480) "he spoke," cond. agadishyat (No. 476) "he would speak."

The verb nad (nada) "to sound inarticulately" is next to be conjugated.

### गोनः।हाशह्या

धात्वादेर्यस्य नः । योपदेशास्त्वनर्दनाटिनाग्नाध्नन्दम्बनुनृतः ।

No. 492.—Let there be dental N in the room OF cerebral ¥ initial in a root.

With the exception of nard "to sound," nat to dance," with "to beg," nadh "to beg," nand "to thrive," nakk "to destroy," nrf "to lead," and nrit "to dance," all the verbs that begin with n have a cerebral n in the original enunciation.

### उपसर्गादसमासेऽपि ग्रीपदेश्रस्य। ८। ४। १४।

उपसर्गस्थान्निमित्तात् परस्य खोपदेशस्य धातोर्नस्य बः । प्रबदति । प्रबिनदति । नदति । ननाद ।

No. 493.—Let cerebral 19 be the substitute of the dental a OF WHAT root HAS cerebral 19 IN ITS ORIGINAL ENUMCIATION, when it comes AFTER a cause of such change standing in AN UPARABOA (No. 452), EVEN THOUGH THE COMPOUND BE NOT A SAMÁSA (No. THE LAGHU KAUNUDÍ:

961). Thus we have pranadati "he shouts," praninadati (No. 487) "he shouts."

The simple verb is conjugated thus :- nadati "he sounds," manáda "he sounded."

धत रफाएज्मधोऽनादेशादेर्चिटि । ६ । ४ । १२० । सिग्निमित्तादेशादिबं न भवति यदङ्गं तदवयवस्यावंयुक्तद्वल्म-ध्यस्यस्यात गत्वमभ्यावलोपश्च क्रिति लिटि ।

No. 494.—WHEN a substitute of LIT, regarded as having an indicatory k (No. 486), FOLLOWS, then there shall be the substitution of  $\epsilon$  in the room OF SHORT A, standing BETWEEN SIMPLE CONSONANTS, which forms a part OF WHAT inflective base DOES NOT BEGIN WITH A SUBSTITUTE (in the room of the letter of reduplication—No. 488—) caused by *lif*; and there shall be elision of the reduplicate.

### वचि च सेटि। इ। ४। १२१।

प्रागुर्त्तं स्यात् । नेदिध । नेद्धुः । नेद । मनाद । ननद । मेदिव । मेदिम । नदिता। नदिष्यति । नदतु । पनदत् । नदेत् । मद्यात् । पनादीत् । पनदीत् । पनदिष्यत् । टुर्नाद समृद्धो । ८ ।

No. 495.—AND WHEN THAL (No. 424) FOLLOWS WITH IT, (No. 433), let what is mentioned above (No. 494) take place.

Thus-neditha "thou didst sound," nedathuh "you two did sound," neda "you did sound," nanáda or nanada (No. 490) "I did sound," nedita "we two did sound," nedima "we did sound,"-naditá "he will sound," nadishyati "he will sound," nadatu "let him sound," anadat "he sounded," nadet "he may sound," nadyát "may be sound," anádít or anadít (No. 491) "he sounded," anadishyat "he would sound."

The verb mand "to thrive" is next to be conjugated. In the original enunciation this root appears in the form of funadi.

चादिर्मिटुखवः । १ । ३ । ५ । उद्देवे धातोराया स्ते १तः स्<u>य</u>ः

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No. 496.—Let NI AND TU AND DU, INITIAL in a root in its original enunciation (in the catalogue of roots) be indicatory.

### इद्ति नुम् धाताः ।७।१।५८।

. नन्दति । ननन्द । मन्दिता । नन्दिष्यति । मन्दतु । चनन्दत्। नन्देत् । मन्दात् । चनन्दीत् । चनन्दिष्यत् । चर्चं पूचायास् । १ । चर्चति ।

No. 497.—Let NUM be the augment OF A BOOT WHICH HAS AN INDICATORY SHORT I (as funadi has). As the augment has an indicatory m (No. 265), it is subjoined to the last vowel—and thus we have nandati "he thrives," nananda "he throve," nandits "he will thrive," nandishyati "he will thrive," nandatu "let him thrive," anandat "he throve," nandst "he may thrive," nandyát "may he thrive," anandít "he throve," anandishyst "he would thrive."

#### तलामुद्दिएएः । ७। ४। ७१।

द्विष्ठले। धातेार्दीर्धीभूतात् परस्य मुट्स्यात्। पानर्च। पानर्चतु: । पर्चिता । पर्चिर्व्यात । पर्चतु । पार्चत् । पर्चत् । पर्चत् । पार्चीत् । पार्चिव्यत् । व्रव गते। १० । व्रवति । ववाच । व्रविता । व्रक्तियति । व्रवत् । प्रव्रवत् । व्रव्यात् ।

No. 498.—Let NUT be the augment (of the short a) OF what root contains A DOUBLE CONSONANT, AFTER THAT lengthened (reduplicate derived from No. 477). Thus we have *dnaroka* (No. 103) "he worshipped," *dnarohatuk* "they two worshipped," *arohitá* "he will worship," *arohishyati* "he will worship," *arohitá* "he worship," *drohat* (No. 478) " be worshipped," *arohitá* "he may worship," *arohyát* "may he worship," *drohát* " he worshipped," *drohíshyat* " he would worship."

The verb oraj (oraja) "to go" makes orajati "he goes," vooraja (No. 428) "he went," orajita "he will go," orajiehyati THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

"he will go," vrajatu "let him go," avrajat "he went," vrajet "he may go," vrajyát "may he go."

#### बद्वजङजनस्यात्रः । ७। २। ३।

यपामचेा पृद्धिः सिचि परस्मेपदेषु । भन्नाचीत् । भन्नजिष्यत् । बटे वर्षावरखयोः । ११ । बटति । भक्ताट । कटिता । कटिष्यति । बटतु । भकटत् । कटेत् । कट्यात् ।

No. 499.—Let wriddhi (without the option allowed by No. 491) be the substitute OF THE VOWEL OF these—viz, VAD "to speak," VEAJ "to go," AND OF WHAT inflective base ENDS IN A COMBONANT, when sich (No. 472) follows, and the parusmaipada affires. Thus avrajit "he went," avrajishyat "he would go."

The verb kaf (kafe) "to rain or to appear" makes kafati "it rains," chakáfa (No. 488) "it rained," kafitá "it will rain," kafishyati "it will rain," kafatu "let it rain," akafat "it rained," kafet "it may rain," kufyát "may it rain."

### इत्यनाखयत्र्यसञाराखिष्रव्येदिताम् ।७।२।५ू। इत्रयनाखयव्यादेव्यन्तस्य व्ययतेरेदितव्य वृद्धिर्नेडादे। विचि । व्यडटीत् । व्यकटिष्यत् । गुपू रचये । १२ ।

No. 500.— Vriddhi (No. 499) shall not be the substitute OF WHAT ENDS IN H, or M, or Y, NOR OF the roots RSHAN "to kill," ŚWAS "to breathe," JÁGRI "to wake," NOR OF those ending with the affir HI (No. 747), NOR OF ŚWI "to increase," NOR OF WHAT root IS DISTINGUISHED BY AN INDICATORY E, when sich, preceded by the sugment if (No. 433), follows. Thus kafs makes akafit "it rained," akafishyat "it would rain.

The verb gup (gupú) "to protect" is next to be conjugated.

#### गुपूधूपविष्ठिपयिपनिभ्य खायः । ३ । १ । २८ । स्वार्चे ।

No. 501.—The affix AYA comes AFTER GUP "to protect," DETUP "to heat," VICHCHH "to approach," PAN "to praise," AND PAN "to praise"—their sense remaining unaffected by it.

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#### सनाचन्ता धातवः । इ। १। इ२।

सनादयः क्षमेर्थिङन्माः प्रत्यया जन्ते येषां ते धातुसंचकाः । धातत्वाल्लहादयः । गापायति ।

No. 502.—Let those words be called DHÁTU (i. e. verbal roots.) AT THE END OF WHICH ARE THE (twelve) AFFIXES REGISTING WITH SAN (III. 1. 5.) and ending with nin, which occurs in the aphorism III. 1. 30. (No. 560). Since the words so ending are considered as roots, they take the tense-affixes lat &c. The affix dya (No. 501) being one of the twelve, we have gopdyati "he protects."

### खायादय आर्धधातुदी वा। इ। १। ३१। पार्थधातुकविवचायामायादये। वा स्यु: ।

No. 503.—When it is desired to express one's self WITH AN ÁRDHADHÁTUKA affix, let ÁVA AND THOSE THAT FOLLOW IT (in the list of twelve—No. 502), viz : *fyath*, IIL 1. 29., and self (No. 560), be OPTIONALLY affixed.

#### कास्यनेकाच चाम् वक्तव्य: । लिटि । चायुकासेराम्विधानान्मस्य नेन्वम् ।

No. 504.—" AN SHOULD BE MENTIONED as the affix of the verb KAS 'to shine,' AND OF WHAT verb HAS MORE THAN ONE VOW-EL," when lif follows.

That the m of this affix is not indicatory is ascertained by the direction that dm shall be applied to ds "to sit," and hds "to shine," (its application to which would be useless if the m were indicatory :—see Nos. 265 and 55).

## षता चेापः । ६ । ४ । ४⊏।

#### षार्थधातुकोपदेशे यददन्तं तस्याते। लेाप षार्थधातुके ।

No. 505.—When an *ordhadhátuka* affix follows, there is ELISION OF the SHORT A of that which ends in short a at the time when the *ordhadhátuka* affix is directed to be attached.

#### चामः । २ । ४ । ८१ ।

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#### षाम: परस्य लुक् ।

No. 506.—Let there be a blank (luk—No. 209) in the room of what (tense-affix) comes AFTER AM (No. 504).

## छम् चानुप्रयुच्चते चिटि । ३।१।४०।

#### षामन्ताल्लिट्परा: कृम्वस्तये।ऽनुप्रयुच्चन्ते । तेषां द्वित्वादि ।

No. 507.—AND after what ends with dm (No. 506), the verbs implied in the pratydhdra KRIN (which is held to imply kri "to do," bhi "to become," and as "to be"), FOLLOWED BY LIT, ARE ANNEXED.

These auxiliaries undergo reduplication (No. 426) and the other consequences of taking the affixes denoted by *li*.

### खरत्। ७। ४। इइ।

षम्यायच्चवर्षस्यात् । वृद्धिः । गोपायांचकार । द्वित्वात् परत्वा-द्यबि प्राप्रे ।

No. 508.—SHORT A is the substitute OFRI (orRf) in a reduplicate. Thus the root kri, having substituted *widdhi* by No. 202, becomes chakára (Nos. 488 and 424); and this, subjoined to gup (altered by Nos. 501 and 504), gives gopáyáńchakára (Nos. 94 and 97) "he protected."

In forming the dual of this person (kri+atus) the change of ri to yave first presenting itself, because the aphorism directing it (No. 21) is posterior (No. 132) to that (No. 426) which directs the reduplication—we look forward.

## द्विचनेऽचि। १। १। ५८।

#### द्वित्वनिमित्तेऽचि चच चादेगे। म द्वित्वे कर्तव्ये । गोपायांचद्रातुः ।

No. 509.—WHEN (an affix beginning with) A VOWEL FOLLOWS, THAT IS A CAUSE OF REDUPLICATION, a substitute shall not take the place of a preceding vowel, whilst the reduplication is yet to be made. But, the reduplication having been made, the substitution may then take place, and thus we have gopdydickabratuk "they two protected."

# रकाच उपदेभेऽनुदात्तात्।७।२।१०।

ठपदेशे ये। धातुरेकाचनुदातश्च तत पार्धधातुकस्येरन । छट्टूदन्तेयातिहत्त्तुशीस्नुनुतुश्विङीङ्घिमि: ।

षृङ्वृज्भ्यां च विनेकाचेऽचन्तेषु निष्टताः स्मृताः ।

कान्तेष शक्तेकः । चान्तेषु पच्मुर्घ् रिच्वय्विष् ित्वः बट् । कान्तेषु प्रच्छेकः । चान्तेषु त्यच्निच्भज्मञ्चमुच्भर्ग्मस्व्यच्युच्हच्दर-ञ्ज्विबिर्स्वञ्च् सञ्च पञ्चदया । दान्तेषु चद् चद् खिद् तिद् नुद् पदा भिद् विदा विनद् विन्द् यद् सद् स्विदा स्कन्दिइदी बेढिय । धान्तेषु क्रुथ् चुध् बुध्य बन्ध् युध् इघ् राध् व्यध् युध् साध् सिध्य यकादय । नान्तेषु मन्यहने। द्वा । पान्तेषु चाए चिए क्रुए तप् तिए तृष्य द्रुष्य लिए लुए चए्यएस्वएन्ट्रप्त्वयोदय । मान्तेषु यभ्रत्भलभस्त्रयः । मान्तेषु गम्नम्यम्रत्मश्वत्वारः । यान्तेषु क्रुय् दंग् दिग् दृग् मृग् रिग् दग् लिग्विग्स्युगे दग् । वान्तेषु कृष् त्विष् तृष् द्विष् दुष् पुष्य पिष् विष् ग्रिष् ग्रुष् सिन्ध् स्कादय । सान्तेषु घय्वसती द्वा । द्वान्तेषु दद्द् दिष्ट् दुष्ट् नष्ट् मिह् दह्-लिद्दवहेा.प्रे। ।

भनुदाता हलन्तेषु धातवस्त्र्यधिकं गतम् ।

गोपायांचकर्य । गोपायांचक्रयु: । गोपायांचक्र । गोपायांचकार । गोपायांचकृष । गोपायांचकृम । गोपायांबभूष । गोपायामास । जुगोप । जुगुपतु: । जुगुए: ।

No. 510.—If (No. 433) shall not be the augment of an drdkadhátuka affix coming AFTER WHAT root, IN AN ORIGINAL ENUMCI-ATION, HAS A SINGLE VOWEL AND IS GRAVELY ACCENTED.

With the exception of roots ending in u and rf, and with the exception of the roots yu "to mix," ru "to sound," keine "to whet," if "to sleep," show "to distil," nu "to praise," keine "to succese," ini " to increase," dif " to fly," and iri " to serve," and vri (vrin) "to serve," and vri (vrin) " to choose," what roots, con-

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taining a single vowel, are among those that end in a vowel, are called "gravely accented."

(Among monosyllables terminated by consonants, that have their efficient vowels "gravely accented," there are)-of those that end in k, one only-viz. sak (saklri) "to be able :"-of those that end in ch, six-viz pach "to cook," much "to be free," rick "to purge," vack "to speak," vick "to differ," and sich "to sprinkle:"-of those that end in chh, one only-viz. prackchk " to ask :"-of those that end in j, fifteen-viz, tyaj " to abandon," nij " to cleanse," bhaj " to serve," bhanj " to break," bhuj " to enjoy," bhrasj " to fry," masj " to merge," yaj "to sacrifice," yuj "to join," ruj "to be sick," ranj "to colour," vijir "to differ," swanj " to embrace," sanj " to embrace," and srij " to abandon :"-of those that end in d, sixteen, viz. ad " to eat," kehud "to pound," khid "to be distressed," chhid "to cut," tud "to torment," mud "to send," pad "to go," bhid "to break," vid "to be," vid "to consider," vid "to acquire," sad "to wither," sad "to wither," swid "to sweat," skund "to go," and had " to evacuate :"of those that end in dh, eleven, viz. " krudh " to be angry," kakudh " to be hungry," budh " to know," bandh " to bind," yudh "to fight," rudh "to obstruct," radh " to accomplish," wyadh "to pierce," sudk " to be pure," sddh " to accomplish," and sidh " to be accomplished :"-of those that end in n, two, viz, man " to think, and han " to kill :"-of those that end in p, thirteen, viz. ap " to obtain," kehip " to throw," chhup " to touch," tap " to inflame," tip " to drop," trip " to be satisfied," drip " to be proud," lip " to smear," lap " to disturb," vap " to sow," sap " to vow," swap " to sleep," and grip " to creep :"-of those that end in bh, three, viz. wabk " to copulate," rabk " to begin," and labh " to acquire ;"--of those that end in m, four, viz gam "to go," nam "to bow," yum "to stop," and ram " to sport :"-of those that end in 6, ten, viz. krus " to cry aloud," dahs " to bite," dis " to show," dris " to see," myis " to perceive," ris " to hurt," rus " to hurt," lis " to lessen," vis " to enter," and spris " to touch :"-of those that end in sk. eleven, vis, krish " to attract," twish " to shine," tush " to be entistied," dwich " to hate," duch " to do wrong," puch " to cherish," pick " to grind," vick " to pervade," sick " to hurt," such " to dry ,"

and *blish* " to embrace:"—of those that end in *s*, two, viz. *ghas* "to eat," and vas " to dwell:"—of those that end in *k*, eight, viz. dah " to burn," dih " to smear," duh " to milk," nak " to tie," mih " to urine," ruh " to ascend," lik " to lick," and vak " to bear."

Thus the gravely accented roots, among those ending in consonants, are a hundred and three.

The root kri, being gravely accented, falls under this rule and does not take the augment *if*—so that we have gopáyánchakartha "thou didst protect," gopáyánchakrathuk "you two protected, gopáyánchakra "you protected," gopáyánchakára "I protected," gopáyánchakriva "we two protected," gopáyánchakára "we protected." The same tense may be conjugated thus—gopáyámbabhúva (No. 507) "he protected," or gopáyámása "he protected." On the option allowed by No. 503, it may also be conjugated thus—jugopa (Nos. 426 and 488) "he protected," jugupatuk (No. 486) "they two protected," jugupuk "they protected."

### खरतिस्ततिस्वयतिधू भूदिता या। ७। २। ४४।

स्वरत्यादेह्दतिश्च परस्य बलादेरार्थधातुकस्येद्वा स्यात् । जुगे-पिद्य । जुगेाव्य । गोपायिता । गोपिता । गेप्रा । गोपायिष्यति । गोपिष्यति । गोप्स्यति । गोपायतु । प्रगोपायत् । गोपायेत् ।

No. 511.—If (No. 433) shall be OPTIONALLY the augment of an *drdhadhátuka* affix beginning with val coming AFTER the verbs ew; &c.—viz. SWRI "to sound," SHÚ—whether of the 2nd or 4th class of verbs—Nos. 589 and 669—"to bring forth," and DHÚ" to agitate," AND after WHAT root HAS AN INDICATORY LONG Ú. As the root gupú has an indicatory ú, it thus makes either jugopitha or jugopitha "thou didst protect," gopáyitá or gopitá (No. 503) or goptá "he will protect," gopáyiskyati or gopiskyati or gopsyati "he will protect," gopáyatu (the option of No. 503 not presenting itself here) "let him protect," agopáyat "he protected," gopáyet "he may protect."

नेटि।७।२।४।

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### रहादी सिचि इलन्तस्य वृद्धिनं । चगोपायीत् । चगोपीत् । चगोण्यीत् ।

No 512.—WHEN sick, PRECEDFD BY IT, follows, vriddhi (No. 499) shall NOT be the substitute of a root ending in a consonant. Thus we have agopdyit or agopit, or (when the *it* is omitted under the option allowed by No. 511) aguupsit "he protected."

#### দ্রত্তা মাৰি। ८। २। २६।

मतः परस्य सस्य लोगे मलिं। भगेग्राम्। भगेष्मुः । भगेष्धीः । भगेग्रम् । भगेग्रा । भगेष्टम् । भगेष्त्व । भगेष्टम । भगेषायिष्यत् । भगेषिष्यत् । भगेष्त्व्यत् । चि चये । ९३ । चयति । चिचाय । चिचियतुः । चिचियुः । स्काच इति निषेधे प्रग्ने ।

No. 513.—Let there be elision of what s comes AFTER a JHAL, WHEN a JHAL FOLLOWS. Thus agauptám "they two protected," agauptam "they protected," agauptám "thou didst protect," agauptam "you two protected," agaupta "you protected," agauptam "I protected," agaupta "we two protected," agaupema "we protected," agopáyiskyat or agopiskyat (No. 503) or agopsyat (No. 511) "he would protect."

The next verb to be conjugated is kshi "to wane," which makes kshayati "he wanes," chikshaya "he waned," chikshiyatuk (No. 220) "they two waned," chikshiyuk "they waned."

A prohibition (of the augment *i*/-No. 433) having presented itself in rule No. 510, we look forward.

### छसूखरुसुद्रुसुत्रुवे। खिटि। ७। २। १३। ब्रादिभ्य स्व लिट इरन स्यादन्यस्मादनिटोऽपि स्यात ।

No. 514.—It is only AFTER the verbs kri &a viz.—KRI "to make," SRI "to go," BHRI "to nourish," VRI "to choose," SHTU "to praise," DRU "to run," SRU "to drop," and SRU "to hear," that if (No. 433) shall not be the augment, WHEN it is LIT that FOLLOWS ;—after another. verb, though it be one (No. 510) that has not if, (when followed by a different *drdhadkátuka* affix,) the augment shall come, (if *lif*, beginning with *val*, follows).

## म्त्रचस्तास्वत् यच्यनिटेा नित्यम् । ७ । २ । ह्१ । उपदेगेऽजन्ते। ये। धातुस्तामे। नित्यानिट् ततस्यल इण्न ।

No. 515.—AFTER a root which ends in A VOWEL in its original enunciation, and which is ALWAYS DEVOID OF the augment IT when *tdsi* (No. 435) follows.—THAL (No. 424), LIKE TÁSI, shall not have the augment *if*.

### उपदेभेऽत्वतः । ७। २। ह्२। उपदेधेऽकारवान् यस्तामे। नित्यानिट् ततः परस्य थल इख्न स्यात् ।

No. 516.—When a root (ending in a consonant), WITH SHORT A as its vowel IN THE ORIGINAL ENUNCIATION, is always devoid of the augment *it* when followed by *tasi*, then *thal*, coming after that root, shall not have the augment *it*.

#### ऋता भारदाजस्य । ७। २। ६३।

तांसे। नित्यानिट चरदन्तादेव थले। नेड्भारद्वाचस्य मते । तेनान्यस्य स्यादेव । श्रयमष संग्रह: ।

श्वजन्तोऽकारवान् वा यस्तास्यनिट् र्थलि वेडयम् ।

च्छदन्त ईट्टङ्कित्यानिट् क्रादान्ये। लिटि सेडुवेत् ।

चित्तयिष्य । चित्तेष्य । चित्तियणुः । चित्तिय । चित्ताय । चित्तय । चित्तियिव । चित्तियिम । चेता। चेष्यति । चयतु । भवयत् । चयेत् ।

No. 517.—In the opinion OF BHÁRADWÁJA, it is only AFTER a root which ends in SHORT RI, always devoid of the augment if when *tási* follows, that *thal* shall not have the augment *it*. Hence *it* should be the augment of any other verb (in *Bháradwája's* opinion—in deference to which Nos. 515 and 516 are considered optional).

Here follows a couplet containing a synopsis of these rules relating to the augment  $i_f$ . What root ends in a vowel, or (ending in a consonant) has a short a, if it be devoid of  $i_f$  when tasi follows, may optionally have  $i_f$ , when that follows. "What ends in short  $r^i$ 

is, under the same circumstances, always devoid of *it*. Any verb, except kyi &c. (No. 514), should have *it*, when *lit* follows (the foregoing option in the case of *thal* being borne in mind)."

Thus we have either chikshayitha or chikshetha "thou didst wane," chikshiyathuk "you two waned," chikshiya "you waned," chikshiya or chikshaya "I waned," chikshiyiva "we two waned," chikshiyima "we waned," kshetá "he will wane," ksheshyati "he will wane," kshayatu "let him wane," akshayat "he waned," kshayat "he may wane."

# षछत्सार्वधातुकयादीर्घः । ७। ४। २५ ।

चवन्ताङ्गस्य दीर्चे। यादी प्रत्यये न तु कृत्सार्वधातुक्तया: । चीयात् ।

No. 518.—Of an inflective base ending in a vowel, the LONG vowel shall be the substitute, when an affix, beginning with the letter y, follows; but NOT IF the affix be one of those called KRIT (No 329) OR a SÁRVADHÁTUKA. Thus kshíyút "may be wane."

### सिचि हविः परस्रीपदेषु । ७। २। १।

श्वनताङ्ग्रस्य वृद्धिः स्यात् परस्मेपदे सिचि। चचेषीत् । चचेष्यत् । तप संतापे । १४ । तपति । तताप । तेपतुः । तेपुः । तेपिष्ठ । ततप्य । तप्रा । तप्स्यति । तपतु । चतपत् । तपेत् । तप्यात् । चताप्सीत् । चतप्राम् । चतप्स्यत् । क्रम् पादविचेपे । १४ ।

No. 519.—Let VRIDDHI be the substitute of an inflective base ending in ik, WHEN SICH FOLLOWS AND THE PARASMAIPADA affixes ARE EMPLOYED. Thus akshaishit "he waned," aksheshyat "he would wane."

The next verb to be conjugated is tap (tapa) "to burn," which makes tapati "he burns," tatápa "he burned," tepatuh (No. 494) "they two burned," tepuh "they burned," tepitha (No. 495) or (optionally without the augment if—No. 517—) tataptha "thou didst burn," tapta "he will burn," tapsyati "he will burn," tapatu "let him burn," atapat "he burned," tapet "he may burn," tapatu "may he burn," atapat "he burned," tapet "he may burn," (No. 513) "they two burned," atapeyat "he would burn."

No 521.-Let a long vowel be the substitute or the vowel of the root KRAM, WHEN an affix with an indicatory & FOLLOWS, and A PARASMAIPADA. Thus we have optionally (No 520) krdmyati or krámati "he walks," chakráma "he walked." kramitá "he will walk," kramishyati "he will walk," krámyatu or krámatu "let him walk," akrámyat or akrámat "he walked," krámyet or krámet "he may walk," kramydt " may he walk," akrumit " he walked", akramishyat "he would walk."

The next verb to be conjugated is pd "to drink."

## पाघाधास्वादाण्हय्वर्तिसर्तिभदसदां पिर्वाजन्न-धमतिष्ठमनयन्त्रपश्चर्छधेौश्रीयसीदाः । ७। ३। ७८।

पादीनां पिबादय: स्पुरित्संचलवादी। प्रत्यये । पिबादेशेऽदन्तस्तेन न गुग्र: । पिबलि ।

No. 522 .- OF the verbe pá &c, viz Pá " to drink," GHRÁ " to smell," DHMÁ "to blow," SHTHÁ "to stand," MNÁ "to acquire .by study," DAN " to give," DEIS " to see," BI " to go," SEI " to run," \$AD to wither," AND SHAD "to decay," let the substitutes be piba &a. (VIL PIBA, JIGHRA, DHAMA, TISHTHA, MANA, YACHCHHA, PAÉYA, RICHCHHA, DHAU, SIYA, AND SIDA, when an affix, beginning with an indicatory 4, follows (-see No. 419).

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

### वा साथसाथसमुक्तमुक्तमुचसिषुटिखषः । ३। १। ७० । रभ्य: ध्यन् वा कर्त्रचे सार्वधातके परे । पद्ये गए ।

No. 520.-AFTER these verbs, in the active voice, viz. BHRAS "to shine," BHLAS "to shine," BHRAN "to whirl," KRAN "to walk," KLAM "to be sad," TRAS "to fear," TRUT "to cut," AND LASH " to desire," there is OPTIONALLY syan (No. 669). On the other alternative there is 6ap (No. 419).

क्रमः पर्स्तेपदेषु । ७। ३। ७६। क्रमा दीर्घ: परस्मेपदे शिति । क्राम्यति । क्रामति । चक्राम । क्रमिता । क्रमिष्यति । क्राम्यतु । क्रामतु । चक्राम्यत् । चक्रामत् । क्राम्येत् । क्रामेत् । क्रम्यात् । चक्रमीत् । चक्रमिष्यत् । पा पाने । १६ । THE LAGHU KAUMUDI:

The substitute piba ends in short a (not in b), hence there is not the substitution of guna (by No. 485), and we have pibati "he drinks."

### चात ची बचः । ७। १। ३४। 1

पपे।

No. 523.—AFTER a root ending in LONG Å, there shall be AU instead OF NAL (No. 424). Hence papau "he drank."

# चाता चाप इटि च। हा ४। हु। १।

चिवाद्योरार्थथालुकयोः कृङिदिटेाः परयोराते। लेापः । पपतुः । षपुः । पपिद्य । पपाद्य । पपद्युः । पप । पपैा । पपिव । पपिम । षाता । पास्यति । पिबतु । चपिबत् । पिबेत् ।

No. 524.—There shall be ELISION OF LONG  $\hat{\lambda}$ , when an *ardhadhátuka* affix follows, beginning with a vowel and having an indicatory k or  $\hat{n}$ , AND WHEN the augment IT FOLLOWS. Hence papatuk (No. 486) "they two drank," papuk "they drank," pupithu or (without the augment  $i_{1}$ —517—) papútha "thou didst drink," papatkuk "you two drank," pupa "you drank," papau (No. 523) "I drank," papiva "we two drank," papima "we drank," pátá "he will drink," pásyati "he will drink," pibutu (No. 522) "let him drink," apibat "he drank," pibet "he may drink."

# रर्षिङि । ह । ४ । ह७।

षुवंद्यकानां मास्यादीनां च गत्वं स्यादार्थथातुके किति लिङि । बेयात । गातिस्थेति विचेा लुकु । चपात् । चपाताम् ।

No. 525.—Let there be a change to E of the vowel of the verbs called gau (No. 662), and of the verbs md "to measure," ethi "to stand" &c. (No. 625), WHEN an *drdhadhdtuba* substitute of LIM (No. 465), with an indicatory k, FOLLOWS.

Thus poyst "may be drink." As there is elision (luk) of sick by No. 473, we have apat " be drank," apatom. "they two drank."

### चातः । ३। ४। ११ •। विच्लुबि चादन्तादेव मेर्जुम् ।

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 526.—When elision (luk) of sich takes place (No. 473), AFTER what ends in LONG  $\measuredangle$  only jus is the substitute of jki (No. 481).

#### उस्यपदान्तात् । ६ । १ । ८ ६ । षपदान्तादकारादुधि परहुपमेकादेश: । षपु: । षपास्यत् । स्ते इर्षचये । १० । म्लायति ।

No. 527.—WHEN US (No. 526) comes AFTER WHAT a or d IS NOT FINAL IN A PADA (No. 20), the form of the subsequent vowel shall be the single substitute of both. Thus we have apd + us (No. 526) = apuk "they drank," apdsyst "he would drink."

The next verb to be conjugated is glai "to be languid," which makes glayati "he is languid."

### छादेच उपदेग्रेऽग्रिति। ह्। १। ४५ू। उपदेग्रे रवन्तस्य धातेारात्वं न तु ग्रिति। जस्ते। स्ताता। स्त-स्र्यति। म्लायतु। चम्लायत्। म्लायेत्।

No. 528.—There shall be a substitution of LONG Å for the final OF WHAT ROOT, IN THE ORIGINAL ENUNCIATION, ENDS IN ECH; but NOT IF an affix with AN INDICATORY & (such as *iap*) FOLLOWS. Thus as *iap* (No. 419) is not affixed when *lif* (No. 432) follows, the *ai* of *glai* becomes *d*, and then, by Nos. 523 and 41, we have *jaglaus* "he was languid," *glátá* "he will be languid," *glásyati* "he will be languid, *gláyatu* "let him be languid," *agláyut* "he was languid," *gláyatu* "he may be languid."

# वान्यस्य संयागादेः । ६ । ४। ६८ ।

धुमास्यादेरन्यस्य संयागादेर्धातारात रत्वं षार्थधातुवे विति लिङि । ग्लेयात् । ग्लायात् ।

No. 529.—Let there be OPTIONALLY a change to e of the long d OF any OTHER root, BEGINNING WITH A CONJUNCT consonant, than the roots called gau, and the roots md, stad, &c. (No. 625), when an *drdhadhdtuka* substitute of *lin*, with an indicatory k (No. 465), follows. Thus we have gleydt or glaydt (No. 528) " may be be languid."

#### यमरमनमातां सक् च । ७। २। ७३।

## श्वां सक् स्यादेभ्य: सिच इट् स्यात् परस्मेपदेषु । भग्लासीत् । भन्तास्यत् । ह्नु क्वीटिल्ये । १८ । ह्रुरति ।

No. 530.—OF these, viz of the verbs YAM "to restrain," RAM "to sport," NAM "to bow," AND what roots end in LONG Á, let SAK be the augment; AND let if be the augment of sich coming after these, when the parasmaipada affixes are employed. Thus aglásit (No. 479) "he was languid," aglásyat "he would be languid."

Then next verb to be conjugated is kuri "to bend," which makes Awarati "be bends."

### क्रतय संवागादेगुंखः । ७। ४। १०।

स्वदन्तस्य संयोगादेरङ्गस्य गुणे। लिटि । ठपथाया वृद्धिः । सङ्घार । सङ्घरतुः । सङ्घर्षः । सङ्घर्षे । सङ्घर्युः । सङ्घर । सङ्घर । सङ्घर । सङ्घरित । अङ्घरिम । इता ।

No. 531.—Let GUNA (notwithstanding Nos. 486 and 467) be the substitute OF WHAT inflective base ENDS IN SHORT BI AND BE-GINS WITH A CONJUNCT consonant, when *lif* follows.

After substituting vriddki for the penultimate, by No. 489, we have jakudra "he bent," jakuaratuk "they two bent," jakwaruk "they bent," jakuartha "thou didst bend," jakuarathuk "you two bent," jakuara "you bent," jakuara or jakuara (No. 490) "I bent," jakuariva "we two bent," jakuarima "we bent," hwarth "he will bend."

# श्वद्गोः खे ।७।२।७•।

# कतो इन्तेरव स्यस्येट् । द्वरिष्यति । द्वरत्। पहुरत् । द्वरेत् ।

No. 532.—Let if be the sugment OF SYA (No. 435) AFTER what ends in SHORT EL, AND after the verb HAN "to kill." Thus hearishyati "he will bend," *kwaratu* "let him bend," *akwarat* "he bent," *kwaret*, "he may bend."

# मुबार्डर्तिसंवागाचाः १७१४ । २८ ।

भर्ते: संयोगादेर्फ्यदन्तस्य च गुवे। यकि यादावार्धधातुके सि-हि च । द्वर्यात् । चह्वार्षीत् । चह्वरिष्यत् । मु मववे । १९ ।

No. 533.—Let GUNA be the substitute of the verb #1 "to go," AND OF WHAT BEGINS WITH A CONJUNCT consonant and ends with short ri, when yak (No. 801) or an *drdhadhátuka* substitute of liń (No. 465), beginning with y, follows. Thus hearyát " may be bend," ahwarshít "he bent," ahwarishyat "he would bend."

The next verb to be conjugated is *iru* "to hear."

#### ञुवः भू च। ३। १। ७४।

#### मुवः घ रत्यादेशः स्यात् । श्लुप्रत्ययश्व । घयोति ।

No. 534.—OF SEU let SEI be the substitute, AND let there be the affix inu (No. 687). Thus we have srinoti (No. 235) "he hears."

# सार्वधातुकमपित् । १ । २ । ४ ।

# भाषित् सार्वधातुकं किंद्वत् । प्रयुत: ।

No. 535.—A SÁRVADHÁTUKA affix, WITHOUT AN INDICATORT P, shall be like what has an indicatory h (No. 467). Hence grigestah "they two hear."

# हुञ्जुवेाः सार्वधातुवे । इ । ४ । ८७ ।

हुञ्नुवारनेकाचेऽसंयागपूर्वस्यावर्षस्य यय स्यादचि सार्वचालुने। गुग्वन्ति । गुवाबि । गुकुष: । गुकुष । गुवामि ।

No. 536.—WHEN A SÁRVADHÁTUKA affix, beginning with a vowel, FOLLOWS, let there be a semi-vowel in the room OF the u of the verb HU "to sacrifice," AND of what ends in SHU (No. 687), when a conjunct consonant does not precede, and there are more vowels than one in the word. Thus we have srinwomti "they hear," srinoshi "thou hearest," srinuthak "you two hear," sringetha "you hear," srinomi "I bear."

खेापखास्यान्धतरस्यां म्वाः । इ । ४ । १ • ७ । चयंयोगपूर्वस्य प्रत्ययोकारस्य लोपो वा म्वाः परयाः । कृत्वः ।

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यृयुवः । यृयमः । यृयुमः । युम्पाव । युम्पुवतुः । युम्पुवुः । युम्पात्र । युम्पुवधुः । युम्पुव । युम्पाव । युभ्पुव । युभ्पुम । म्रोता । म्राज्यति । घषोत् । घणुताम् । घण्वन्तु ।

No. 537.—AND let there be OPTIONALLY ELISION OF THIS i e. of the u of an affix not preceded by a conjunct consonant —WHEN X OR V FOLLOWS. Thus we have srinwah or srinwah "we two hear," srinmah or srinwmah "we hear," susráva "he heard," susruvatuk "they two heard," susruvuk "they heard," susrotha "thou didst hear," susruvathuk "you two heard," susrotha "thou didst hear," susruvathuk "you two heard," susruva "you heard," susráva "I heard," susruva "we two heard," susruma "we heard," śrotá "he will hear," sroshyati "he will hear," srinotu "let him hear," srinutám "let the two hear," srinoantu "let them hear."

# जतय प्रत्ययाद्संयागपूर्वात् । इ । ४ । १ • इ ।

भयंग्रेगपूर्वात् प्रत्ययोते। इर्लुक् । घषु । घणुतात् । घृणुतम् । घणुत । गुयावादेशे । घखवानि । घषवाव । घणवाम । भघणोत् । भघृतुताम् । भघयवन् । भघृयोः । भघृणुतम् । भघृणुत । भघृतवम् । भघृयव । भघणुवाः । भघृणुतम् । भणुणुम । घणुयात् । धजुयाताम् । घृणुयः ! घणुयाः । घृणुयातम् । घृणुयात् । घजुयाताम् । घृणुयः ! घणुयाः । घृणुयातम् । घृणुयात् । घुजुयाव । घणुयाम । भूयात् । भयोषीत् । भयोष्यत् । गम्न गता । २०।

No. 538.—AND let there be elision (luk) of hi (No. 447), coming AFTER the SHORT U of AN AFFIX NOT PRECEDED BY A CONJUNCT consonant. Thus frique "bear thou," friquetat (No. 444) "mayst thou bear," friquetam "do you two bear," friqueta "hear yo." The augment derived from No. 450 causes the substitution of guna by No. 420, and av having been substituted for this by No. 29, we have friquetasi "let me hear," friquetau (Nos. 450 and 455) "let us two bear," friquetam " let us hear," afriquetau (No. 458) "he beard," afriquetam " they two heard," afriquetam " you two heard," afriquetas " thou didst hear," afriquetam " you two heard," afriquetas " we two heard," afriquetam afriqueta (No. 537) or afriquetas " we two heard," afriqueta or afriqueta

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"we heard," śrinuyát (Nos. 460 and 461) "he may hear," śrinuyátám "they two may hear," śrinuyuk (Nos. 461 and 527) "they may hear," śrinuyák "thou mayst hear," śrinuyátam "you two may hear," śrinuyáta "you may hear," śrinuyátam "I may hear," śrinuyáva "we two may hear," śrinuyáma "we may hear," śrinuyáva "we two may hear," śrinuyáma "we may hear," śrinuyát (Nos. 466, 467, and 518) "may he hear," aśrowski (Nos. 479, 480, and 519) "he heard," aśroskyat "he would hear."

The next verb to be conjugated is gam (gamiri) "to go."

# इषुगमियमां रूः । ७। ३। ७९।

#### यषां छ: शिति । गच्छति । जगाम ।

No. 539.—Let CHHA be the substitute of the finals of these viz. ISH "to wish," GAN "to go," AND YAM "to restrain," when an affix, having an indicatory 4, follows, Thus (when 4ap—No. 419 —follows) we have gachchhati "he goes," but the substitution does not take place (No. 432) in jagama "he went."

गमधनञनखनघसां छेापः दित्यनकि। इ। ४। ८८। यषामुपधाया लोपोऽवादी कुङिति न त्वकि । वय्मतुः । वय्मुः । वर्गमिथ । वगन्थ । वय्मधुः । वय्म । वगाम । वयम । बय्मिव । बय्मिम । गन्ता ।

No. 540.—Let there be ELISION OF the penultimate of these, viz. GAM "to go," HAN "to kill," JAN "to produce," KHAN "to dig," AND GHAS "to eat", WHEN ANY affix, KXCEPT AN (No. 542), FOL-LOWS, beginning with a vowel and DISTINGUISHED BY AN INDECA-TORY K OR N. Thus we have jagmatuk (No. 486) "they two went," jagmuk "they went," jagamitha (No. 517) or jaganthas "thou didst go," jagmathuk "you two went," jagma "you went," jagáma or jagama (No. 490) "I went," jagmina (No. 433) "we two went," jagmima "we went," gantá (No. 510) " he will go."

# गमेरिट् परसौपदेषु । ७ । २ । ५ू८ । गमे: सादेरार्थधातुकस्पेट् परस्मेपदेषु । गमिष्यति । वच्छतु । बगच्छतु । गच्छेतु । गम्यातु ।

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No. 541.—Let IT be the augment of an *drdhadháhtuka* affix beginning with e, coming AFTER the verb GAM "to go," WHEN THE PARASMAIPADA terminations ARE EMPLOYED. Thus gamishyati "he will go," gachchhatu (No. 539) "let him go," agachchhat "he went," gachchket "he may go," gamyát "may he go."

पुषादिद्युताच्चदितः परसौपदेषु । ३ । १ । ५५ । श्वन्विकरबपुषादेर्थुतादेर्त्त्वादित्तव्त्व परस्य च्लेरङ् परस्मेपदेषु । कामत् । जगमिष्यत ।

# इति परस्नेपदप्रकिया ॥

No. 342.—Let at be the substitute of chli (No 471), coming AFTER the roots PUSH "to nourish" ETC., which have the class-affix (vikarana) iyan, (i. e. which belong to the 4th conjugation.—(No. 669), AND after the roots DYUT "to shine" &c., AND after THOSE WHICH (like gamlri) HAVE AN INDICATORY LRI, WHEN THE PARAS-MAIPADA terminations ARE EMPLOYED. Thus agamat "he came," agamishyat (No. 541) "he would come."

So much for the conjugation of those verbs of the first class which take the parasmaipada terminations.

The next verb to be conjugated, viz. edk " to increase," takes the dimanepada terminations.

# रथ वृद्धा । १ ।

# टित चात्मनेपदानां टेरे। ३। ४। ७८। टिता सस्यात्मनेपदानां टेरेत्वम् । यथते ।

No. 543.—Let there be a change to E OF the TI (No. 52) OF THE ÁTMANEPADA substitutes OF WHAT l (No. 404) HAS AN INDICA-TOEX T. Thus edk+ta (Nos. 407 and 419) becomes edhate "he increases."

# चाता कितः । ७। २। ८१। का: परव्य कितामाबारस्य इय् स्यात् । रथेते । रथन्ते ।

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 544.—Let there be in the room of the  $\bigwedge$  of what affix HAS AN INDICATORY  $\oiint$  (No. 535) and comes after short  $\alpha$ . Thus edhets (No. 463) "they two increase," edhants (No. 421) "they increase."

#### यासः से । इ। ४। ८• ।

टिते। लस्य थास: से स्यात् । राधसे । राधेसे । राधध्वे । पत्री गुर्वे । राधे । राधावहे । राधामहे ।

No. 545.—Let SE be the substitute OF THAS, the substitute of an *l* that has an indicatory *f*. Thus odhase "thou increases," edheths (No. 544) "you two increase," edhadhase "you increase," When guna comes after short a (No. 300), the guna alone is the substitute—thus edha+s (No. 543)=edhs "I increase," edhdwaks (No. 422) "we two increase," edhdmaks "we increase."

#### इजाद्य गुरुमते। खच्छः । ३। १। ३६। रवादियाधातुगुरुमानुच्छत्यन्यस्तत भाम् स्याल्लिटि ।

No. 546.—When lif follows, let there be dm (No. 504) AFTER THAT root WHICH, being OTHER THAN the root RICHCHHA "to go," BEGINS WITH ICH AND HAS A HEAVY vowel (Nos. 483 and 484).

### ष्त्राम्प्रत्ययवत् सञ्जाऽनुप्रयोगस्य । १ । १ । ६३ । षाम् प्रत्यये। यस्मादित्यतद्वुयसंविद्याने। बहुन्नीद्विः । षाम्राकृत्या तुल्यमनुप्रयुष्यमानात् कृषोऽप्यात्मनेपदम् ।

No. 547.—The word "*dm-pratyaya*," in this aphorism, meaning "that after which the affix *dm* (No. 504) comes," is a compound, of the kind termed *Bahuvríhi* (No. 1034), denoting that which does not exhibit (to one's perception) the characteristic implied in the name. LIKE the verb THAT TAKES THE AFFIX *A*K (if the verb be conjugated with the *dtmanopada* terminations), so let the *dtmanopada* terminations be those OF the verb KRI when SUBJOINED thereto (as an auxiliary).

[Among Bakuvríki compounds, the Sanskrit grammarians distinguish those denoting that of which the matters implied in the name are perceived along with the thing itself (tadgung-canvijhána) from those denoting what is otherwise (atadgung-canvisa). The stock illustration of the former kind is "dirgha-karnam dinays"—i. e. "bring Long-ear"—where the long ears accompany and mark the individual; and of the latter kind, "drishfa-edgaram dinays"—i. e. "bring him that has seen the ocean"—where the ocean does not accompany the man, nor enable you to recognise him among a group of persons who have never seen it. The term "des-pratyaya" above-mentioned, i. e. "that which has the affix des," is of the latter description. We are told that the auxiliary is to take the same tense-affixes as "that which has the affix des;" but the verb, when we look at any part of it (such as edhate) with a tense-affix, has no des then visible—the des, when present, causing (No. 506) the elision of the tense-affixes.]

### िटिस्तक्तये।रेशिरेष् । ३ । ४ । ८१ । सिद्धदेखयास्तकयोरेचिरेषे। स्तः । यथांपक्ते । यथांपक्राते । यथां-चक्तिरे । यथांपकृषे । यथांपक्ताचे ।

No. 548.—ES AND IRECH are the substitutes OF T AND JH, the substitutes OF LIT. Thus we have edhánchakres "he increased," edhánchakráte "they two increased," edhánchakrirs "they increased," edhánchakrishe "thou didst increase," edhánchakráthe "you two increased."

# इयः षोध्वंखुरु्खिटां धाःक्रात्। ८। ३। ७८।

श्वन्तादङ्गात् परेषां षीध्वंलुङ्लिटां धस्य ठ: । यथांचकृत्वे । यथां-चत्ने । यधांचकृवदे । यथांचकृमदे । यथांबभूव । यथामास । य-चिता । यथितारी । यथितार: । यथितासे । यथितासाथे ।

No. 549—Let there be cerebral \$\$\$ in the room OF the dental DE OF the termination shidhware (No. 555), AND of a substitute OF LUÉ AND LIT, coming AFTER AN INFLECTIVE BASE THAT ENDS IN one of the letters of the pratydhára 1N. Thus edhánchakridhwas "you increased," edhánchakre "I increased," edhánchakrimaks "we increased," edhánchakrimaks "we increased," This tense may be formed thus also—edhámbabhúva (No. 507) or edhámása, Then, edhitá " be will increase," edhitárau " they two will increase," edhitárak " they will increase," edhitás (No. 545) " thou wilt increase," edhitásáths " you two will increase."

# धि च। ८। २। २५।

#### धादे। प्रत्यये सस्य लाप: । राधिताध्वे ।

No. 550.—AND WHEN an affix beginning with DH FOLLOWS, let there be elision of s. Thus edkitádhuos "you will increase."

#### इ रति । ७। ४। ५२।

तासक्त्योः सस्य द्वः स्यादेति परे । रूधिताहे । रूधितास्वहे । रू धितास्महे । रूधिष्यते । रूधिष्यते । रूधिष्यन्ते । रूधिष्यसे । रूषि-ष्येथे । रूधिष्यध्वे । रूधिष्ये । रूधिष्याबहे । रूधिष्यामहे ।

No. 551.—Let H be the substitute of the s of the s and of the verb as "to be," WHEN E FOLLOWS. Thus edhitchs "I will increase," edhitchwahs "we two will increase," edhitches "we will increase," edhishyats "he will increase," edhishysts (No. 544) "they two will increase," edhishyants "they will increase," edhishyase "thou wilt increase," edhishysts "you two will increase," edhishyadhuse "you will increase," edhishysts "I will increase," edhishyadhus "we two will increase," edhishysts "I will increase," edhishyadhus "we two will increase," edhishysts "we will increase."

#### ञ्चामेतः । ३।४।८•।

#### लेटि एत पाम् । एधताम् । एधेताम् । एधन्ताम् ।

No. 552.—Let there be AN in the room OF the E (No. 543) of lof. Thus edhatam "let him increase," edhetam (No. 544) "let the two increase," edhantam "let them increase."

# सवाभ्यां वाली। ३। ४। ८१।

सवाभ्यां परस्य लेखितः क्रमाद्वामी स्तः । यथस्य । यथेषाम् । यधध्वम् ।

No. 553.—In the room of the e of a substitute of log coming AFTER S OR V, there are V AND AM respectively. Thus (instead of edhase) edhases " do thou increase," edhetheim (No. 553) " do you two increase," edhedheesem (Nos. 543 and 553) " do you increase."

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### रत रे। १। ४। ८१।

सोहुतमस्य । रथे । रधावद्दे । रधामद्दे । पाटरच । रेधत । रेखेताम् । रेधन्त । रेधया: । रेधेयाम् । रेधध्वम् । रेधे। रेधा-वद्दि । रेधामद्दि ।

No. 554.—Let AI be the substitute OF E forming part of the "bighest" personal affix substituted for lot. Thus edhai "let me increase," edhávahai "let us two increase," edhámahai "let us increase," and then át (No. 478) is prefixed to make (á+edhata=) widhata (No. 218) "he increased," aidhetám (No. 544) "they two increased," aidhanta (No. 421) "they increased," aidhatháh "thou didst increase," aidhethám "you two increased," aidhadhwam "you increased," aidhe "I increased," aidhávahi (No. 422) "we two increased," aidhámahi "we increased."

# चिकः सीयुट्। ३।४।१०२। बलोप: । बधेत । बधेयाताम् ।

No. 555.—Let SIVUT be the augment OF LIN. There is elision of the s by No. 461.—The y is elided by No. 463. Thus we have adheta "he may increase," adheydidm "they two may increase."

#### काख रन्। ३।४।१९५।

#### सिह: । राधेरन् । राधेषा: । राधेयाषाम् । राधेध्वम् ।

No. 556.—Let BAN be the substitute OF JH in the room of life. Thus edhoran (No. 555) "they may increase," edhothich "thou mayst increase," edhoydthim "you two may increase," edhodhoam "you may increase."

#### इटोऽत्। ३।४।१०६। सिडादेवस्य । स्थेय । स्थेवहि । स्थेमहि ।

No. 557.—Let SHORT A be in the room OF IT, the substitute of life. Thus edhoya (No. 555) "I may increase," edhouaki "we two may increase," edhomaki "we may increase."

### सुट्तिबोः । ३। ४। १ •७।

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

लिङस्तथोः सुट्। यलोपः । षार्थधातुकत्वात् सलोपो न । रथिषोष्ट । रथिषोयास्ताम् । रथिषोरन् । रथिषोष्ठाः । रथिषोयास्वाम् । रथिषोध्वम् । रथिषोय । रथिषोषद्वि । रथिषोमद्वि । रेथिष्ठ । रेथिषाताम् ।

No. 558.—Let SUT be the augment OF T AND TH, when part of a substitute of lin. The augment sigus also is obtained from No. 555. The y (of sigus) is elided by No. 463. As the substitutes of lin, in the sense of benediction, are árdhadhátuka (No. 465), the elision of the s (of sigus and sus), directed by No. 461. does not take place. Thus we have edh + i (No. 433) + si + signst - sig

#### चात्मनेपदेघनतः । ७। १ । ५ ।

भनकारात् परस्यात्मनेपदेषु मस्यात् स्यात् । रेधिषत । रेधिष्ठा: । रेधिषाण्राम् । रेधिद्वम् । रेधिषि । रेधिष्वद्वि । रेधिष्मदि । रेधिष्यत । रेधिष्येताम् । रेधिष्यन्त । रेधिष्यया: । रेधिष्पेद्याम् । रेधिष्यध्वम् । रेधिष्ये । रेधिष्यावद्वि । रेधिष्यामद्वि । कमु कान्तो । २ ।

No. 559—Let there be at in the room of jh, NOT coming AFTER the vowel A, WHEN the terminations are THE ATMANEPADA. Thus aidhishata "they increased," aidhishihdh "thou didst increase," aidhishihdihdim "you two increased," aidhishihdihoam (Nos. 549 and 550) "you increased," aidhishi "I increased," aidhishihdihdi "we two increased," aidhishi "we increased," aidhishihdik " we two increased," aidhishighti "we increased," aidhishihdik " they would increase," aidhishighti " Nos. 544, 585, and 463) "they two would increase," aidhishightian "they would increase, "aidhishightian "they would increase, "aid thák "thou wouldst increase," aidhishysthám "you two would increase," aidhishyadhwam "you would increase," aidhishys "I would increase," aidhishyávahi (No. 422) "we two would increase," aidhishyámahi "we would increase."

The next verb to be conjugated is kam (kamu) "to desire."

## बार्ये । इन्यात् तङ् । बामयते । स्वार्ये । हित्त्वात् तङ् । बामयते ।

No. 560.—Let the affix NIN (leaving ni) come AFTER the root KAN "to desire," without altering the meaning (No. 502). As the affix has an indicatory h, the *dtmanspadu* terminations (*uth*—No. 409) are employed (No. 410). Thus we have *kdmayate* (Nos. 489 and 420) "he desires."

# खयामन्तास्वाय्येत्म्वष्णुषु । ६ । ४ । ५५ ।

युषु बेरय् । कामयांचल्ले । चायादेय इति खिङ्वा । चकमे । चकमाते । चकमिरे । चकमिषे । चकमाधे । चकमिठ्ठे । चकमे । चकमिवदे । चकमिमदे । कामयिता । कामयितावे । कमिता । कामयिष्यते । कमिष्यते । कामयताम् । चकामयत । कामयेत । कामयिषीष्ठ । कमिषीष्ठ ।

No. 561.—Let AY be the substitute of ni, WHEN these—viz. AM (No. 504), ANTA, ÁLU, ÁYYA, ITNU, AND ISHNU (—affixes, of which there is no further mention made in this grammatical compendium —)FOLLOW. Thus kámayáhokakrs "he desired." In cases where, as in the 2nd pret, the affixes are árdhadhátuka (No. 432), the mid (No. 560), by No. 503, is optional :—thus we may have chakams "he desired," chakamáts "they two desired," chakamire (No 548) "they desired," chakamáts "they two desired," chakamáths "you two desired," chakamighos (No. 549) "you desired," chakamáths "I desired," chakamighos (No. 559) "you desired," chakamáths "I desired," chakamighos (No. 552) "let him desire," akámayata "he desired," kámayatám (No. 552) "let him desire," akámayata "he desired," kámayatá " he may desire," kámayishíshfs or kamishísháta (No. 558) " may he desire."

# णिश्रिद्रसुभ्यः कर्तरि चडः । ३। १। ४८। वयन्तात् स्यादिभ्यश्व च्नेश्वङ् कर्ष्यं लुडि । कामि चत इति स्थिते।

No. 562.—AFTER what ends in NI (No. 560), AND AFTER the verbs *śri* &c. *i. a. ŚRI* "to serve," DRU "to run," AND SRU "to drop," let CHAŃ be the substitute of *chli* (No. 471), WHEN luń follows SIGNIFYING AN AGENT. The case then standing thus—viz: kámi+ata, we look forward.

# योरनिटि। ६। ४। ४१। भनिडादाषार्थधातुके येलापः ।

No. 563.—Let there be elision OF NI, WHEN an *ordhadhátuka* affix, NOT beginning WITH the augment IT, FOLLOWE. Thus, in the 3rd pret, we find at this stage kám+ata.

## ग्री चब्दुपधाया इखः । ७। ४। १ । चङ्गरे ग्री यदङ्गं तस्योपधाया इखः ।

No. 564.—Let there be A SHORT vowel in the room OF THE PENULTIMATE letter of an inflective base, WHEN NI, FOLLOWED BY CHAN (No. 562), is affixed. Thus we get kam + ata.

# चङि । ई । १ । ११।

भनभ्यामधात्ववयवस्येकाचः प्रथमस्य द्वे स्तोऽवादेद्वितीयस्य ।

No. 565.—WHEN CHAN FOLLOWS, there are two in the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, of an unreduplicated root—but (the reduplication is) of the second portion of a root that begins with a vowel. Thus we get (by No. 488) chakam + ata.

# सम्बस्य हान चरूपरेऽनम्बोपे। ७। ४। ८३।

षङ्परे ये। यदङ्गं तस्य येाऽभ्यासे। लघुपरस्तस्य सनीव कार्यं स्याखाधग्लोपेऽधति ।

No. 566.—Let the effect be LIKE as if SAN (No. 752) had followed, on the reduplicate, if FOLLOWED BY A LIGHT vowel (No. 482), of an inflective base to which né, FOLLOWED BY CHAÉ, is affixed— PROVIDED THERE IS NOT THE ELISION OF any letter in the pratydkára AE occasioned by the affixing of ne (as, for example, under the provisions of No. 505, there is).

### सन्धतः ।७।४।९८।

#### चम्यायस्यात इत् सनि ।

No. 567.—Let short i be the substitute OF the SHORT A of a reduplicate, WHEN SAN FOLLOWS. Thus (No. 566) we get chikum + ets.

## दीर्घें। खेवाः । ७। ८१ । ८१ ।

सबोरभ्यासस्य दीर्घः सन्वद्वावविषये । पाचीकमत । गिङभा-वण्चे ।

No. 568.—Let there be A LONG vowel in the room OF A LIGHT (vowel of a) reduplicate, in a case where the state of things is as if the affix were san (No. 566). Thus we have finally (No. 457) achikamata "he desired."

On the alternative (allowed by No. 503) of there not being the affix nich, the rule following applies.

#### बनेश्त्वेरवङ् वाच्यः । अधकमत । अकामयिष्यत । अकमिष्यत । अय गती । ३। अयते ।

No. 569.—" CHAN SHOULD BE STATED to be the substitute OF CHLI coming AFTER the verb KAM." Thus we have uchakamata "he desired," akámiyishyata or akamishyata (No. 503) "he would desire."

The next verb to be conjugated is ay (aya) "to go," which makes ayats "he goes."

### उपसर्गस्यायता। ८। २। १८। बयतावुपसर्गस्यरेफस्य लत्वम् । प्रायते । पलायते ।

No. 570.—There is a substitution of *l* for the *r* OF AN UPASAR-GA (No, 47), WHEN the verb AY FOLLOWS. Thus pru+ayuts=pláyats " be flees," part+ayats=paláyats " be flees."

#### द्वायासय। ३।१।३७।

सम्य चाम् सिटि । चयांचल्ले । चयिता । चयिष्यते । चयताम् । बायत । चयेत । चयिषीष्ठ । A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 571.—And AFTER these—i. e. DAY "to give," AY "to go," AND ÁS "to sit,"—let there be ám, when lif follows. Thus ayainchakre "he went," ayitá "he will go," ayishyate "he will go," ayatám (No. 552) "let him go," áyata "he went," ayata "he may go," ayishíshfa (No. 558) "may he go."

#### विभाषेटः । ८ । इ । ७८ ।

इग्रः परो य इट् ततः परेषां षीध्वंलुङ्लिटां धस्य वा ठः । चयिषोध्वम् । चयिषोद्वम् । चायिष्ट । चायिध्वम् । चायिद्वम् । चायिष्यत । द्युत दीष्ट्री । ४ । द्योतते ।

No. 572.—Cerebral dh (see No. 549) is OPTIONALLY the substitute of the dental dh of shklhwam, or of a substitute of luck or lif, coming AFTER the augment IT that follows one of the letters of the pratyahars in. Thus ayishidhwam or ayishidhwam " may you go," ayishia (Nos. 478, 471, &c.) "he went," ayidhwam or ayidhwam "you went," ayishyats "he would go."

The next verb to be conjugated is dyut (dyuta) "to shine," which makes dyotate (Nos. 419 and 420) "he shines."

### शुतिस्वाप्योः संप्रसार्खम् । ७। ४। ६७। षनयोरभ्यामस्य मंग्रमारखं स्यात् । दिदाते ।

No. 573.—Let there be A VOWEL in the room OF the semi-vowel (No. 281) of the reduplicate of these two verbs—viz. DYUT "to shine," AND SWAPI "to cause to sleep." Thus didyuts "he shone."

# युद्धो खुङि।१।३।८१।

दातादिभ्यः परस्मेपदं वा लुक्ति । पुषादीत्यक् । चदातत् । चदातिष्ठ । चदातिष्यत । यवं खिता वर्षे । १ । चिमिदा स्नेइने । ६ । चिम्विदा स्नेहनमोचनयोः । ० । – माइमयोरित्येके । चिद्दिवदा चेत्येके। इच दीप्रावभिग्रीते। च । ८ । घुट परिवर्तने । १ । युम दीप्रा । ९० । चुम चंचलने । ९९ । बम तुम हिंचायाम् । ९२ ९६ । संसु भ्रंसु ध्वंसु चवसंचने । ९४ । ९४ । ९६ । ध्वंसु गते। १० । संमु बिच्चाये । ९८ । वृतु वर्तने । ९४ । वहा ध्वंसु गते। १० । THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

No. 574.—AFTER the verbe DYUT, &C. the parasmaipada terminations may optionally be the substitutes, WHEN LUN is affixed. Then, by No. 542, at is in this case substituted for the chli (No. 471). Thus we have adjutat, or, on the alternative, adjutishia (Nos. 472, 433, and 169) "he shone," adjutishigata "he would shine."

In the same way are treated świt (świtá) " to be white," mid (nimidá) " to he unctuous," shwid; (nishwidá) " to be unctuous" and " to quit"—or, as some say—" to fascinate"—while others again say that it is not this verb, but kshwid (nikshwidá) " to be unctuous —to liberate" that comes under the rule, ruch (rucha) " to shine —to please," ghuf (ghufa) " to exchange," śubh (śubha) " to be beautiful," kshubh (kshubha) " to shake," nabh (nubha) and tubh (tubha) " to hurt," srats (sransu), bhrans (bhransu), and dhwans (dkwatsu), " to fall down," dkwans (dhwansu) " to go," srambh (srambhu) " to trust in," and vrit (vritu) " to be." This last makes wartats " he is," vavrite (No. 548) "he was," vartitá " he will be."

#### हहाः स्वसनाः । १। ३। ८२। इतादिभ्य: पञ्चभ्यो वा परस्मेपदं स्ये सनि च ।

No. 575.—AFTER the five verbs VRIT "to be," &c., there shall optionally be the *parasmaipada* affixes, WHEN SYA (No. 435) OB SAN (No. 752) is attached.

### न रह्ययतुर्भ्यः । ७। २। ५८।

वृतुवृधु्यृधुस्यन्दूभ्यः सदिरार्धधातुकस्येण्न तद्वानये।रभावे । सस्यति । बर्तिप्यते । बर्तताम् । चवर्तत । वर्तत । बर्तिषीष्ट । चबर्त्तिष्ठ । चबर्त्स्यत् । चबर्तिष्यत । दद दाने । २० । ददते ।

No. 576.—The augment if (No. 433) shall NOT be the augment of an *ardhadhatuka* affix beginning with the letter s and coming AFTER one of THE FOUR verbs VRIT &c. vix vri "to be," vridh "to grow," *sridh* "to break wind," or syandú "to cose," in the alsence of the *atmanepada* affixes (No. 409). Thus the augment if does not appear in vartsyati (where the affix is a parasmaipada), but it does in vartishyats (where the affix is *dimanepada*) "he will be," vartatám "let him be," avartata "he was," vartats "he may be," vartishishia (No. 558) "may he be," avartishis "he was," avartsyat (No. 575) or avartishyata (No. 576) "he would be."

The next verb to be conjugated is dad (dada) " to give," which makes dadats "he gives."

# न भसददवादिगुणानाम् । ६ । ४ । १२६ ।

धर्मदेदेर्धकारादीनां गुग्राधक्वेन विद्विते। योऽकारस्तस्य ग्रन्थाभ्या-सलोगे। न । दददे । दददाते । दददिरे । ददिता । ददिष्यते । ददताम् । श्वददत्त । ददेत्त । ददिषीष्ट । श्वददिष्ट । श्वददिष्यत्त । श्रूष् लज्जायाम् । २१ । श्रप्ते ।

No. 577.— There shall NOT be a change to e (No. 494) in the case OF the verbs \$AS "to bless," OB DAD "to give," OB OF WHAT verbs BEGIN WITH V, OR of the a which is appointed by the term GUNA (as in No. 420), nor shall there be the elision of the reduplicate. Thus we have dadade "he gave," dadadáte " they two gave," dadadire "they gave," daditá "he will give," dadishysts "he will give," dadatám "let him give," adadata "he gave," dadeta "be may give," dadishishia (No. 558) "may he give," adadishis "he gave," adadishysta "he would give."

The next verb to be conjugated is trap (trapúsk) " to be ashamed," which makes trapate " he is ashamed."

#### तुफसभजवपञ्च। ६। ४। १२२।

यबामत यत्वमभ्यासले।पश्च किति लिटि सेटि बलि च । चेरे । चपिता । च्या । चपिष्यते । चप्त्यते । चपताम् । चचपत । चयेत । चपिबीष्ट । चप्तीष्ट । चचपिष्ट । चचप्र । चचपिष्यत । चचप्त्यत ।

#### रत्यातमनेपदमकिया ।

No. 578.—There shall be the change to  $\varepsilon$  of the  $\alpha$  OF these, viz TRI "to cross," PHAL "to bear fruit," BHAJ "to serve," AND TRAP (TRAPÚSE) "to be ashamed," and also the elision of the reduplicate, when a substitute for *lif* with an indicatory k (No. 494), or thal with the augment if (No. 495), follows. Thus trops "he was **ashamed**," trapitá or traptá (without the augment  $i_{i}$ —No. 511) "he will be ashamed," trapishyats or trapsyats "he will be ashamed," trapatám "let him be ashamed," atrapata "he was ashamed," trapeta "he may be ashamed," trapishíshía (No. 558) or, on the option allowed (by No. 511), trapsíshía, "may he be ashamed," a'rapishía or (by No. 513, when the augment  $i_{i}$ , on the option allowed by No. 511, is not attached,) atrapta "he was ashamed," atrapishyata or atrupsyata (No. 511) "he would be ashamed."

So much for the formation, or conjugation, of verbs with the **dimanepada** terminations.

चित्र् सेवायाम् । ९ । चयति । चयते । चित्राय । चित्रिये । चित्रिता । चयिष्यति । चयिष्यते । चयतु । चयताम् । चचयत् । चित्रयता । चयेत् । चयेत । चीयात् । चयिषीष्ट । चर्ङ् । चचित्रियत् । चिर्याचियत । चच्चयिष्यत् । चम्चयिष्यत । भूछ् भरखे । २ । भरति । मरते । बभार । चभ्रतु: । बभु: । बभर्थ । चभ्रुष । चभ्रुम । बभ्रे । चमूचे । भर्तासि । भर्तासे । भरिष्यति । भरिष्यते । भरतु । मरताम् । चभरत् । चभरत् । भरेत् । भरेत् ।

No. 579.—The verbs next to be considered take both the parasmaipada and the átmanepada terminations. Of these SBI (Srin) "TO SERVE," makes srayati or srayate "he serves," sisraya or sisriye "be served," srayitá "he will serve," srayishyati or srayishyate "be will serve," srayatu or srayatán "let him serve," asrayat or asrayata "he served," srayet or srayatán "let him serve," asrayat or asrayata "he served," srayet or srayeta "he may serve," sriyát (No. 518) or srayishíshfa (No. 558) "may he serve," substituting chas, instead of sich, for chli by No. 562, asisriyat, or, with the átmanepadu, asisriyata "he served," asrayishyat or asrayishyata "he would serve."

The verb bkri (bkrin) " to nourish" makes bharati or bharate "he nourishes," babhára "he nourished," babhratuh (No. 424) "they two nourished," babkruk "they nourished," babhartha "thou didst nourish," babkriva "we two nourished," babhrima "we nourished," babkre (No. 548) "he nourished," babhrishs "thou didst nourish," bhartási or bhartáss "thou wilt nourish," bharishyati or

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bharishyate "he will nourish," bharatu or bharatám "let him nourish," abharat or abharata "he nourished," bharet or bhareta "he may nourish."

रिङ् श्रयग्विद्धु । ७ । ४ । २८ । धे यकि यादावार्थधातुके लिङि ऋते। रिङ् । रीडि प्रकृते रिङ्-विधानसामर्थ्याद्दीर्घे। न । भ्रियात् ।

No. 580.—Let RIŃ be the substitute of the vowel ri, WHEN ŚA (No. 693) FOLLOWS, OR YAK (No. 801), OR an *árdhadhátuka* substitute of LIŃ beginning with the letter y. The substitute ri'n presenting itself in this place, in the aphorism immediately preceding the present one (viz. VII. 4. 27), a long vowel is not substituted by No. 518—otherwise the direction to substitute ri'n (with a short vowel) would be unmeaning.—Thus we have *bhriyát* "may be nourish."

#### उख । १ । २ । १२ ।

चरवग्रीन्तात् परे। लिङ्धिचे। किते। स्तस्तङि । भृषीष्ट । भृषीया-स्ताम् । चभार्षीत् ।

No. 581.—AND lin and sich, coming AFTER what ends in RI OR Rf, are regarded as having an indicatory k, when an *átmanepa*da affix (tun) follows. Thus—without the substitution of guna (No. 467), we have *bhrishishta* (No. 558) "may be nourish," *bhri*shiyástám "may they two nourish," *abhárshit* (Nos. 457, 471, 472, 479, and 519) "he nourished."

#### इखादङ्गात् । ८ । २ । २७।

सिचे। लोगे। भलि। अभूत। अभरिष्यत्। अभरिष्यतः । हृञ् इरग्रे। ३। इरति। इरते। जद्दार। जद्रे। जद्दर्थ। जद्रिय। जद्रिम। जद्विषे। इर्ता। इरिष्यति। इरिष्यते। इरतु। इरताम्। महरत्। आहरतः। इरत्। इरित्यति। द्वियात्। हृषीष्ठ। द्वषीयास्ताम्। भद्दार्षीत्। आहूतः। आहरिष्यत्। आहरिष्यतः। घृञ् धारग्रे। ४। धरति। धरते। ग्रीञ् प्रापग्रे। ४। नयति। नयते। दुपचष् पाके।

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

६ । पर्चति । पर्चते । पपाच । पेचिष्य । पपक्य । पेचे । पत्ता । मच देवायाम् । ० । भर्चात । भज्जते । बभाजा । भेजे । भत्ता । मद्यति । भद्यते । पभाचीत् । पभक्त । पभचाताम् । यच्च देवपूजा-दंगतिकरबदादोनेषु । ८ । यज्ञति । यस्रते ।

No. 382.—AFTER A SHORT INFLECTIVE BASE, there is elision of sich, if a jkal follows. Thus abhrita "he nourished," abharishyat or abharishyata "he would nourish."

The verb hri (hrin) "to take" makes havati or hurate "he takes," jahára or jahre "he took," jahartha "thou didst take," jahriva "we two took," jahrima "we took," jahrishe "thou didst take," hartá "he will take," harishyati or harishyate "ho will take," karatu or haratám "let him take," aharat or aharata "he took," haret or hareta "he may tako," hriyát (Nos 580 and 337) or hrishíshtu (Nos. 353 aud 538) "may he take," hrishíyástám "may they two take," ahárshít (No. 519) or ahrita (No. 582) "he took," aharishyat or aharishyuta "he would take."

In like manner dhri (dhrin) "to hold" makes dharati or dharate "he holds;" nf (nfn) "to lead" makes nuyati or nayate "he leads;" pach (dupachash) "to cook" makes pachati or pachate "he cooks," papácha "he cooked," pechitha (Nos. 517 and 495) or papaktha (No. 516) "thou didst cook," peche (No. 494) "he cooked," paktá "he will cook;" bhaj (bhaja) "to serve" makes bhajati or bhajats "he serves," babhája or bheje (No. 578) "he served," bhaktá "he will serve," bhakshyati or bhakshyats "he will serve," abhákskit (No. 499) or abhakta (No. 513) "he served," abhakshátám "they two served;" yaj (yaja) "to worship a deity, to associate with, to endow," makes yajati or yajats "he worships."

#### चित्वभ्यासस्वाभयेषाम् । इ । १ । १७।

बच्चादीमां ग्रह्मादीमां चाभ्यासस्य संप्रसारखं लिटि । इयाव ।

No. 583.—WHEN LIT FOLLOWS, there is a vowel (No. 281) in the room OF the semi-vowel of THE BEDUPLICATE OF BOTH sets of verbs, viz. wach, &c. (No. 584) and grad, &c. (No. 675). Thus iyiga "he worshipped."

# वचिस्वपियजादोनां किति। ६। १। १५। बचिस्वप्योर्यजादीनां च संप्रसारणं किति। ईचतुः। ईखुः। इयजिष्य। इय्छ। ईजे। यष्टा।

No. 584.—There is a vowel (No. 281) in the room of the semivowel OF VACH "to speak," SWAP "to sleep," AND YAJ, &c., when an affix with an indicatory k (No. 486) follows. Thus we have i+aj+atuh, which, by No. 283, becomes ij+atuh, and, by reduplication, ij+ij+atuh. By Nos. 428 and 55, this becomes finally fjatuh "they two worshipped," and so fjuh "they worshipped," iyajitlus (where there is an indicatory p) or (without the augment— No. 517) iyashflus (Nos. 334 and 78) "thou didst worship," fjs "he worshipped," yushfá (Nos. 334 and 78) "he will worship."

#### पढोः कः सि ।⊏।२।४१। <sup>·</sup>

षस्य ठस्य च कः स्यात् सकारे परे । यत्त्यति । यत्त्यते । इच्यात् । यत्तीष्ट । श्रयात्तीत् । श्रयष्ट । वद्व प्रापये । १ । वद्वति । वहते । उवाह्र । अहतु: । अहु: । उवहिष्य ।

No. 585.—WHEN 8 FOLLOWS, there is K in the room OF SH OR DII. Thus (the *j*, by No. 334, having become sh), yukshyati or yukshyate "he will worship," *ijgút* (Nos. 584 and 337) or yakshíshta "may he worship," uyákshít (No. 499) or ayashta (Nos. 334 and 513) "he worshipped."

The verb vah (vaha) "to bear" makes whati or value "he bears," uváha (No. 583) "he bore," úhatuh (No. 584) " they two bore," úhuh "they bore," uvahitha "thou didst bear."

# भावस्तथे।धेंाऽधः । ८ । २ । ४० । माव: परयेास्तथार्थ: स्यान्न तु दधाते: ।

No. 586.—Let there be DH in the room OF T OB TH coming AFTER A JHASH (a soft aspirate), but NOT if the t or th is a part OF the verb DHÁ "to hold." Thus, when we have vuh + tha without the augment if (No. 517). The A being changed to dh by No. 276, the th of thal becomes dh by the present rule, and then dh by No. 78.

# ढा ढे खापः । ८। इ। १३।

No. 587 .- There is ELISION OF DH, WHEN DH FOLLOWS."

# सदिवदेगरोदवर्यंस्य । हा १ । ११२।

ठले। ए: । डवोठ । ठाई । वोठा । वद्यति । भवाचीत् । भवे।ठाम् । भवाचु: । भवाची: । भवे।ठम् । भवे।ठ । भवाचम् । भवादव । भवाच्य । भवोठ । भवचाताम् । भवचत । भवे।ठा: । भवदाणाम् । भवे।ठुम् । भवचि । भवद्यदि । भवद्यदि ।

#### इति म्वाद्यः ।

No. 588.—When elision of dh (No. 587) has taken place, let 0 be the substitute in the room OF the A OF SHAH "to endure," AND VAH "to bear." Thus we have uvodha "thou didst bear," úhs "he bore," vodhá (No. 586) "he will bear," vakshyati (No. 583) "he will bear," avákshút (No. 499) "he bore," avodhám (Nos. 513, 276, and 586) "they two bore," avákshuh "they bore," avákshíh "thou borest," avodham "you two bore," avodhá "you bore," avákshám "I bore," avákshua "we two bore," avákshma "we bore," or, with the átmanopada affixes, avodha (Nos. 513, 276, and 586) "he bore," avakshátám "they two bore," avakshata "they bore," avodháh "thou borest," avakshátám "you two bore," avakshata "they bore," avodháh "thou borest," avakshátám "you two bore," avodhwam "you bore," avakshá "I bore," avakshwahi "we two bore," avakshmahi "we bore."

So much for the 1st class of verbs, consisting of "bhs, &c."

The 2nd class of verbs begins with the verb ad (ada) " to est."

### । खदादयः । षद मच्चे । १ ।

#### चहिमस्तिभ्यः घपः । २ । ४ । ७२ ।

् सुद् स्यात् । पति । पतः । पदन्ति। पत्पि । पत्यः । पत्य । इति । पत्तः । पत्तः ।

No. 589.—Let there be elision (luk) OF \$AP (No. 419) AFTER AD " to est," &c. We then have atti (No. 90) " he cate," attak "they two eat," adunti "they eat," alsi "thou eatest," atthah "you two eat," attha "you eat," admi "I eat," adwah "we two eat," admah "we eat."

#### लिव्यन्यतरस्याम्।२।४।४०।

श्वदे। घसु स्यात् । खघास । उपधालेाप: । घस्य चत्वम् ।

No. 590.—Let ghas (ghashri) be OPTIONALLY the substitute of the root ad, WHEN LIT FOLLOWS. Thus we may have jaghása "he ate."

In making the next modification of this word, we have elision of the penultimate letter, from No. 540, and the substitution of a char for the gh, by No. 90, and we look forward.

### श्रासिवसिघसी**नां च**ाटा इ। ह०।

इग्कुभ्यामेषां सस्य ४: । जन्नतुः । जन्नुः । जन्नसिष्य। जन्नयुः । जन्न । जन्नास । जन्निय । जन्निम । आद् । आद्तुः । आदुः ।

No. 591.—AND let there he sh in the room of the s of these verbs.—viz. śás "to instruct," VAS "to dwell," AND GHAS "to eat," coming after *in* or a guttural (see No. 169). Thus we have *ja*kshatuh "they two ate," *jakshuh* "they ate," *jaghasitha* "thou didst eat," *jakshuthuh* "you two ate," *jaksha* "you ate," *jughása* "I ate," *jakshivu* "we two ate," *jukshima* "we ate." On the alternative allowed by No. 590, we have áda (No. 477) "he ate," ádatuk "they two ate," áduh "they ate."

### इडत्त्यतिंव्ययतीनाम् । ७। २ । ६६ ।

भ्रद् च्ह व्येञ् रभ्यस्थले। नित्यमिट् स्यात् । भादिष्ट । भना । भत्स्यति । भन् । भनात् । भनाम् । भदन्तु ।

No. 592.—Let IT be always the augment OF thal coming after these—viz. AD "to eat," RI "to go," AND VYEN "to cover." Thus áditha "thou didst eat," attá "he will eat," atsyati "he will eat," attu "let him eat," attát (No. 414) "may he eat," attám (No. 446) "let the two eat," adantu "let them eat."

# हुमल्यो हेर्धिः । ६ । ४ । १०१ ।

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#### षद्भि । चतात् । चतम् । चत । चदानि । चदाव । चदाम ।

No. 593—Let there be DHI instead OF HI (No. 447) AFTER the verb HU "to give," and what ends in JHAL. Thus addhi "do thou eat," extift (No. 444) "mayst thou eat," attam "do you two eat," atta " cat ye," addni "let me eat," addva (Nos. 445 and 455) "let us two eat," addma " let us eat."

#### खदः सर्वेपाम्।७।३।१००।

चदेऽग्रुक्तसार्वधातुबस्याट् स्यात् । चादत् । चानाम् । चादन् । चाद: । चानम् । चान । चादम् । चाट्व । चाट्न । चद्यात् । चद्याताम् । चद्य: । चद्यात् । चद्यास्ताम् । चद्यासु: ।

No. 594.—According to the opinion OF ALL the authorities, at shall be the augment of a uniliteral affix coming AFTER the verb AD "to est." Thus áilat (No. 478) "he ate," áttám "they two ate," átlam "they ate," átlah "thou atest," áttam "you two ate," átta "you ate," átlam "I ate," átlwa (No. 455) "we two ate," átta "we ate," adyát (No. 461) "he may eat," adyátám "they two may est," adyuát (No. 527) "they may cat," adyát (No. 337) may he est," adyástám "may they two eat," adyásuh "may they eat."

# खुङ्सनार्घमु । २ । ४ । ३७ ।

्षदः । बङ्ग् बधसत् । बात्स्यत् । इन हिंसागत्योः । २ । इन्ति ।

No. 595.—WHEN LUX OR SAN (No. 752) FOLLOWS, let GHAS-LEI he the substitute of the verb a.d. Instead of *chli* (No. 471), there is an (No. 542). Thus agains at "he ate," disjut "he would eat."

The verb han (hana) "to kill or to go" makes hanti "he kills."

# खनुदात्तापदेश्वनतितनेत्वादीनामनुनासिवसेापेा स्रबि क्रिति । १ । ४ । ३७ ।

अनुनाखिकान्तानामेवां लेाप: किति हिति। यमिरमिनमिगमिइनि-मन्यतमाऽनुदानापदेशा: । तनु चयु चियु चयु तृषु ध्यु वनु मनु A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

#### तनेात्यादयः । इतः । घ्रन्ति । इंसि । इषः । इष्य । इन्मि । इन्यः । इन्मः । जघान । जघ्नतुः । जघ्नः ।

No. 596.—WHEN THERE FOLLOWS an affix, beginning with a JHAL and DISTINGUISHED BY AN INDICATORY K OR K, there is ELI-SION OF THE NASAL OF the following that end in a passl, viz. THOSE WHICH IN THEIR ORIGINAL ENUNCIATION ARE GRAVELY ACCENTED, AND VAN "to ask or beg," AND TAN " to stretch," &c.

Those which (ending in a nasal, see No. 510) are in their original enunciation gravely accented, are the following, viz : yam "to " restrain," ram "to sport," nam "to bow," gam "to go," have "to kill," and man "to respect."

By "tan &c." (the verbs of the 8th class, which, kri excepted, cnd in a nasal,) are meant the following—viz tan "to stretch," kshan "to kill," kshin "to kill," rin "to go," trin "to eat grass," ghrin "to shine," van "to ask," and man "to understand."

By this rule we have han + tas=hatah (No. 535) "they two kill," ghnanti (Nos. 540 and 314) "they kill," hansi (No. 94) "thou killest," hathah "you two kill," hatha "you kill," hansi "I kill," hanwah "we two kill," hanmah "we kill," jaghana (Nos. 314, 488, and 489) "he killed," jaghnatuh (No. 540) "they two killed," jaghnuh "they killed."

#### ग्रभ्यासाच । ७। ३। ५५।

इन्तेइंस्य कुत्वम् । वचनिष्य । वचन्य । वच्चषुः । वच्न । वचान । वचन । वचिष । वचिम । इन्ता । इनिष्यति । इन्तु । इतात् । इताम् । चन्तु ।

No. 597.—AND AFTER THE REDUPLICATE syllable, there is the substitution of a letter of the k class in the room of the k of the verb han. Thus we have jaghanitha (No. 517) or jaghantha "thou didst kill," jaghnathuk (No. 540) "you two killed," jaghna "you killed," jaghána (No. 489) or jaghana (No. 490) "I killed," jaghniva (No. 433) "we two killed," jaghnima "we killed," hantá (No. 510) "he will kill," hanishyati "he will kill," hantu "let him kill," hatát (Nos. 444 and 596) "may be kill," katám "let the two kill," ghnantu (Nos. 540 and 314) "let them kill."

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# चनोर्बः । ह् । ४। ३ह् ।

#### दा।

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No. 598.—Let JA be the substitute OF the verb HAN, when Let (No. 447) follows.

Then, by No. 448, the ki would be elided, were it not for the rule here following.

# चतिबवद्याभात् । इ । ४ । २२ ।

इत अर्थ्वमापादसमाग्रेराभीयम् । समानात्रये तस्मिन् कर्तव्ये त्रद्धिद्धम् । इति अस्यासिद्धत्वान्न हेर्लुक् । अहि । इतात् । इतम् । इत । इनानि । इनाव । इनाम । पहन् । पहताम् । प्रघन् । ज्वहन् । पहतम् । पहत । पहनम् । पहन्ध । प्रहन्म । इन्यात् ।

No. 599.— The rules, reckoning FROM THIS one to the end of the chapter (vix the 4th chap. of the VIth Lecture), are called **dbify**a, (because the chapter ends with a series of rules dependent on the aphorism) "BHASYA." When that (vix one of the rules called **dbify**a) is to be brought into operation, having the same place (for coming into operation, as another **dbify**a which has already taken effect), that one (which has taken effect) shall be regarded AS NOT HAVING TAKEN EFFECT.

Thus (ja having been substituted for han, by No. 598, it might have been expected that the hi would be elided by No. 448, but) since the change to ja is not regarded as having been accomplished, elision of hi does not take place. So we have jahi " do thou kill," hatdt (Nos. 444 and 596) " mayst thou kill," hatam " do you two kill," hata " do you kill," hanáni " let me kill," hanáva " let us two kill," hata " do you kill," hanáni " let me kill," hanáva " let us two kill," hanáma " let us kill," ahan (Nos. 458 and 199) " be killed," ahatám (No. 596) " they two killed," aghnan (Nos. 540, 314, and 26) " they killed," ahan (Nos. 458 and 199) " thou didst kill," ehanem " you two killed," ahata " you killed," ahanam " I killed," ehanem " we two killed," ahanama " we killed," hanyát (No. 461) " he may kill."

# चार्ययातुवे। २। ४। ३५्।

#### इत्यधिकृत्य ।

No. 600.—WHERE the affix in question is **ARDHADHATUEA** (No. 436—this aphorism having been placed as a regulator (among others of the rule following—we look forward).

# इने। वध खिङि । २। ४। ४२।

No. 601.—Let BADH be the substitute OF the verb HAN, WEEN LIN FOLLOWS. (No. 600.)

#### ন্ত্রি । ২। ৪। ৪ই।

वध्यात् । वध्यास्ताम् । चवधीत् । चष्टनिष्यत् । यु मिचवामि-मखयोः । ३ ।

No. 602.—AND WHEN LUR FOLLOWS (let badk be the substitute of han, as directed in No. 601—provided the affix, as ruled by No. 600, is drihadhátuka). Thus we have badkyát (No. 337) "may he kill," budkyástám "may they two kill," abadkát "be killed," akuniskyat "he would kill."

The verb yu "to mix or to separate" is next conjugated.

# उते। इहिर्खुकि इति । ७। ३। ८१।

लुम्बिषय उते। वृद्धिः पिति इलादे। शर्वधातुके न त्वभ्यस्तस्य। योति । युतः । युबन्ति । योषि । युधः । युध । योमि । युवः । युमः । युयाव । यविता । यविष्यति । योतु । युतात् । षयोत् । षयुताम् । षयुवन् । युयात् । इह वृद्धिनं भाष्ये पिष्ठ डिन्न डिन्न पिन्नेति व्याख्यानात् । युयाताम् । युयुः । यूयात् । यूयास्ताम् । यूयाषुः । षयाधीत् । षयविष्यत् । या प्राप्वे । ४ । याति । यातः । यान्ति । ययो । याता । यास्यति । यात् । षयात् । षयाताम् ।

No. 603.—WHERE elision, through LUE, HAS TAKEN PLACE (as by No. 589), let VRIDDHI be substituted in the room OF SHORT U, when a sirvudhátuka affix, beginning with A CONSONANT and distinguished by an indicatory p, FOLLOWS :—but not if the verb be reduplicated. Thus we have yu + tip = yauti "he mixes," yutak "they two mix," yuvunti (No. 220) "they mix," yaushi (No. 169) " thou mixest," yuthak "you two mix," yutha "you mix," yaumi "I mix," yuvuk "we two mix," yumah "we mix," yuyava (No. 202) "be mixed," yavita (Nos. 438 and 420) "he will mix," yavishyati "he will mix," mustu "let him mix," gutat (No. 444) "may he mix," agaut "he mixed," aguidan "they two mixed," aguran (No. 457) "they mixed," yuydt (No. 461) "he may mix,"-here there is not widdhi (from No. 603), because, according to the explanation in the Makdokdokya, "what has an indicatory p has not an indicatory 4, and what has an indicatory 4, has not an indicatory p":- (so, when ydsuf came, which, see No. 460, it regarded as having an indicatory is, the tip ceased to be regarded as having an indicatory p, without which No. 603 does not apply). So yuyalam "they two may mix," yuyuk (No. 527) "they may mix," ywydt (Nos. 518 and 837) "may he mix," guydeten "may they two mix," ywydeus "may they mix," uydre (No. 519) " be mixed," ayavishyat (Nos. 433 and 420) " be would tiz."

The verb ysi "to go" makes ysiti "he goes," ysituk "they two go," ysinti "they go," yayası (No. 523) "he went," ysita "he wil go," ydoyasi "he will go," ysitu "let him go," aysit "he went," aysi tam "they two went."

### चटः भावटायनस्वेव । ३ । ४ । १११।

चादनाझको मेर्जुम् वा। चयुः । चयाम् । यायात् । यायाताम् यायुः । यायात् । यायास्ताम् । यायाषुः । चयाचीत् । चयास्यत् यवं चार्यत्यग्धनयोः । ४ । भा दीप्री । ६ । घ्या घोचे । ० । म वादे । ८ । द्रा कुत्पायां गता । १ । प्या भच्चये । ९० । रा दाने ९९ । सा चादाने । ९२ । दाए सवने । ९१ । क्या प्रकचने । ९४ चयं सार्वधातुद्ध स्व प्रयासम्बयः । चिद्द चाने । ९४ ।

No. 604.— In the opinion OF SÁKATÁYANA ONLY (and henc optionally), jus is the substitute of jki in the room OF LAS after what ends in long d. Thus ayuk (No. 527) or ayán (No. 26 "they weat," ydydt (No. 461) "he may go," ydydtám "they tw

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may go," ydyuk (No. 527) " they may go," ydydt (No. 837) " may be go," ydydstâm " may they two go," ydydsuk " may they go," aydst " he went," aydsyat " he would go."

In the same way are conjugated vá "to go or smell," bhá "to shine," shná "to bathe," érá "to cook," drá "to go badly," peá "to eat," rá "to give," lá "to take," dá "to cut," and khyá "to relate." This (viz. khyá) is to be employed only with the sárvadhátuba affixes.

The next verb to be conjugated is vid "to know."

### विदेा खटेा वा। इ। ४। ८३।

वेलेलेट: एरस्मेपदानां ग्रसादया था। वेद । विदतु: । विदु: । वेत्य । विदयु: । विद । वेद । विद्व । विद्व । पद्य । वेलि । वि-ल: । विदन्ति ।

No. 605.—The affixes nal, &c. (No. 424) are OPTIONALLY used instead OF the parasnaipada substitutes of LAT coming AFTER the verb VID " to know." Thus vedu (No. 485) " he knows," vidatuk "they two know," viduk " they know," vetha " thou knowest," vidathuh " you two know," vida " you know," veda " I know," vidues " we two know," vidma "we know." On the other alternative, we have vetti (No. 485) " he knows," vittuk (No. 467) " they two knew," vidanti " they know."

#### ज्वविद्जायभ्येाज्यतरस्याम् । ३ । १ । इ८ ।

यभ्ये। लिट्याम् वा । विदेरदन्तत्वप्रतिचानादामि न गुबः । विदांचकार । विवेद । वेदिता । वेदिष्यति ।

No. 606.—The augment for is OPTIONALLY employed AFTER these—viz. USH "to burn," VID " to know," AND JÁGRI " to wake," —when lif follows.

As there is an agreement (in the present instance) to regard the verb vid as ending in short a (vida), guna is not substituted (as it would otherwise have been by No. 485). Thus we have vidéhchatára or viveda "he knows," vedité "he will know," vedichyati "he will know."

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# विदां ुर्वन्वित्यन्यतर स्याम् । ३ । १ । ४१ ।

वेत्रेलाट्याम् गुणाभावा सेटिा लग्लाडन्तकरोत्यनुप्रयागच्च निपा-त्यते । पुरुषवचनने न विवद्येते । विदांकरोतु ।

No. 607.—When lot comes after the verb vid, then OPTION-ALLT the augment  $\delta m$  is irregularly attached; there is no substitution of guage (from No. 420—which fact is indicated by the exhibition of the form vidén in the aphorism); there is elision (lak) of lot; and the verb  $k_{7i}$  "to make," with the terminations of the imperative, is appended, (giving, for example, VIDÁK-KURVANTU). One particular person and number is not alone intended to be spoken of (by the employment, in the aphorism, of the form vidénkurvantu).

Thus we may have vidáikarotu "let him know."

#### तनादिक्तम्भ्य उः । ३ । १ । ७८ ।

चरोऽपवाद: ।

No. 608.—Let U come AFTER the verbs TAN, &c. (No. 719), AND after the verb ERI " to make." This debars the application of imp (No. 419).

# चत चत् सार्वभातुके। हा ४। ११•।

डप्रत्यमानस्य कृषोऽतः उत् सार्वधातुके कृडिति । विदांकुरु-तात् । विदांकुरुताम् । विदांकुर्वन्तु । विदांकुरु । विदांकरवायि । चवेत् । चविताम् । चविदुः ।

No. 609.—Let SHORT U be the substitute OF the SHORT A of (kar, the modified form of) the verb kri, ending with the affix u (No. 608), WHEN A SÁRVADHÁTUKA termination, with an indicatory k or A, FOL-LOWE. Thus vidánkurutát (No. 607) "may be know," vidánkurutám "let the two know," vidánkurvantu "let them know," vidánkurutám "let the two know," vidánkurvantu "let them know," vidánkuru "know thou," vidánkurváni (No. 420) "let me know," avat (Nos. 458, 465, and 199) "he knew," avittám "they two knew," aviduk (No. 481) "they knew."

द्ब।८।२।९५।

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धाते।र्दस्य पदान्तस्य सिपि स्र्वा । षवे: । षवेत् । विद्यात् । विद्यास्ताम् । षवेदीत् । षवेदिष्यत् । षस मुवि । १६ । षस्ति ।

No. 610.—AND when sip follows, ru is optionally the substitute of the D of a verb, when the d is at the end of a pada. Thus we have auch (No. 111) or aust "thou. knewest," vidyat "he may know, or, may he know," vidyastam "may they two know," aved "he knew," avediekyat "he would know."

The verb as " to be" makes asti " be is."

असीरस्तोपः । ६ । ४ । १११ । इनस्यास्तेक्षाते। लाप: सार्वधातुके कृडिति । स्त: । सन्ति । षसि । स्थ: । स्य । पस्ति । स्व: । स्म: ।

No. 611.—Let there be ELISION OF the A OF the affix \$NAM (No. 714) AND of the verb AS " to be," when a sdrvadkátuka affix, with an indicatory k or f, follows. Thus stak (No. 535) " they two are," santi " they are," asi (No. 438) " thou art," stak " you two are," stha " you are," asmi " I am," swak " we two are," smak " we are."

# उपसर्गमादुर्भामस्तिर्यच्परः । ८ । ३ । ८७।

ठपसर्गेब: प्रादुस्त्रचास्ते; सस्य षेा यखारेऽचि च परे । निष्पात् । प्रनिषन्ति । ब्रादु:बन्ति । यच्पर: क्रिम् । चमिस्त: ।

No. 612.—Let at be the substitute of the s OF the verb AS " to be," coming AFTER a letter of the pratydhera in in AN UPA-SARGA (No. 47) OR after the indeclinable word PRADUS "evidently," WHEN the letter Y OR A VOWEL FOLLOWS. Thus (after the upacarga ni, when y follows the s.) nichydt " be may go out;" (when a vowel follows the s.) pranishanti " they go out," predukekanti " they are manifest."

Why do we say, "when the letter y or a vowel follows?" witness abhistak "they two surpass."

चलेर्भूः । २। ८। ५२।

चार्धधातुवे । बमूव । मविता । भविष्यति । चस्तु । स्तात् । स्ताम् । चन्तु ।

No. 613.—Let BHÚ be the substitute of the verb AS "to be," when an *árdhadhátuka* affix follows. Thus babhúva (No. 431) "he was," bhwitá "he will be," bhavishyati "he will be," astu "let him be," stát (Nos. 444 and 611) " may he be," stám "let the two be," santu "let them be."

### म्बसेरिदावम्यासचेापथ । ६। ४। ११८।

धोरस्तेश्चेत्वं स्गद्धावभ्यायले।ग्रन्थ। रुचि। स्तात् । स्तम् । स्त । चार्धानि । चार्धाव । चार्धाम । चार्धीत् । चारताम् । चार्धन् । स्यात् । स्याताम् । स्युः । भूयात् । चभूत् । चभविष्यत् । इय् वतो । १० । रुति । इतः ।

No. 614.—Let there be a change to E OF a verb termed GHU (No. 662) AND of the verb AS, WHEN HI (No. 447) FOLLOWS, AND let there be ELISION OF A REDUPLICATE syllable. Then (the *ki* being changed to *dki* by No. 593), we have edki "be thou," stat (Nos. 444 and 611) "mayst thou be," stam "be you two," sta "be you," asáni "let me be," asáwa "let us two be," asáma "let us be," dsit (Nos. 478 and 479) "he was," ástám "they two were," dsan "they were," syát "he may he, syátám "they two may be," syuk "they may be," bhilyát (No. 613) "may he be," abhút "he was," abhavishyat "he would be."

The verh i (in) "to go" makes eti (No. 420) "he goes," itak (Nos. 535 and 467) "they two go."

# इयो वय्। हा शाटशा चबादी प्रत्यये परे। यन्ति।

No. 615.—Let YAN be the substitute of the root IN, when an affir, beginning with a vowel, follows. Thus yanti "they go."

# खभ्यासस्यासवर्षे । इ । ४ । ७८ । इडवर्षयोरियकुवके स्तोऽपर्ववेऽचि । इयाय ।

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No. 616.—Iyań and uvań are the substitutes of i and u of A REDUPLICATE, WHEN A HETEROGENEOUS vowel FOLLOWS. Thus iyáyu (Nos. 426, 202, and 29) "he went."

# दीर्घ इयः किति । ७। ४। हट ।

इयोऽभ्यासस्य दीर्घः किति लिटि । ईयतुः । ईयुः । इययिष्ठ । इयेथ । एता । एष्यति । एतु । ऐत् । ऐताम् । चायन् । इयात् । ईयात् ।

No. 617.—Let A LONG vowel be instead of the reduplicate OF the verb IN, WHEN WHAT substitute for *lif* HAS AN INDICATORY K (No. 486) FOLLOWS. Thus *fyatuk* "they two went," *fyuk* "they went," *iyayitha* (Nos. 433 and 517) or *iyetha* (Nos. 515, 420, and 616) "thou didst go," *etá* "he will go," *eskyati* "he will go," *etu* "let him go," *ait* (Nos. 478 and 218) " he went," *aitima* "they two went," *dyan* (No. 29) "they went," *iyét* "he may go," *fyát* (No. 518) "may he go."

### रतेर्चिङि । ७। ४। २४।

उपसर्गात् परस्य इयोऽखे। इस्व भार्घधातुके किति लिडि । निरियात् । उभयत भाषयये नान्तादिषत् । भभीयात् । भवः किम् । समेयात् ।

No. 618.—Let there be a short vowel in the room of the en (i) of the verb IN coming after an upasarga, WHEN an <u>irdhadhá</u>tuku substitute for LIK, with an indicatory k (No. 466), FOLLOWE. Thus nir+iydt=niriydt "may be go forth."

In the example abhiyát " may he go up to," the short vowel is not substituted; for the rule (VI. 1. 85.) that " a single letter substituted shall be regarded as the final of the preceding word and the initial of the following word," does not apply, when the operation directed depends upon both what precedes and what fullows: --so then, as the *i*, in abhiyát, cannot be regarded as a part at once of the upasargs and of the verb, the rule No. 618 consequently does not apply. Why do we say, "of the an l" witness aam + aydt = aamaydt (= aam + d + iydt) " may be come," where the rule does not apply, as the verb begins with ach.

# इस्री गा खुढिः । २ । ४ । ४५ू । मानिस्येति चिचा लुक् । चगात् । रोष्यत् । शीङ् स्वप्रे । १८ ।

No. 619.—Let Gi be the substitute OF the root IN, WHEN LUT FOLLOWS. BY No. 478, there is elision *(luk)* of the sick (No. 472). Thus agat "he went," aiskyat (Nos. 478 and 218) "he would go."

The next verb to be conjugated is # (#h) " to sleep."

#### श्रीरुः सार्वधातुकि गुखः । ७। ४। २१। घेते । चयाते ।

No. 620.—Let GUNA be the substitute OF \$1\$ "to sleep," WHEN A SÁRVADHÍTUKA affix FOLLOWS. Thus sets No. 543) " he sleeps," saysite (No. 29) " they two sleep."

### भीको बद् । ७। १। इ।

श्रीहो मादेशस्याता स्ट् । श्रेते । श्रेमे । श्रयाधे । श्रेध्वे । स्रिये । श्रेवदे । श्रेमदे । शिश्ये । शिश्याते । शिश्यिरे । श्रयिता । श्रयिष्यते । श्रेताम् । श्रयाताम् । श्रेरताम् । पश्रेत । पश्रयाताम् । पश्रित्त । श्रयीत । श्रयीयाताम् । श्रयीरन् । श्रयिषीष्ट्र । पश्रयिष्ट । पश्रयिष्यत । दृङ् पध्ययने । १९ । इहिकावध्युपसर्गता न ध्यमि-प्रता: । पाधीते । पाधीयाते । पाधीयते ।

No. 621.—Let RUT (r) be the augment of the *a* of the substitute for *jk* (No. 421) AFTER the verb *ślit* "to alcep." Thus *berate* (No. 559) "they sleep," *basis* "thou sleepest," *baydthe* "you two alcep," *berksos* "you alcep," *bays* "I alcep," *bevahe* "we two sleep," *berksos* "you alcep," *bays* "I alcep," *bevahe* "we two sleep," *berksos* "you alcep," *bitys* (Nos. 429 and 548) "he alept," *bitydte* "they two alept," *bitys* (Nos. 429 and 548) "he alept," *bitydte* "they two alept," *bitys* (Nos. 548) "they alept," *bayita* (No. 433) "he will alcep," *bayiskyate* "he will alcep," *betaim* (No. 552) "let him alcep," *baydtim* "let the two alcep," *beratim* (No. 631) "let them alcep," *abeta* "he alept," *abaydtim* "they two slept," aserata (Non. 559 and 621) "they slept," sayita (Non. 553 and 463) "he may sleep," sayiydiam "they two may sleep," sayiran (No. 556) "they may sleep," sayishishia (No. 558) "may he sleep," asayishia (Nos. 420, 472, and 433) "he slept," asayishyata (No. 435) "he would sleep."

The next verb to be conjugated is i(ih) "to study." This verb and i(ik) "to remember" never appear apart from the preposition adhi. Thus adhits (No. 543) "he studies," adhiyats (No. 220) "they two study," adhiyats (No. 559) "they study."

#### गाङ् खिटि।२।४।४८।

इतः । पाधित्रगे । पाध्येता । पाध्येव्यते । पाधीताम् । पाधीया-ताम् । पाधीयताम् । पाधीम्व । पाधीयाधाम् । पाधीध्वम् । पाध्य-ये । पाध्ययावद्दे । पाध्ययामद्दे । पाध्येत । पाध्येयाताम् । पाध्ये-यत । पाध्येयाः । पाध्येयाधाम् । पाध्येध्वम् । पाध्येया । पाध्येव-दि । पाध्येमदि । पाधीयीत । पाधीयीयाताम् । पाधीयीरम् । प-ध्येषीष्ट ।

No. 622.-Let GA be the substitute of the verb i (in) "to study," WHEN LIT FOLLOWS. Thus adhijuge (Nos. 548 and 524) "he studied," adhyeta (No. +20) "he will study," adhyeshyats "be will study," adhitam (No. 552) "let him study," adhiydiam "let the two study," adhiyatám (No. 559) " let them study," adhietwa (No. 553) "do you study," adhiyáthám "do you two study," adhidhwam (No. 553) "do you study," adhyayai (No. 554) "let me study," adhyaydvahai "let us two study," adhyaydmahai "let us study," adkyaita (Nos. 478 and 218) "he studied," adkyaiyatam "they two studied," adhyaiyata (No. 539) "they studied." adhvaithak "thou didet study," adhvuiyáthám "you two studied." adhyaidhwam "you studied," adhyaiyi "I studied," adhyaivaki "we two studied," adhyainuhi "we studied," adhfytta (Nos. 555. 461, 463, and 220) "he may study," adhiyiyitidm "they two may study," adhiyiran (No. 556) " they may study," adhyeehichta (No. 558) " may be study."

# विभाषा खुङुखुङीः । २ । ४ । ५ • ।

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#### रको माङ् ।

No. 623.—The substitution of gá (No. 622) in the room of i (iii) "to study" is OPTIONALLY made, WHEN LUX AND LRIN FOL-LOW.

# गाङ्फुटादिभ्योऽम्पिन्छित् । १ । २ । १ ।

बाङादेशात् कुटादिभ्यच्चाच्यितः प्रत्यया क्रितः स्युः ।

No. 624.--WHAT affixes HAVE NOT AN INDICATORY  $\hat{N}$  OB N shall be considered to HAVE AN INDICATORY  $\hat{N}$  (No. 467), when they come AFTER GÁ (No. 622) AND the verbs KUT " to be crooked," &c.

## म्माध्यागापाञपातिसां पछि। ह। ४। हह्।

यगमात रत् स्यादुलादी क्रियार्थधातुके । पथ्यगीष्ट । पथ्य-ह । पथ्यगीस्यत । पथ्यम्यत । दुष्ट प्रपूर्य । २० । दोग्धि । दु-ग्व: । दुष्टन्ति । धोषि । दुग्धे । दुष्टाते । दुष्टते । धुचे । दुष्टा-दे । धुग्ध्वे । दुष्टे । दुष्ट्राहे । दुष्टाहे । दुदोष्ट । दुदुष्टे । दोग्धा । प्रेष्ट्राति । धोष्यते । दोग्धु । दुग्धात् । दुग्धाम् । दुष्टन्तु । दुग्धि । पुग्धात् । दुष्टायम् । दोष्टानि । दुग्धाम् । दुष्टातम् । पुष्टा । दुष्टायम् । धुग्ध्वम् । दोष्टे । दोष्टायम् । दुष्टताम् । पुष्टा । दुष्टायम् । धुग्ध्वम् । दोष्टे । दोष्टायष्टे । दोष्टामहे । पद्याक् । पदुग्धाम् । भुद्धन् । भदोष्टम् । पदुग्ध । भदुष्टाताम् । पदुष्टत् । पधुग्ध्वम् । दुद्यात् । दुष्टीत ।

No. 625.—WHEN an árdhadhátuka affix, beginning with  $\triangle$ CONSONANT and distinguished by an indicatory k or f. FOLLOWS, then let long f be the substitute of the long d OF the verbs termed GHU (No. 662), and of MÁ "to measure," SHTHÁ "to stand," GÁ "to study," PÁ "to drink," HÁ "to abandon," AND SHO "to destroy." Thus adhyagishta (No. 623) or, alternatively, adhyaishta (No. 218) "he studied," adhyagishyata (No. 623) or adhyaishyata "he would study."

The verb duk (duka) " to milk" makes dog/ki (Nos. 277, 586, and 25) " he milks," dugdhak (No. 535) " they two milk," dukanti " they milk," dkokski (Nos. 277, 278, 169, and 89) " thou milkest,"

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

or, with the átmanepada terminations, dugdhe (Nos. 543 and 535) "he milks," duhate " they two milk," duhate (No. 559) " they milk," dhukshe (Nos. 277, 278, 169, 90, and 535) "thou milkest," duhátha "you two milk," dhugdhwe (No. 277) "you milk," duhe "I milk," duhwahs "we two milk," duhmahs "we milk," dudoha (No. 485) or duduhe (No. 548) "he milked," dogdhá (No. 586) "he will milk," dhokshyati (Nos. 277 and 278) or dhokshyats "he will milk," dogdhu "let him milk," dugdhát (Nos. 444 and 467) "may he milk," dugdhám "let the two milk," duhantu "let them milk," dugdhi (No. 593) "do thou milk," dugdhát (No. 444) " mayst thou milk." dugdham "do you two milk," dugdha "milk ye," doháni "let me milk," dugdham (No. 552) "let him milk," duhatam "let the two milk," duhatám (No. 559) "let them milk," dhukshwa (No. 278) "do thou milk," duháthám "do you two milk," dkugdhroam (No. 278) "milk ye," dohai (No. 554) "let me milk," dohavahan "let us two milk," dohámahai "let us milk," adhok (Nos. 199 and 278) "he milked," adugdhám (No. 586) "they two milked," aduhan "they milked," aduham "I milked," adugdha "he milked," adu hátám "they two milked," aduhata (No. 559) "they milked." adhugdhwam (No. 277) "yon milked," dubyat "he may milk." duhita (No. 555) "he may milk."

# खिङ्सिचावात्मनेपदेषु।१।२।११। बक्समीपादुलः परा लिङ्मिचे कितो म्लस्तबि । धुचीव्व ।

No. 626.—The substitutes of LIN (No. 459) AND SIGH (No. 472), coming after a consonant that adjoins an  $i\xi$ , when the ATMANEPADA affixes ABE EMPLOYED, are regarded as having an indicatory k (No. 467). Thus, gunu not being substituted, we have dhukshishta (Nos. 277, 278, and 558) "may he milk."

### श्वच द्रगुपधादनिटः दयुः। ३।१।४५ू।

रगुपधे। य: शलन्तस्तस्मादनिटभ्त्रे: क्वादेश: । षधुद्धत् ।

No. 627.—AFTER that verb which ends in a fal, with an IK for its PENULTIMATE letter, AND does NOT take the augment FT (No. 510), let ESA (i. e. sa.—No. 155) be the substitute of chli (No. 471). Thus adhukehat (Nos. 277, 278, 90, and 169) "he milked."

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### खुग्वा दुइद्दिइखिइगुहामातानेपदे दन्त्ये।७। ३। ७३। यहां कास्य सम्या दन्त्ये तकि । पदुग्ध । पधुहत ।

No. 628.—WHEN AN ÁTMANEPADA affix, beginning with A EDENTAL, FOLLOWS, there is OPTIONALLY ELISION (luk) (of the wowel—see No. 27.—) of the kau (No. 627) OF these verbs viz. DUH "to milk," DIH "to accumulate," LIH "to lick," AND GUH "to cover." Thus (the s also being elided by No. 513) we have either adugdha (Nos. 277 and 586) or adhukshata (No. 627) "he milked."

### काखाचि । ७। ३। ७२।

चबादी तकि क्वस्य लापः। चधुचाताम्। चधुचन्त। चदुग्धाः। चधुचवाः । चधुचायाम् । चधुग्ध्वम् । चधुचध्वम् । चधुचि । चधुचावदि। चधुचामदि । चधोद्यत् । यवं दिइ उपचये । २९ । लिइ चास्वादने । २९ । लेठि । लीठः। लिइन्ति । लेचि । लीठे । लिइति । लिइते । लिचे । लिहाये । लीठ्ठे । लिलेइ । लिलिइ । लिहाते । लिहते । लिचे । लिहाये । लीठ्ठे । लिलेइ । लिलिइ । लिहाते । लेडते । लिचे । लिहाये । लीठ्ठे । लिलेइ । लिलिइ । लिहाते । लिहते । लिचे । लिहाये । लीठ्ठे । लिलेइ । लिलिइ । लिहाते । लिहते । लिचे । लिहाये । लीठ्ठे । लिलेइ । लिलिइ । लिहन्तु । लीठि । लेहानि । लीठाम्। चलेट् । चलेड् । चलिचत्। चलिचत । चलीठ । चलेह्यत् । चलेह्यत् । चलेड्या चला्त्रा चाचि । २१ ।

No. 629.—There is elision (lopa) OF KSA (Nos. 627 and 27), WHEN an átmanopada affix, beginning with AN ACH, FOLLOWS. Thus adhukshátám "they two milked," adhukshanta (No. 559) "they milked," adugdhák (Nos. 277 and 586) or adhukshathák (No. 627) "thou didst milk," adhuksháthám "you two milked," adhugdhesam (No. 628) or adhuksháthám "you milked," adhukshí "I milked," athukshátsahi (No. 422) "we two milked," athukshámaki "we milked," adhokshyata (Nos. 435, 485, and 457) "he would milk."

In the same way the verb dik (dika) "to accumulate." The verb lik (lika) "to lick" makes light (Nos. 276, 586, and 587) "he lick," light (No. 131) "they two lick," likanti." they lick," likaki

(Nos. 276 and 585) "thou lickest,"—or lighs (No. 543) "be licks," lihâts "they two lick," lihats (No. 559) "they lick," liksts "thou lickest," lihâths "you two lick," lighws "you lick," liksts or liliks "he licked," leghâsi or leghâss "thou wilt lick," lekstyati or lekshyats "he will lick," leghu "let him lick," lighât (Nos. 444 and 467) "may he lick," lighûm (No. 552) "let him lick," lighât (Nos. 444 and 467) "may he lick," lighûm (No. 552) "let him lick," lighât (Nos. 444 and 467) "may he lick," lighûm (No. 552) "let him lick," lighânts "let them lick," lighi (No. 447) "lick thou," lehâni "let me lick," or lighâm (No. 552) "let him lick," alet (Nos. 276, 199, and 165) or aled (No. 82) "he licked," alikatat (Nos. 627, 276, and 585), or alikshata, or aligha (No. 628) "he licked," alekskyat or alekskyats "he would lick."

The next verb to be conjugated is bri (brin) "to speak articulately."

### श्रुवः पच्चानामादित आहेा झुवः । ३। ४। ८४। स्रुवे। लडस्तिबादीवां पञ्चानां चलादयः पञ्च वा स्युर्सुवरवादा-देश: । भाद्य । भादतः । भादुः ।

No. 630.—Instead OF THE FIRST FIVE tense-affixes tip, de. substituted for laf, coming AFTER the verb BRÚ "to speak," there may optionally be nal, dc. (No. 424); if being at the same time the substitute in the room OF BRÚ. Thus dka "he says," dkatuk "they two say," dhuk "they say."

#### ञाइस्यः । ८ । २ । ३५ ।

#### मलि। चत्वंम्। भात्य। भाष्ट्युः ।

No. 631.—Instead OF (the final of) AH (No 630) there is TH, when a *jhal* follows. Then there is a change of the th to a char by No. 90, and we have *dttha* "thou sayest," *dhathuk* " you two say."

### ब्रुव ईट् । ७। इ। ८३।

### सुवे। इत्यादे: पित ईट्रं। स्रवीति । कूत: । सुवन्ति । कूते । सुवाते । सुवते ।

No. 632.—It is the augment of an affix, beginning with a consonant and distinguished by an indicatory p, coming AFTER the verb BRÚ "to speak." Thus browiti (No. 420) "he speak."

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

brútak "they two speak," bruvanti (No. 220) "they speak," brúts (No. 543) "he speaks," bruváis "they two speak," bruvats (No. 539) "they speak."

### झुवेा वर्षिः । २ । ४ । ५ इ ।

भार्षधातुके । ठवाच । ठचतु: । ठचु: । ठवचिष्य । ठवक्य । ठचे । बक्ता । बद्धति । बद्धते । ब्रवीतु । ब्रूतात् । ब्रूतास् । ब्रु-बन्तु । ब्रूचि । ब्रवायि । ब्रूताम् । ब्रवे । भव्रवीत् । च्र्रूत । ब्रूयात् । ब्रुवीत । ठच्धात् । बच्चीष्ट ।

No. 633.—The root VACH is the substitute OF BRÚ "to speak," when an *drdhadkátuka* affix follows. Thus uvácha (Nos. 432, 583, and 489) "he spoke," úchatuk (No. 584) "they two spoke," úchuk "they spoke," uvachitha (No. 517) or uvuktha (No. 333) "thou spokest," úche (No. 548) "he spoke," vaktá "he will speak," vakshyati or vakshyats "he will speak," bravítu (No. 632) "let him speak," brútát (No. 444) "may he speak," brútám "let the two speak," brútát (No. 444) "may he speak," brútám "let the two speak," brútát (No. 220) "let them speak," brútá "speak thou," braváni "let me speak," brútám (No. 552) "let him speak," bravai (No. 554) "let me speak," abravít (No. 632) " he spoke, " abráta "he spoke," bráyát or bruvíta (Nos. 555, 463, and 220) " he may speak," uchyát (Nos. 466 and 584) or vakshíshja (No. 555) " may he speak."

### श्वस्वतिवक्तिस्वातिभ्योऽक् । ३ । १ । १२ ।

3: 1

No. 634.—Instead of chli (No. 471), there shall be Af AFTER the verbs AS " to throw," VACH " to speak," AND KHYA " to speak."

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#### चरि परे। चवोचत्। चवद्यत्। चवद्यतः।

No. 635.—When an (No. 634) follows, let UM be the augment of the verb VACH "to speak." Thus avochat (No. 265) "he spoke," avalabyat or avakshyata "he would speak."

कोरीतं च। कोरीतमिति यङ्खुगनां तददादी बाध्यस्। कर्युव् बाक्कादने। २४।

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No. 636.—"AND a verb in the shape indicated by the terms CHARKARÍTA," i. e. at the end of which the affix yak (No. 758) has been replaced by a blank (luk), is to be regarded as belonging to the 2nd class of verbs, "ad, &c." (No. 589.)

The verb úrnu (úrnun) " to cover" is next to be conjugated.

### जर्योंग्तेर्विभाषा । ७। ३। ८•।

वृद्धिर्हलादी पिति सार्वधातुबे । अर्थेति । अर्थेति । अर्थुत: । अर्थुवन्ति । अर्थुते । अर्थुवाते । अर्थुवते ।

No. 637.—When a sárvadhátuka afix follows, beginning with a consonant and distinguished by an indicatory p, then widdhi is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF the verb ÚRNU "to cover." Thus úrņauti or úrnoti "he covers," úrņutak (No. 535) "they two cover," úrņuvanti (No. 220) "they cover," úrņuts "he covers," úrņuváts "they two cover," úrņuvats (No. 559) "they cover."

#### ठर्गेतिराम् नेति वाच्यम् ।

No. 638.—" IT SHOULD BE MENTIONED THAT the verb úryu DOES NOT TAKE ÁM" (No. 546).

### म ज्हाः संयागाद्यः । ६ । १ । ३ ।

भवः पराः संयोगादया मदरा द्विने भवन्ति । मुघण्यस्य द्वित्वम् । ऊर्युनाव । ऊर्युनुवतुः । ऊर्युनुवुः ।

No. 639.—The letters N, D, and B, following a vowel and INI-TIAL IN A CONJUNCT consonant, are NOT doubled (No. 426). There is a reduplication only of the syllable nu; and thus we have *urnunduu* (No. 202) "he covered," *urnunwatuk* (No. 220) " they two covered," *urnunwuk* " they covered."

## विभाषार्थाः। १। २। ३।

रहादिप्रत्यया हित् स्यात् । अर्युनुविच । अर्बुनविच । अर्बुनि-ता । अर्थविता । अर्थुविष्यति । अर्बविष्यति । अर्बीतु । अर्बेतु । अर्बवानि । अर्थवे ।

No. 640.—An affix, beginning with the augment if, may or-TIONALLY be regarded as having an indicatory 4 (No. 467), when

it comes AFTER the verb ÚRNU "to cover." Thus úrnunuvitha (No. 220) or úrnunavitha "thou didst cover," úrnuvitá or úrnavitá "he will cover," úrnuvishyati or úrnavishyati "he will cover," úrnautu (No. 637) or úrnotu "let him cover," úrnaváni "let me cover," úrnavai (No. 554) "let me cover."

### गुयोऽप्रक्ते । ७। ३। ८१ ।

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हर्यातेर्गुये।ऽपृत्तद्वलादी पिति सार्वधातुके । भीर्योत् । भीर्योः । इन्युंयात् । इर्षुयाः । इर्युवीत । इर्युयात् । इर्युविषीष्ठ । इर्यविषीष्ठ ।

No. 641.—WHEN A sárvadhátuka AFFIX FOLLOWS, consisting OF A SINGLE LETTER, beginning with a consonant and distinguisheal by an indicatory p, then let GUNA be the substitute of the verb árrau "to cover." Thus aurnot (Nos. 458, 478, and 218) "he covered," aurnok "thou didst cover," úrnuyát "he may cover," úrnuyák "thou mayst cover," or úrnuvíta (Nos. 555 and 220) "he may cover," árnúyát (No. 518) or úrnuvíta(Nos. 640) or úrnavishíshfa "may be cover."

## जर्येंगिर्विभाषा। ७। २। हा

रदादी परस्मेपदे सिचि वृद्धिः । पचे गुयः । चार्यावीत् । चा-बंबीत् । चार्यंवीत् । चार्याविष्ठाम् । चार्यविष्ठाम् । चार्युविष्ठाम् । चार्युविष्ठ । चार्यविष्ठ । चार्युविष्यत । चार्यविष्यत ।

#### रत्यदादयः।

No. 642.—When sick (No. 472) follows, preceded by the augment if (No. 433), the parasmaipada terminations being employed, then oriddki is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF the verb UBNU " to cover." On the other alternative, guna is the substitute. Thus surmdent (No. 480) or aurmavit or aurmavit (No. 640) " he covered," aurmavishfam or aurmavishfam or aurmavishfam " they two covered," aurmavishfa (Nos. 640 and 220) or aurmavishfa (No. 420) " he covered," aurmavishyata or aurmavishyata " he would cover."

So much for the 2nd class of verbs, "ad, &c."

The first verb in the 3rd class is Au "to sacrifice or est."

### । जुह्रोत्याद्यः ।

इ दानादनया: । १ ।

### षुद्वेत्यादिभ्यः सुः । २ । ४ । अ ।

श्रप: ।

No. 643.—Let SLU (one of the blanks enumerated in No. 209) be substituted in the room of sop (No. 419) AFTER the verbs HU, &c.

### स्ती । ई । १ । १०। धातार्द्धे स्त: । जुद्दोति । जुद्दुत: ।

No. 644.—WHEN THERE IS SLU, there are two in the room of a verbal root—(i. e. the root is doubled). Thus jukoti (Nos. 488 and 420) "he sacrifices," juhutuk (No. 535) "they two sacrifice."

### खदम्यत्तात् । ७। १ । ४।

#### मस्य । हुश्नुवोरिति यस् । जुहूति ।

No. 645.—There is AT in the room of the jk (of a tense-affix) AFTER A REDUPLICATED verb. By No. 536, which debars No. 230, the semi-vowel is substituted for the final of the root, and we have juhvoati "they sacrifice."

# भोड्रीसहुवां खुवस । ३।१। ३८।

यभ्यो लिट्याम् वा स्यादामि श्लाविव कार्ये च । जुइवांचकार । जुहाव । होता । होर्घ्यति । जुहोतु । जुहुतात् । जुहुताम् । जु-हुतु । जुहुधि । जुहवानि । चजुहोत् । चजुहुताम् ।

No. 646.—Am may optionally be affixed, when lif comies after these verbs viz. BH1 "to fear," HB1 "to be ashamed," BHRI "to nourish," AND HU "to sacrifice;" AND, when am is affixed, the effect is to be AS IF THERE WERE SLU (i. e. there is to be reduplication—No. 644). Thus jukavánchakára or jukáva (Nos. 426 and 202) "he sacrifice," hotá (No. 435) "he will sacrifice," hoskyati "he will sacrifice," juhotu "let him sacrifice," jukutát (No. 444) "may be sacrifice," jukutám "let the two sacrifice," jukutát (Nos.

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643 and 536) "let them sacrifice," jukudhi (No. 593) "do thou sacrifice," jukaváni (No. 450) "let me sacrifice," ajuhot "he sacrificed," ajuhutám "they two sacrificed."

### युसि च।७।३।८३।

### इगन्ताङ्गस्य गुयोऽवादी जुनि । चलुइयु: । लुहुयात् । हूयात् । चहाेबीत् । चहाेम्यत् । बिभी भये । २ । बिभेति ।

No. 647.—AND WHEN JUS (No. 481), beginning with a vowel, POLLOWS, then gung is the substitute of an inflective base that ends in an ik vowel. Thus ajuhawuh "they sacrificed," juhuyát "he may sacrifice," kúyát (Nos. 465 and 466) "may he sacrifice," akauskát (Nos. 472, 479, and 519) "he sacrificed," akoshyat "he would sacrifice."

The verb bhí (nibhí) " to fear" makes bibheti (No. 644) " he fears."

### भियाऽन्यतरस्याम् । ६ । ४ । ११५ ।

द: स्यादुलादे। कृडिति सार्वधातुके । विभित: । विभीत: । विभ्यति । विभयांचकार । विभाय । भेता । भेष्यति । विभेतु । विभितात् । विभीतात् । चविभेत् । विभियात् । भेष्यति । भोयात् । चमेरीत् । चभेष्यत् । द्वी लज्जायाम् । ३ । विद्वेति । विद्वेति: । चिद्वियति । विद्वयांचकार । विद्वाय । द्वेता । द्वेद्यति । विद्वेतु । चिद्वियति । विद्वयांचकार । विद्वाय । द्वेता । द्वेद्यति । विद्वेतु । चविद्वेत् । विद्वयांचकार । विद्वाय । द्वेता । द्वेद्यति । विद्वेतु । चविद्वेत् । विद्वीयात् । द्वीयात् । चद्वेदीत् । चद्वेच्यत् । पू पालनपूर-वयो: । ४ ।

No. 648.—When a sárvadhátuka affix follows, beginning with a consonant and having an indicatory k or 4 (No. 535), i may OP-TIOWALLY be the substitute OF the verb BHI "to fear." Thus biblitah or biblituh "they two fear," biblyati (No. 645) "they fear," biblayánchukára (No. 646) or bibliáya "he feared," bhetá "he will fear," bheshyuti "he will fear," biblitut "let him fear," biblitát (Nos. 444 and 648) or biblitút "may he fear," abiblitát "he feared," bibliyát (No. 648) or biblitút " he may fear," bibliyát (Nos. 465 and 466) "may he fear," abhaishít (Nos. 472, 479, and 519) "he feared," abhashyat "he would fear."

The verb krí "to be ashamed" makes jikreti (No. 644) "be is ashamed," jikrítak "they two are ashamed," jikriyati (No. 645) "they are ashamed," jikrayánchakára (No. 646) or jikráya "be was ashamed," hretá "he will be ashamed," kreskysti "be will be ashamed," jikretu "let him be ashamed," ajikret "be was ashamed," jikríyát "he may be ashamed," kríyát (Nos. 465 and 466) "may he be ashamed," uhraiskát (Nos. 472, 479, and 519) "he was ashamed," ahreshyat "he would be ashamed."

The verb pri " to nourish or fill" is next to be conjugated.

# श्वर्तिपिपत्याेश्व । ७ । ४ । ७७ । षभ्यावस्य दःस्याच्च्रे । पिर्पातं ।

No. 649.—When there is *élu* (No. 643), let *i* (see No. 508) be the substitute of the vowel of the reduplicate or the verbs **AI** "to go," AND PRI "to fill." Thus *pipurti* "he fills."

### उदेाष्ठ्यप्वस्य । ७। १। १०२।

### भङ्गावयवाष्ट्रपूर्वे। य प्हुत् तदन्तस्याङ्गस्य ठ: ।

No. 650.—Let there be U in the room OF that inflective base which ends in ri, PRECEDED BY A LABIAL which is a portion of the base. [Thus, when we have pri + tas, this rule applies, and also No. 37 which makes the base end in r.]

#### इति च।८।२।७७।

रेफवान्तस्य धालाहणधाया रको दीचा इलि । पिपूर्ल: । पिर्डुर-ति । पपार ।

No. 651.—AND WHEN A CONSONANT FOLLOWS, the long vowel is the substitute of an *ik* vowel being the penultimate letter of a verb which ends in r or v. Thus *pipurtak* (No. 650) "they two fill," *pipurati* (No. 643) "they fill," *papara* (Nos. 426, 508, 202, and 37) "be filled."

# भृद्मां इस्रो वा। ७। ४। १२।

#### बिति लिटि । प्रातुः ।

No. 652 .- When a substitute of lif, with an indicatory k fol-

lows,  $\land$  SHORT vowel is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF SRI "to hurt," DEFI "to tear,"  $\land$  ND PRI "to fill." (This debars No. 653, and we have optionally) papratuk (No. 21) "they two filled."

### इद्धत्वताम् । ७। ४। ११। तादादिकं इत्यदेकंधाताद्वदन्तामां च गुया लिटि । पपरतुः ।

#### पपरु: ।

No. 653.—When *lif* follows, *guna* is the substitute OF the verb **BCHCHH** "to go," that belongs to the 6th class (*tud*, &c. No. 693), and of the verb **BI** "to go," AND of those that end in the long vowel **PÍ**. Thus (on the alternative allowed by No. 652) paparatuk "they two filled," paparuk "they filled."

### वुता वा 191२।३८।

वृंद्वुव्यभ्यामृदन्ताच्चेटे। दीर्षें। वा स्यान्न तु लिटि । परीता । परिता । परीष्यति । परिष्यति । पिपर्तु । चपिप: । चपिपूर्ताम् । चपिपत्व: । पिपूर्यात् । पूर्यात् । चपारीत् ।

No. 654.—There may be OPTIONALLY a long vowel in the room of the augment if (No. 433) coming AFTER the verbe VRIN "to serve," and VRIN "to choose," AND those that end in long **RI**, but not when lif follows. Thus paritá or paritá "he will fill," pariskyati or puriskyati "he will fill," pipartu "let him fill," apipak (Nos. 420, 199, and 110) "he filled," apipuirtám (Nos. 650 and 652) "they two filled," apiparuk (Nos. 481 and 647) "they filled," pipuiryát (No. 651) "he may fill," púryát (No. 465) "may he fill," apárát (No. 519) "he filled."

### सिचि च परसीपदेषु । ७। २। ४०। जरेटेा न दीर्घ: । चपारिष्ठाम् । चपरीष्यत् । चपरिष्यत् । चेहाकू त्याने । १। जहाति ।

No. 655—AND WHEN SICH (No. 472) FOLLOWS, AND THE PARAS-MAIPADA terminations—here there is not a long vowel in the room of the augment if (—see No. 654). Thus apárish fám (No. 519) "they two filled," aparish yat (No. 654) or aparish yat "he would fill."

The verb há (ohák) "to quit" makes jaháti (No. 644).



### जहातेय । ६ । ४ । ११६ । इदा स्याद्धलादी कृत्ति सार्वधातुके । चहित: ।

No. 656—AND short i shall be optionally the substitute of the verb H Å "to quit," when a sdrvadhdituka affix follows, beginning with a consonant and having an indicatory k or  $\bigstar$ . Thus jahitah (No. 535) "they two quit."

## ई इल्यघाः । ६ । ४ । ११३ । श्नाभ्यस्तयोरात ईत् सार्वधातुके क्विति इलि । वद्दीत: ।

No. 657.—Let f be the substitute of the d of ind (No. 730), or OF a reduplicated verb not being one of those called GHU (Na. 662), WHEN a sarvadhátuku affix, baving an indicatory k or f and beginning with  $\Delta$  CONSONANT, FOLLOWS. Thus (on the alternative allowed by No. 656) jahítah "they two quit"

### आभ्यस्तयारातः । इ । ४ । ११२।

### लोप: कृङिति । जहति । जहो । हाता । हास्पति । जहातु । जहितात् । जहीतात् ।

No. 658.—Let there be elision OF THE  $\bigwedge$  OF  $\oiint$  (No. 730), AND OF  $\land$  REDUPLICATED VERB, when an affix, with an indicatory k or  $\Uparrow$ , follows. Thus jakati (No. 645) "they quit," jakase (No. 523) "he quitted," hattá "he will quit," hásyati "he will quit," jakátu "let him quit," jakitát (Nos. 444 and 656) or jakítát (No. 657) "may he quit."

## चा च है। ह। ११७।

अहाते:। चादिदीते। जहाहि। जहिदि। अहीहि। ज्यहात्। भवहु: ।

No. 659.—AND WHEN HI (No. 447) FOLLOWS, the substitute for the d of the verb hd "to quit" is  $\hat{\lambda}$ , or i (No. 656), or i (No. 657). Thus jakdki, or jakiki, or jakiki "do thou quit," ajakdt "he quitted," ajakuk (Nos. 481 and 658) "they quitted."

### खेापेा थि। इ। ४। ११⊏।

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### खद्दातेरालेगो यादे। सार्वधातुके । जद्दात् । र्श्लेहि । द्वेयात् । बद्दासीत् । बद्दास्यत् । माङ् माने घम्दे च । ६ ।

No. 660 — There is ELISION of the d of the verb hd "to quit," WHEN a sdroathdtuke affix, beginning with Y, FOLLOWS. Thus juhydt (No. 460) "he may quit;" but when the affix is drdhadhdtuka (No. 465), then e is substituted by No. 525, giving heydt "may he quit," akdett (Nos. 479, 480, and 530) "he quitted," akdeyat "he would quit."

The verb má (mán) "to measure or sound" is next to be conjugated.

### समामित् । ७। ४। ७६।

भूष् माङ् चोडाङ् ग्वामभ्यासस्येत् स्याच्छ्रो । मिमीते । मि-माते । मिमते । ममे । माता । मास्यते । मिमीताम् । चमिमीत । मिमीत । मासोष्ठ । चमास्त । चमास्यत । चोडाङ् गतो । ० । बिहोते । बिहाते । बिहते । चहे । हाता । हास्यते । विहीताम् । चिहोते । बिहाते । बिहते । चहे । हाता । हास्यते । विहीताम् । चिहोते । बिहाते । चिहते । चहे । हाता । हास्यते । विहीताम् । चिहोते । बिहोते । हासीष्ठ । चहास्त । चहास्यत । हुभूस् चारबयेाच्चयेा: । ८ । विभति । विभृत: । चिभ्रति । विभृते । चिद्धाते । बिभते । बिभति । विभृत: । चिभ्रति । बिभृते । चिद्धाते । चिभ्रते । विभर्ताचा विभति । विभृते । चिभ्रतासे । चभ्रे । भति । मरिष्यति । मरिष्यते । विभ्रते । चिम्रुताम् । चविभते । मरिष्यति । मरिष्यते । विभर्तु । बिभरायि । चिम्रुताम् । चविभ: । चविभ्रताम् । चविभर: । विभ्र्यात् । विभी-त । भ्रियात् । भूपीष्ट । चभार्धीत् । चभ्रत्त । चभरिष्यत् । चभरि-घत । कुदाव् दाने । १ ददाति । दत्त: । ददति । दतो । ददान् ते । ददते । ददो । ददे । दाता । दास्यति । दास्यते । ददातु ।

No. 661.—When there is du (No. 643), let I be the substitute of the vowel of the reduplicate syllable of these verbs—viz. BHRI "to nourish," md "to measure," and hd (ohdh) "to go." Thus minute (No. 657) "he measures," mimdte (No. 658) " they two measure," minute (No. 645) " they measure," mame (Nos. 548 and 426) "he measured," mdtd "he will measure," mdsyate "he will measure," mimitám (Nos 552 and 657) " let him measure," amimita "he measured," mimita (Nos. 555 and 658) "he may measure," másishta (No. 558) "may he measure," amásta (No. 472) "he measured," amásyata "he would measure."

The verb há (oháń) "to go" makes jihite (No. 657) "he goes," jihite (No. 658) "they two go," jihite (Nos. 645 and 658) "they go," jahe (Nos. 548 and 426) "he went," hátá "he will go," hásyate "he will go," jihitám "let him go," ajihita "he went," jihita (Nos. 555 and 658) "he may go," hásishta (No. 558) "may he go," ahásta (No. 472) "he went," ahásyata "he would go."

The verb bhri (dubhrin) " to hold or nourish" makes bibharti "he nourishes," bibhritah " they two nourish," bibhrati (No. 645) "they nourish," bibhrits "he nourishes," bibhrats " they two nourish," bibhrats " they nourish," bibharánchakára (No. 646) or babhára (Nos. 508 and 202) "he nourished," babhartha " thou didst nourish," babhriva (No. 514) " we two nourished," bibharánchakre or babhre (No. 548) "he nourished," bhartá (No. 510) "he will nourish," bharishyati (No. 532) or bharishyats " he will nourish," bibhartu " let him nourish," bibharáni " let me nourish," bibhritám " let him nourish," bibharáni " let me nourish," bibhritám " let him nourish," bibharáni " let me nourish," bibhritám " they two nourished," abibharuh (Nos. 481 and 647) " they nourished," bibhriyát or bibhríta (No. 555) " he may nourish," abhárshít (No. 519) or abhrita (No. 582) " he nourished," abhárshít (No. 519) or abhrita (No. 582) " he nourished," abharishyat or abharishyata " he would nourish."

The verb dá (dudán) "to give" makes dadáti "he gives," dattah (No. 658) "they two give," dadati (No. 645) "they give," datte "he gives," dadáte "they two give," dadate (No. 645) "they give," dadau (No. 523) or dade (No. 548) "he gave," dátá "he will give," dásyati or dásyate "he will give," dudátu "let him give."

#### दाधा घ्वदाए।१।१।२०।

दाह्रपा धाह्रपाश्च धातवा घुधंचा: स्यर्दाप्देपा विना । व्वसा-रित्येत्वम् । देहि । दत्तम् । भददात् । भदत्त । ददात् । ददीत । देयात् । दासीष्ट । भदात् । भदाताम् । भदु: ।

No. 662.-Let roots of the form of DA " to give" (meaning that

root itself both in the third and first conjugations), do "to cut," and ds "to protect," AND of the form of DHÁ "to hold," (viz. dhá itself and dhs "to drink)," EXCLUSIVE OF dá (DÁP) "to cut," and dai (duip) "to purify," be called GHU. By No. 614, the substitution of s is directed when ki follows a ghu—so we have dehi "give thou," dattam (No. 658) "do you two give," a ladát or adatta (No. 658) "he gave," dadyát (No. 460) or dadíta (Nos. 555 and 658) "he may give," dayát (No. 525) or dásíshta (Nos. 558) "may he give," adát (No. 473) "he gave," adátám "they two gave," adak (No. 524) "they gave."

### स्थार्घ्यारिचा ११२।१७। चनयोरिदन्तादेग्: सिद्य किदात्मनेपदे । चदित । चदास्यत् । चदास्यत । हुधाञ् धारयपोषययेा: । १० । दर्धाति ।

No. 663.—AND SHORT I shall be the substitute OF the final of SHTHÁ "to stand," AND of a verb termed GHU (No. 662), and the eich shall be as if it had an indicatory k, when the *dtmanspada* terminations are employed. Thus, the root ending in a short vowel, we have *adita* (No. 582) "he gave," *addsyat* "he would give," *addsyat* "he would give,"

The verb dhá (dudhán) " to hold or nurture" makes dadháti " he holds."

### द्धस्तबाब।८।२।३८।

द्विहतस्य महन्तस्य धाखो बग्रे। मूर्ष्तचोः स्ध्वोद्य परतः । धतः । दधति । दधासि । धत्यः । धते । दधाते । दधते । धत्से । धद्धे । ध्वसेरिद्वावभ्यासले।पत्त्व । धेद्वि । भदधात् । षधत । दध्यात् । दधीत । धेयात् । धासीष्ट । भधात् । भधि-त । भधास्यत् । भधास्यत् । बिलिइ ग्रेषयोषययोः । १९ ।

No. 664.—Let there be a blash (i. e. an aspirated letter) in the room of the bas (i. e. the initial d No. 431) OF the reduplicated verb DHA "to hold," ending in a *jhash* (i. e. in dh), WHEN T OE TH AND when e or dhese follows. Thus we have dhattak (No. 638) "they two hold," dadhati (No. 645) "they hold," dadhasi "thou holdest," dhatthak (Nu. 664) "you two hold," dhatts (No. 543) "he holds," dadháte "they two hold," dadhate (No. 645) "they hold," dhatse "thou holdest," dhaddhwe "you hold." According to No. 614, when hi follows, e is substituted for the vowel of the root, which is a ghu (No. 662), and the reduplication is elided :--so that we have dhehi " do thou hold," adadhát "he held," adhatta (Nos. 638 and 664) "he held," dadhyát (Nos. 460 and 638) or dadhíta (Nos. 555 aud 658) "he unay hold," dheyát (No. 525) or dhásíshta (Nos. 558) "may he hold," adhát (No. 473) or adhita (Nos. 663 and 582) "he held," adhásyat or adhásyata "he would hold."

The verb nij (nijir) "to purify or to nurture" is next to be conjugated.

#### दर इत्संचा वाच्या ।

No. 663.—" In respect of the syllable IR (e.g. in the verb nijir) THE DESIGNATION IT (No. 7) IS TO BE PREDICATED."

### निजां चयायां गुराः स्तो । ७ । ४ । ७५ ।

निष्विष्विषामभ्यासस्य गुग्राः श्लो । नेनेति । नेमित्तः । नेमि-धति । नेनित्ते । निनेष । निनिषे । नेता । नेष्यति । मेष्यते । नेनेता । नेनिस्थि ।

No. 666.—Let GUNA be the substitute of the reduplicate of THE THREE verbs NIJ "to purify," vij "to differ," and visit "to pervade," WHEN THERE IS SLU (No. 643). Thus nenskti (Nos. 485 and 333) "he purifies," noniktah (No. 585) "they two purify," nenijati (No. 645) "they purify," nenikts (No. 535) "he purifies," nineja (No. 426) or ninijs (No. 548) "he purified," nektá "be will purify," nekshyati. (No. 169) or nekshyats "he will purify," nenektu "let him purify," nenigdhi (Nos. 595 and 535) "do thou purify."

### नाभ्यस्तरयाचि पिति सार्वधातुवे । ७। इ। ८७।

लघूपधगुयो न । नेनिवानि । नेनिक्ताम् । चनेनेक् । चनेमिक्ताम् । चनेनिषु: । चनेनिवम् । चनेनिक्ता । नेनिव्यात् । निव्यात् । नेनिधीत । निद्योष्ट ।

No. 667.-Guna is NOT the substitute OF A BEDUPLICATED

VERB with a light (No. 482) penultimate letter, WHEN A SÁRVADHÁ-TURA affix, beginning with a VOWEL and HAVING AN INDICATORY P, FOLLOWS. This debars No. 485, and we have nonijáni (No. 666) "let me purify," noniktám (No. 552) "let him purify," anonsk (No. 199) "he purified," anoniktám "they two purified," anonijuh (No. 481) "they purified," anonijam "I purified," anoniktu "he purified," nonijyát "he may purify," nijyát (No. 465) "may he purify," nonijíta (No. 555) "he may purify," nikohíchta (No. 558) "may he purify."

### इरिता वा। इ। १। ५७।

इतिते धातेष्ट्रिरङ् वा परस्मेपदेषु । भनिषत् । भनेचीत् । भनितः । भनेद्यतः । भनेद्यतः ।

### इति जुहोत्याद्यः ।

No. 668.—AA IS OPTIONALLY the substitute of chli (No. 471) AFTER what root has AN INDICATORY IB (No. 665), when the parasmaipada terminations are employed. Thus anijat or anaikshit (Nos. 472, 499, and 510) or anikta (No. 513) "he purified," anekahyat or anakshyata "he would purify."

So much for the 3rd class of verbs, "Au, &c." The verbs of the 4th class..." div, &c."—are next to be conjugated.

The verb dis (disu) signifies "to play, to be ambitious of surpassing, to traffic, to shine, to praise, to rejoice, to be mad, to sleep, to love, and to go."

### । दिवादयः ।

दिवु क्रीडाविचिगीवाव्यवद्वारद्युतिस्तुतिमादमदस्वप्रकान्तिगतिषु

### दिवादिभ्यः स्थन्। १। १। १ । हट।

चयोऽपबाद: । इसि चेति दीर्घ: । दीव्यति । दिदेव । देविता । देविष्यति । दीव्यतु । चदीव्यत् । दीव्यत् । दीव्यात् । चदेवीत् । चदेविष्यत् । एवं षिवु तन्तुसंताने । २ । नृती मार्चवचेरे । ३ । मृत्यति । मनतं । नतिता ।

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No. 669.—AFTER the verbs DIV "to play," &c., let there be \$YAN. This debars \$ap (No. 419). According to No. 651, the vowel is lengthened when a consonant follows the v, and we have divyati "he plays," didsva (No. 4S5) "he played," devité "he will play," devishyati "he will play," divyatu (No. 651) "let him play," adivyat "he played," divyet (No. 463) "he may play," divyat (No. 465) "may he play," adsvit (No. 480) "he played," adevishyat "he would play." In the same way is conjugated the verb shiv (shivu) "to sew."

The verb nrit (nriti) "to toss about one's body—i. e. to dance," makes nrityati "he dances," nanarta (Nos. 508 and 485) "he danced," nartitá "he will dance."

### सेऽसिचि छतचृतच्च्रदतृदद्यतः ।७।२।५७।

यभ्यः सिम्भिन्नस्य सादेरार्धधातुकस्येड्वा। नर्तिष्यति । मत्स्य-ति । नृत्यतु । भनृत्यत् । नृत्येत् । नृत्यात् । भनर्तीत् । भन-तिष्यत् । भनर्त्स्यत् । भरी ठट्वेगे । ४ । वा भ्राधेति भ्यम् वा । भस्यति । भर्षति । तभास ।

No. 670.—It (No. 433) is optionally the augment of an drdhadhátuka affix, WHEN IT BEGINS WITH the letter S OTHER THAN the s of SICH (No. 472), coming AFTER these verbe—viz KRIT "to cut," CHRIT "to hurt," CHHRID "to light," TRID "to kill," AND NRIT "to dance." Thus nartishyati or nartsynti "he will dance," nrityatu," "let him dance," anrityat "he danced," nrityat "he may dance," nritydt "may he dance," anartit (No. 480) "be danced," anartishyat (No. 670) or anartsynt "he would dance."

The verb tras (trasi) "to fear," according to No. 520, opticaally takes the affix syan (No. 669). Thus we have trasyati or trasati (No. 419) "he fears," tutrasa "he feared."

### वा जुससुपसाम्। ६ । ४ । १२४ ।

एवां किति लिटि सेटि चलि च यत्याभ्यासलोगी वा। चेसतु: । तचसतु: । चेसिच । तचसिंच । चसिता । चा तमूकरवे । १ । No. 671.—There is OFTIONALLY the substitution of 6 and

elision of the reduplicate syllable, OF these verbs—viz JRf "to grow old," BHRAM "to whirl," AND TRAS "to fear," when *lif*, with an indicatory k (No. 486), and likewise when *that*, with the augment *if* (No. 433), follows. Thus tresatuh or tutrusutuh "they two feared," tresiths "or tutrusitha "thou didst fear," trasitá "he will fear."

The verb so "to pare" is next to be conjugated.

### च्चोतः इयनि । ७ । इ । ७१ । स्रोप:स्यान् ध्यनि । स्यति । ध्यत: । ध्यन्ति । यथे। । थथ-तु: । थयु: । थाता । धास्यति ।

No. 672.—Let there be elision OF O, WHEN SYAN (No. 669) FOLLOWS. Thus syati "he pares," syatah "they two pare," syanti "they pare," sasau (Nos. 528 and 523) "he pared," sasatuk (No. 524) "they two pared," susuk (Nos. 523 and 524) "they pared," satis (No. 528) "he will pare," sasyati "he will pare."

### विभाषा घाधेद्याच्छासः । २ । ४ । ७८ । सम्बः विचे लुग्वा परस्मेपदेषु । चयात् । चयाताम् । चगुः ।

No. 673.—There is OPTIONALLY elision of sick (No. 472) AFTER these verbs—viz. GHBÁ "to smell," DHE "to drink," so "to pare," CHHO "to out," AND SHO "to destroy," when the purasmaipada terminations are employed. Thus as it "he pured," addism "they two pared," as uk (No. 524) "they pared."

### वमरमनमातां सब् च । ७। २। ७३।

श्वां सगेभ्य: सिच इट् परस्मेपदेषु । इट्सकी । चाशासीत् । चाशासिष्ठाम् । द्वी द्वेदने । ६ । द्वाति । यो चन्तसर्मणि । ०। स्यति । सरी । देा चवखरडने । ८ । दाति । ददेा । देयात् । चदात् । व्यथ ताडने । १ ।

No. 674.—AND SAK shall be the augment of these verbs viz.—YAM "to restrain," RAM "to sport," NAM "to bow," AND those that end in LONG Å, and, at the same time, if shall be the augment of the sick (No. 472) coming after them, when the *purasmaipada* terminations are employed. Applying then these two augments, if and eak, we have addisit "he pared," addisist/dm "they two pared."

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#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

The verb chho "to cut" makes chhyati (No. 672) "he cuta."

The verb sho "to destroy" makes systi "he destroys," same (No. 528) "he destroyed." The verb do "to cut" makes dysti "he cuts," dudau "he cut," deydt (No. 525) "may be cut," addi (No. 473) "he cut."

The verb vyadh (vyadha) "to strike" is next to be conjugated

### ग्रहिज्यावयिव्यधिवष्टिविचतिष्टचतिष्टच्छतिस्टिजतीमां ङिति च।६।१।१६।

यथा संप्रसारणं स्यात् किति हिति द । विध्यति । विव्याध । विविधतु: । विविधु: । विव्यधिय । विव्यदु । व्यद्धा । व्यत्स्यति । विध्येत् । विध्यात् । भव्यात्सीत् । पुष पुष्टा । ९० । पुष्यति । ए-पेष । पुपेषिय । पेष्टा । पेाद्यति । पुषादीत्य इ । भपुषत् । ए-रोषपे । १९ । शुष्यति । शुशोष । भशुषत् । खग्र भद्यने । १० । नश्यति । ननाश्च । नेशतु: ।

No. 675.—AND let there be a sanprasdrama (No. 281) in the room (of the semi-vowel) OF these verbe—viz, GRAH "to take," JYÁ "to become old," VAY (the substitute of ve) "to weave," VYADH "to strike," VAS "to subdue," VYACH "to decrive," VRASCH "to cut," PRACHCHH "to ask," AND BHRASJ "to fry," WHEN WHAT affix HAS AN INDICATORY & or & FOLLOWS. Thus, the affix syan being regarded as having an indicatory % (No. 535), we have vidhyati (No. 283) "he strikes," vivyadha (No. 583) "he struck," vividhatah "they two struck," vividhak "they struck," vivyadhitha (No. 517) or vivyaddha (No. 586) "thou didst strike," vyaddhá (No. 586) "he will strike," vyatsyati "he will strike," vidhyst (Nos. 462 and 460) "he may strike," vidhydt (No. 465) "may he strike," avyátsít (No. 479) "he struck."

The verb push (pusha) "to nourish" makes pushyati "he nourishes," puposha (No. 485) "be nourished," puposhitha (No. 517) "thes didst nourish," poshfa (No. 78) "he will nourish," polskyati (Na. 585) "he will nourish." In accordance with No. 542, this verb takes at instead of chli (No. 471). Thus apushat "he nourished."

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The verb such (sucha) "to become dry" makes suchyati "he dries," świoska "he dried," asushat (No. 542) "he dried."

The verb naś (naśa) "to perish" makes naśyati "he perishes," andia "he perished," neiatuk (No. 494) "they two perished."

### ৰ্মাহিম্যৰ।ও। ২। ১৫। बसादार्थधातुबस्य वेट् । नेशिष ।

No. 676 .- AND after the verbs RADH "to hurt," &c., let if (No. 433) be optionally the augment of an ardhadhatuka affix, beginning with a val. Thus netitha (No. 495) " thou didst perish."

मस्त्रिनग्नेकि । ७। १। ६०। नुम् । ननंधु । नेशिव । नेशिम । नशिता । नंष्टा । नशिष्यति । मंद्यति । मध्यत् । भनध्यत् । मध्येत् । मध्यात् । भनधत् । षुङ् प्राविप्रसवे । १३ । सूयते । सुषुवे । क्रादिनियमादिट् । सुषुषिये । सब्दिबद्दे। सुबुबिमद्दे। सेला। सविला। दुर परिलापे । १४। दयते । दीइ चये । १४ । दीयते ।

No. 677 .- WHEN A JHAL comes AFTER the verbe MASJ " to be immersed," AND NAS " to perish," let there be the augment num. Thus, on the alternative allowed by No. 676, we have nananshtha (No. 334) "thou didst perish," netive (No. 494) we two perished," notima " we perished," natitá (No. 676) or nanshtá " he will perish," natishyati or nuikehyati (Nos. 334 and 585) "he will perish," natyatu "let him perish," anatyat "he perished," natyet "he may perish," nasyat "may he perish," anasat (No. 542) "he perished."

The verb shi (shih) " to give birth to" makes suyate (No. 543) " she bears," suskave (No. 220) " she bore." In accordance with the restrictive rule No. 514, this verb takes the augment if :- thus enchuvishs " thou borest," suchuvivaks " we two bore," suchuvimaks "we bore," sold or savita (No. 511) "she will bear."

The yerb dú (dúh) "to suffer or be consumed with pain" makes digute "he suffers ;" and di (dik) " to decay" makes digate "he decays."

### दोङो युडचि क्ङिति । ६ । ४ । ६ ३ । दोड: परस्याजादे: क्ङिदार्थधानुबस्य युट् ।

No. 678.—Let YUT be the augment, WHEN an *drahadhátuls* affix, WITH AN INDICATORY K OR  $\hat{N}$  and beginning with  $\Delta$  vowel, COMES AFTER the verb Df (*difi*) " to decay."

### वुग्युटावुबद्ध्ययोः सिद्धा वक्तव्या । दिदीये ।

No. 679.—"The augments VUK (No. 425) AND YUT (No. 678) ARE (in spite of No. 599) TO BE REGARDED AS HAVING TAKES EFFECT, WHEN the substitute UVAN (No. 220) or a YAN (No. 221) PRESENTS ITSELF. Thus we have didfys "he decayed"—[the yuf being recognised as existent by No. 220, which would otherwise have taken effect here.]

### मीनातिमिनेातिदीङां च्यपि च। हा १। ५०।

यषामात्वं स्यपि । चादणित्येच्निमिते । दाता । दास्यति । प दास्त । हीङ् विद्वायसा गतो । १६ । हीयते । हिद्धे । हयिता । पीङ् पाने । १० । पीयते । पेता । पपेष्ठ । माङ्माने । १८ । मायते । ममे । चनी प्रादर्भावे । १९ ।

No. 680.—AND WHEN the affix LYAP (No. 941) POLLOWS, there is the substitution OF  $\dot{A}$  in the room OF these verbs, vix M ( $m\dot{n}\dot{n}$ ) "to hurt or kill," MI ( $dumi\dot{n}$ ) "to scatter," AND DI ( $dt\dot{k}$ ) "to decay." By the "and" it is implied that the same change will take place when there is a cause for the substitution of an eck, but unattended by an indicatory  $\dot{s}$ . Hence [the affixes this and sys being such causes] we have ddth "he will decay," ddsynti "he will decay," addsta "he decayed."

The verb di (dih) "to move in the sky—i.e. to fly," makes diyats "he flies," didys (No. 221) "he flew," dayitá "he will fly."

The verb pi (pin) " to drink" makes piyats " he drinks," pets (No. 510) " he will drink," apeelufa " he drank."

• The verb má (mán) " to measure" makes máyats " he measures," mams " he measured."

The next verb is jan (jani) "to be produced or born.".

### , त्राजनार्जा । ७। ३। ७८।

### . ग्रिति । वायते । वच्चे । चनिता । चनिष्यते ।

No. 681.—OF the verbs JNYÁ "to know," AND JAN "to be produced," JÁ is the substitute, when what follows has an indicatory 4. Thus jáyats "he is produced," jajns (Nos. 540 and 76) "he was produced," janitá "he will be produced," janishyats "he will be produced."

# दीपजननुभपूरितायिष्यायिभ्येाऽन्यतरस्याम्। ३ । १। इ१।

### क्रयच्चेत्रियरवा एकवचने तशब्दे परे ।

No. 682—AFTER these verbe—viz. DfP "to shine," JAN "to be produced," BUDH "to teach," PÚR "to be full," TÁY "to extend," AND PYÁY "to swell," chin is OPTIONALLY the substitute of chli (No. 471), when the termination ta, of the singular, follows.

### चियो जुब्। हा १ । १ • १।

#### चित्र: परस्य लब् ।

No. 683.—There is ELISION (luk) of what comes AFTEB CHIN (No. 682).

### মনিৰম্যাম। ও। হ। হুণু।

भागयोगं वृद्धित्तिचयि विद्यति कृति च । भावनि । भावनिष्ट । दीपी दीप्रा । २० । दीप्यते । दिदीपे । भादीपि । भादापिष्ट । पद मती । २९ । पदाते । पेदे । पता । पत्चीष्ट ।

No. 684.—In the room OF these two—viz. JAN "to be produced," AND BADH "to kill," there is not widdhi (in spite of No. 489), when chin (No. 682) follows, or a krit affix (No. 329) with an indicatory  $\dot{n}$  or n. Thus ajani or (on the alternative allowed by No. 682) ajanishfu "he was produced." The verb dip (dipi) "to shine" makes dipyats "he shines," didips "he shone," adipi (No. 682) or adipishfa "he shone."

The verb pad (pada) "to go" makes padyats "he goes," pede (No. 494) "he went," pattá "he will go," patsíshia "may he go."

चिण् ते पदः । ३। १। १०।

पदश्त्रेश्चिग् ते परे । भपादि । भपत्साताम् । भपत्सत । विद सत्तायाम् । २२ । विदाते । वेता । भवित । बुध भवगमने । २३ । बुध्यते । बाद्धा । भात्स्यते । भुत्सीष्ट । भबोधि । भबुद्ध । भभु-त्साताम् । युध संप्रहारे । २४ । युध्यते । युयुधे । येद्धा । भयु-द्ध । स्टब विदर्गे । २४ । स्टच्यते । सस्टुचि । सस्टुचिषे ।

No. 685.—Let CHIN be substituted for chli AFTER the verb PAD "to go," WHEN the personal termination TA (of the singular) FOLLOWS. Thus apaddi (No 683) "he went," apatsdiam "they two went," apatsula "they went."

The verb vid (vida) "to be" makes vidyate "he is," vettá "he will be," avitta (No. 626) "he was."

The verb budh (budha) "to understand" makes budhyats "he understands," boddhá (No. 586) "he will understand," bhotsyate (No. 278) "he will understand," bhutsíshta "may he understand," abodhi (No. 683) or abudhha (Nos. 586 and 626) "he understood," abhutsátám (No. 278) "they two understood."

The verb yudh (yudha) "to fight" makes yudhyate "be fights," yuyudhe "he fought," yo'ldhá (No. 586) "be will fight," ayuddha "he fought."

The verb srij (srija) "to quit" makes srijyate "he quits," sasrije (No. 508) "he quitted," sasrijishs "thou didst quit."

### स्जिद्दश्रोर्फोच्चमकिति । ६ । १ । ५८।

भनयारम् भलादावकिति । म्रष्टा । म्रच्यति । मुच्चीष्ट । भम्षुष्ठ । भक्तुचाताम् । मृष तितिचायाम् । २६ । मृष्यति । मृष्यते । ममर्ष । ममर्षिंग्र । ममृषिषे । मर्षितासि । मर्षित्तासे । मर्षिष्यति । मर्षिष्य-ते । यह्य बन्धने । २० । नद्यति । नद्यते । ननाह्र । ननद्धु । ने-द्विद्य । नेह्रे । नद्धा । नत्स्यति । भनात्सीत् । भनद्धु ।

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No. 686.—Let AN be the augment OF these two verbs, viz. SIGLI " to quit," AND DRIS " to see," WHEN an affix, beginning with A JHAL and NOT HAVING AN INDICATORY K, FOLLOWS. Thus erashfs (Nos. 334 and 78) " he will quit," erakshysti (Nos. 334 and 585) " he will quit," erikshishis " may he quit," asrishis " he quitted," asrikshisis " they two quitted."

The verb mrish (mrisha) "to endure patiently" makes mrishyati or mrishyats "he endures," mamarsha "he endured," mamarshitha or mamrishishs "thou didst endure," marshitasi or marshitass "thou wilt endure," marshishyati or murshishyats "he will endure."

The verb nak (naha) "to bind" makes nahyati or nahyats "he binds," nundha "he bound," nanaddha or nchitha "thou didst bind," nche "he bound," naddha "he will bind," nateyati (No. 389) "he will bind," anátsít or anaddha "he bound."

So much for the 4th class of verbs, "div, dec."

The 5th class of verbs consists of "su, dc."

The verb ou (shun) means "to extract the Soma juice."

इति दिषादय: ॥ । स्वाद्यः । षुष् षभिषवे । १ ।

स्वादिभ्यः सुः । इ। १। ७३।

भाषेऽपवादः । सुनेति । सुनुतः । हुच्तुवेरिति यथ् । सुन्य-नित । सुन्वः । सुनुवः । सुनुते । सुन्वाते । सुन्वते । सुन्वदे । सु-नुबद्दे । सुपाव । सुपुवे । साता । सुनु । सुनवानि । सुनवे । सुनुया-त । सुयात ।

No. 687.-Let there be SNU AFTER the verbs SU, &c.

This debars sap (No. 419). Thus we have sunoti (No. 420) "he presses out," sunulah "they two press out," sunwanti (yan taking the place of the vowel by No. 536) "they press out," sunead (No. 537) or sunusah "we two press out," sunuls "he pressA SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

es out," sunwais "thev two press out," sunwais "they press out," sunwahs (No. 537) or sunwahs "we two press out," sucháve or sushuve "he pressed out," sotá "he will press out," sunu (No. 538) "do thou press out," sunaváni "let me press out," sunavai "let me press out," sunuyát "he may press out," súyát (No. 518) " may he press out."

## स्तुसुधूङभ्यः परस्रौपदेषु । ७। २। ७२। एभ्य: सित्र इट् । असावीत् । असेष्ठि । विस् अयने । २ । चिनोति । चिनुते ।

No. 688.—Let if be the augment of sick AFTER these—viz. STU "to praise," SU "to extract the Soma juice," AND DHÚ " to shake," WHEN THE PARASMAIPADA affixes ARE EMPLOYED. Thus asávít or asoshfa " he pressed out."

The verb chi (chin)" to gather" makes chinoti or chinate "he gathers."

### विभाषा चेः । ७। ३ । ५८।

भभ्यासाञ्चेः कुत्वं धा सनि लिटि च । चिक्राय । चिचाय । चिक्ये । चिच्चे । भाषेपीत् । भाषेष्ट्र । स्तृष् पाच्छादने । ३ । स्तृग्रोति । स्तृग्रुते ।

No. 689—There is OPTIONALLY the substitution of a guttaral in the room OF CHI "to gather" after a reduplicate syllable, when ean (No. 752) or lef follows. Thus chikaya or chickaya, chikys or chickys, "he gathered," achaishit or acheelfa " he gathered."

The verb stri (strin) " to cover" makes strinoti of strinuts "he covers."

### भर्पूर्वाः खयः । ७। ४। ह१।

भभ्यासस्य ग्रपूर्वाः खयः ग्रिष्यन्तेऽन्ये इले। लुप्यन्ते । तस्तार। तस्तरतुः । तस्तरे । गुर्खार्तीति गुर्बः । स्तर्यात् ।

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

No. 690.—Of a reduplicate syllable the letters denoted by the **pratydhára KHAY**, PRECEDED BY A ÁAB, remain :—the other consomants are elided. Thus tastára "he covered," tastaratuk " they two covered," tastars "he covered." By No. 533, there being the substitution of gunu, we have staryát " may he cover."

## श्वतय संवागादेः । ७। २। ४३।

स्वदन्तात् संयोगादेर्लिङ्सिचोरिद्वा । स्तरिषीष्ठ । स्तृषीष्ठ । स्रत-रिष्ठ । सस्तृत । धूस् कम्पने । ४ । धूनोति । धूनुते । दुधाव । स्वरतीति वेट । दुधविष्ठ । दुधोष्ठ ।

No. 691.—Let if be optionally the augment of lin and eich, coming AFTER WHAT root ends in RI and BEGINS WITH A CONJUNCT consonant. Thus starishishigu or strishishigu "may he cover," astarishiga or astrika "he covered."

The verb dhú (dhún) "to shake" makes dhúnoti or dhúnute "he shakes," dudhdva "he shook," and optionally taking the angment if by No. 511, dudhuvithu or dudhotha "thou shookest."

### ञ्चवः किति । ७। २। ११।

भिष स्थाव ठगन्ताञ्च गित्कितोरिष्म । इति प्राप्ने । क्रादिनि-यमाजित्यमिट् । दुधुविव । दुधुवे । भधावीत् । भधविष्ट । भधोष्ठ । भधविष्यत् । भधोष्यत् । भधविष्यताम् । भधोष्यताम् । भधविष्यत । भधोष्यत ।

### इति खाद्यः॥

No. 692.—Let not if be the augment, WHEN WHAT affix HAS AN INDICATORY g or K comes AFTER the verb SRI "to serve" OR what verb with one vowel ends in the pratydhára UK. Notwithstanding this rule's having presented itself, the verb now under consideration always takes the augment if, in accordance with the determining rule No. 514. Thus dudhuviva "we two shook," dudhuws "he shook," adhévit or adhavishta or adhoshta "be shook," edhavishyat or adhoshyat "be would shake," adhavishyatám or edhoshyatám "they two would shake," adhavishyata or adhoshyata "be would shake."

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So much for the 5th class of verbe-"su, dec."

The 6th class of verbs consists of "tud, &c."

The verb tud signifies "to torment."

। तुद्दाद्यः । मुद्द व्यथने । १ ।

तुदादिभ्यः श्रः । ३।१।७७।

धपेऽपयाद: । तुदति । तुदते । तुतोद । तुतोदिष्ठ । तुतुदे । तोत्ता । चतौत्प्धोत् । चतुत्त । युद प्रेरये । २ । नुदति । नुदते । नुनेाद । नेाता । अस्त्र पाके । ३ । यद्विष्येति संप्रसारवम् । सम्म श्वुत्वेन घ: । शस्य स्वस्त्वेन स्व: । भूष्ट्वति । भूष्ट्वते ।

No. 693.—Let there be \$A AFTER TUD, &c. This debars fap (No. 419). Thus tudati or tudats "he torments," tutoda "he tormented," tutodithu "thou didst torment," tutuds "he tormented," tottá "he will torment," atautsít or atutta "he tormented."

'The verb nud (nudu) "to send" makes nudati or nudats "he sends," nunodu "he sent," notta "he will send."

The verb bhrusj means "to fry."

In forming the present tense—a vowel is substituted for the semi-vowel by No. 675, then, by the substitution of a palatal for a dental (by No. 76), the s becomes  $\delta$ ; and, by the change of  $\delta$  to jak (by No. 25), it becomes j, giving *bhrijjati* or *bhrijjats* "he fries."

सत्जा रापधया रमन्यतरस्याम्। ६ । ४। ४७।

भरके। रेफस्योपधायाक्त स्थाने रमागमे। वार्धधानुके । मिल्वा-दन्त्यादत्त: पर: । स्थानपष्ठीनिर्दे शाद्रोपधयोानिवृत्ति: । बभर्क । बभर्कतु: । बभर्षिष्ठ । बभष्ठ । बभक्त । बभक्ततु: । बभक्ति ॥ स्कोरिति सलोप: । द्रक्तेति ष: । बभष्ठ । बभक्ते । बभक्त्व । भर्षु। भष्ठा । भर्द्यति । भर्द्यति । कुङ्गिति रमागमं बाधित्वा संप्रधारतं दू-वेविप्रतिषेधेन । भूक्यात् । भूक्यास्तास् । भूक्यासु: । भर्षीष्ठ । भ्र-

### च्चीष्ट । चभार्चात् । चभार्चीत् । चभष्ट । चभ्रष्ट । कृष विलेख-ने । ४ । कृषति । कृषते । चक्षर्षे । चक्रुषे ।

No. 694 .- In the room OF the R AND the PENULTIMATE letter OF the root BHRASJ, there shall be OPTIONALLY the augment RAM, when an *drdhadhátuka* affix follows. As it has an indicatory m (No. 265), the augment comes after the last vowel. [If the ram had been intended merely as an augment, the verb alone-not also certain letters of the verb-would have been cited in the aphorism. The citation of the letters with the 6th case-affix attached, in accordance with the aphorism I. 1 49-indicates that the augment is to act as a substitute—so that] the abolition of the r and of the penultimate letter takes place, in consequence of the direction implied in the 6th case-affix signifying "in the room of." Thus we have babharja "he fried," babharjutuh "they two fried," babharjitha or babharshiha (No. 334) "thou didst fry; or, alternatively, babhrajja "be fried," babhrajjatuh "they two fried," babhrajjitha "thou didst fry." When a jhul follows, the s is elided by No. \$37, and the final is changed to sk by No. 334 :- thus (when the augment if is not employed) we have babhrashtha "thou didst fry," babharjs or babhrajjs " he fried," bharshid or bhrashid " he will fry," bharkshyati or bhrakshyati "he will fry." When an affix with an indicatory k or & follows, the substitution of a vowel for the semivowel, by No. 675, takes place,-debarring the augment ram (No. 694) through the superior authority specially assigned to the earher rule of the two [contrary to the general principle laid down in No. 132]-so that we have bhrijydt "may he fry," bhrijydstam "may they two fry," bhrijydouh "may they fry," bharkshishia or bhrakshishja "may be fry," abharkshit, or abhrakshit abharshia or abhrack ta " he fried."

The verb krisk (kriska) " to draw or make furrows—to plough," makes krishati or kriskats " he ploughs," chakarsha or chakrishs " he ploughed."

चनुदात्तस्य चर्दुपभस्यान्वतरस्याम् । इ । १ । ५८ । इत्रदेरोऽनुदाने। य चादुपथस्तस्याम् वा मलादावक्ति । ब्रष्टा। र्छा । बुचीष्ट ।



No. 695.—When an affix follows, beginning with a jhal and not having an indicatory k, then am is OPTIONALLY the augment OF WHAT verb IS GRAVELY ACCENTED in its original enunciation, AND HAS the vowel RI AS ITS PENULT. Thus we have krashtá, or, without the am, karshtá "he will plough," krikshíshta "may be plough."

स्पृश्यमृशकृषतृपट्टपेश्त्लेः सिञ्वा वाच्यः । श्वत्नाचीत् । श्वकाचीत् । श्रकृत्तत् । श्वकृष्ट । श्वकृत्ताताम् । श्वकृत्तन्त । मिल संगमे । ४ । मिलति । मिलते । मिमेल । मेलिता । श्वमेलीत् । मुच्च माचने । ६ ।

No. 696.—SICH SHOULD BE STATED TO BE OPTIONALLY the substitute OF CHLI AFTER the verbs SPRIS "to touch," MRIS "to perceive," KRISH "to plough," TRIP "to be satisfied," AND DRIP "to be proud." Thus akrákshút (No. 695), akárkshút (No. 499), or akrikshat (No. 627), or akrishta "he ploughed," akrikshátám "they two ploughed," akrikshanta "they ploughed."

The verb mil (mila) "to mix" makes milati or milats "he mixes," mimela "he mixed," melitá "he will mix," amelit "he mixed."

The verb much (muchlri) signifies " to be free."

भे मचादीनाम्। ७। १। ५८।

मुर्च्लिप्विद्लुप्सिच्कृत्खिद्पिणां नुम् । मुञ्चति । मुञ्चते । मोक्ता। मुच्चात् । मुचीष्ट । अमुचत् । अमुक्त । अमुचाताम् । लुप्यू केदने । २ । लुम्पति । लुम्पते । लेप्रा । अलुपत् । अलुप्र । विद्धु लाभे । ८ । विन्दति । विन्दते । विवेद । विविदे । व्याध-भूतिमते सेट् । वेदिता । भाष्यमतेऽनिट् । परिवेता । षिच ज्वर-ये । १ । सिञ्चति । सिञ्चते ।

No. 697.—WHEN ŚA (No. 693) FOLLOWS, let num be the augment OF the verbs MUCH &C. i. e. of much "to be free," lip "to smear," vid "to find," lup "to cut," sich "to sprinkle," krit "to cut," khid "to hurt," and piś "to be organised." Thus munchati or munchate "he is free," moktá "he will be free," muchyát or mukshíshja "may he be free," amuchat or amukta "he was free," amukshíshja "they two were free." The verb lup (luplri) "to cut" makes lumpati or lumpute "he cuts," lopts "he will cut," alupat or alupta "he cut."

The verb virl (vidlri) "to find" makes vindati or vindate "he finds," viveda or vivide "he found." In the opinion of Vyághrabhúti, this verb takes the augment if.—which would give veditá "he will find." According to the opinion of the Mahábháshya, it does not take the augment if :—witness parivettá "he will become a house-holder before his elder brother."

The verb sick (shicha) "to sprinkle" makes sinchati or sinchate "he sprinkles."

# चिपिसिचिइव । ३। १। ५३।

### सम्बद्धेरङ् । असिचत् ।

No. 698.—Let an be the substitute for chi AFTER these verbs—viz LIP "to smear," SICH "to sprinkle," AND HWE "to call." Thus asichat "he sprinkled."

### चात्मनेपदेवन्धतरस्याम् । ३ । १ । ५४ ।

लिपिखिचिह्न: परस्य द्वेरङ्वा । भविचल । भवित्त । लिप ठपदेद्दे । १० । ठपदेद्दे वृद्धि: । लिम्पति । लिम्पते । लेगा । भलिपल । भलिपत । भलिप्र ।

### इत्युभयपदिनः ।

No. 699.—Let as be OPTIONALLY the substitute of chli after lip "to smear," sick "to sprinkle," and have "to call," WHEN THE ATMANEPADA terminations ARE EMPLOYED. Thus asichata or asikta "he sprinkled."

The verb lip (lipa) "to smear"-[which the author of the Kaumadi renders "to increase"] makes limpati or limpate "he smears," lepti "he will smear," alipat, or alipata, or alipta "he smeared."

So much for those verbs of this conjugation which take both padas.



#### । तुदाद्यः ।

कृती छेदने । ११ । कृत्तति । चकते । कर्तता । कर्तिणा । कर्तणति । करस्यति । चकति । खिद परिधाते । १९ । खिन्दति । चिचेदा खेता । पिरा चवयवे । १३ । पिंगति । पेंगिता । चेवरद् छेदने । १४ । वृष्ट्वति । चन्नच्च । चन्नच्च । चन्नच्च । चन्नच्च । व्यच्च व्यवते । व्याद्य चेवर्ता । व्याद्य १४ । विचति । चन्न्यति । चन्नच्चात् । चन्नच्च भ्राविषयति । दार्थ्वच्यति । चन्न्याच । चिविचतुः । व्याद्य व्याचौकरवे । १४ । विचति । चिन्न्याच । चिविचतुः । व्याद्य व्याचौकरवे । १४ । विचति । चिन्न्याच । चिविचतुः । व्याद्यता । व्याद्यम्यति । विच्यात् । चन्न्याचीत् । चन्नच्चीत् । व्याद्यता । व्याद्यम्यति । विच्यात् । चन्नचीति पर्युदासेन कृत्माचविषयत्वात् । उच्चि उच्चे । १६ । दञ्चिः कवण्या चादानं कविचारादावेनं चिक्तमिति यादवः । चत्रच्च गतीन्द्रियप्रलयमूर्तिभावेषु । १० । च्हच्चति । खच्चरप्यतामिति गुणः । द्विष्टल्यष्टयस्यानेकष्टलुपलदावत्वातुट् । चानच्चं । चानच्छतः । च्हच्छिता । उच्य उत्पर्गे । ९८ । उज्यति । चुम विमाहने । १६ । लभति ।

No: 700.—The verb to cut " KRIT" (kriti) makes krintati "be cuts," chakarta "be cut," kartitá "be will cut," kartiskyati or kartsyati "be will cut," akartit "be cut."

The verb khid (khida) " to hurt" makes khindati " he hurta," chikheda " he hurt," khetta " he will hurt."

The verb pis (pisa) "to be reduced to constituent parts" makes pinsati "he is decomposed," pesitá "he will be decomposed."

The verb vraich (ovraichi) "to cut" makes vriichati (No. 675) "he cuts," vavraicha "he cut," vavraichitha or vivrashiha "thou didst cut," vraichith or vrashih "he will cut," vraichishyati or vrakshyati "he will cut," vriichydt (No. 675) "may he cut," avraichit "he eut."

The verb vyack (vyacka) "to deceive" makes vickati (No. 675) "he deceives," vivydaka "he deceived," vivialutuk "they two deceived," vyachitá "he will deceive," vyachiskyati "he will

**Cleocive,**" vickydt " may be deceive," avydokit (No. 491) or avyachit — he deceived." Here the vártika (by which the substitution of wyickliki would have been prevented) viz. that " The verb vyach is to be regarded as one of the list 'kut do,' (No. 624), when an affix other than the krit affix as (No. 329) follows, does not apply for the prohibition " not the krit affix as" refers to the krit affix only [and not to the tense-affixes:—in the same way as the expression. " not a brikman" would be held to refer to a man, not to a horse or a tree.]

The verb wholk (uchchhi) means "to glean." Gleaning here means taking up grain by grain. To glean the whole ears &c., Yádawa tells us, is expressed by the verb áil.

The verb richchk (richchka) " to go, to fail in faculties, to become stiff," makes richchkati " he goes." By No. 653, guna is substituted when hit follows, and the augment nut is derived from No. 498, since the mention of a word with two consonants serves to specify a word with more consonants than one. Thus *dnarchchka* "he weat," *dnarchchkatuk* " they two went," richchhitd, " he will go."

The verb wijk (wijka) "quit" makes ujjhati "he quits," and the verb lubk (lubka) " to bewilder" makes lubhati "he bewilders."

### तीषसद्यजुभवषरिषः । ७। २। ४८।

रच्छत्यादे: परस्य तादेरार्थधातुबस्येह्या स्यात् । लेभिता। लेभ व्या । लेभिव्यति । तृप तृम्पा तुप्रो । २० । २९ । तृपति। ततर्प। तर्षिता । चतर्पत् । तृम्पति ।

No. 701.—Let if be optionally the augment, WHEN an drdkadidtuks affix, beginning with T, COMES AFTER the verbe ISH "to wish," SHAHA "to endure," LUBH "to bewilder," RUSH "to hurt or kill," and RISH "to hurt or kill." Thus lobkits or lobdids "he will bewilder," lobkishguti "he will bewilder."

The verbs trip (tripa) and trimpk (trimpka) mean "to be estished." The former makes tripati "he is satisfied," tatarps "he was satisfied," tarpits "he will be estisfied," atarpit "he was estisfed." The latter makes trimphati "he is satisfied."



#### A SANSKRIT GRANMAR.

शे तृम्फादीनां नुम् वाच्य: । चादिशच्द: प्रकारे तेन रेऽच नकारानुषत्तास्ते तृम्फादय: । ततृम्फ । तृप्यात् । मुख प्रुख सुखने । २२ । २३ । मृडति । गृर्डात । सुन गतो । २४ । सुनति । इए इच्छायाम् । २४ । इच्छति । राषिता । रष्टा । राषिष्यति । इप्यात् । रेषीत् । कुट कोटिल्ये । २६ । गाङ्कुटादीति डिल्यम् । कुरुटिश । दुखेटा चुकुट । कुटिता । पुट संस्लेषये । २० । पुटति । पुटिता । स्ठुट विकसने । २८ । स्फुटति । स्कुटिता । स्कुर स्फुल संचलने । २१ । ३० । स्फुरति । स्फुलति ।

No. 702.—"The augment NUM (No. 497) SHOULD BE STATED to be that OF the verbs TRIMPHA "to be satisfied" AND THE LIKE, when & (No. 693) follows. The word *ads* (usually rendered "&") here means "of the same description as." So that here "*trimples* and the like" are those verbs which include the letter a. Thus *tatrimpha* (notwithstanding No. 362) "he was satisfied," and, when & does not follow, *triphydit* "may he be satisfied."

The verbs mrid (mrida) and prid (prida) " to delight" make mridati and pridati "he delighta."

The (Vaidika) verb sun (suna) "to go" makes sunati "he goes."

The verb ish (ishu) "to wish" makes ichchhati (No. 539) "he wishes," cshitá (No. 701) or cshiá "be will wish," cshiskyati "be will wish," ishyát "may be wish," aichit "be wished."

The verb kut (kuta) means "to become crooked." According to No. 624, the affixes after this verb, not having an indicatory  $\dot{n}$  or  $\eta$ , being regarded as having an indicatory 4 (No. 467), we have obukufitha "thou didst become crooked," obukofa or chukufa (No 490) "I became crooked," kufitá "he will become crooked."

The verb put (puta) "to embrace" makes putati "he embraces," putitá "he will embrace."

The verb sphus (sphusta) "to blow, to blossom, to open as a bad or flower," makes sphustsi "it blossoms," sphusits "it will blossom."

The verbs sphur. (sphura) and sphul (sphula) " to quiver" make sphurati and sphulati " he quivers."

### स्फरतिस्जुबत्योर्मिर्निविभ्यः ।८। ३। ७६।

बत्वं वा। निष्फुरति निस्फुरति । यू स्तवने । ३१ ) परिणुत-मुखेादय: । बुबति । नुनाव । नुबित्य । टुमण्वेा शुद्धो । १९ । मज़्वति । ममन्व । मस्विनशोरिति नुम् ।

No. 703.—There is optionally the substitution of sh for the s OF the verbs SPHUE and SPHUL " to quiver," AFTER the prefixes NIR, MI, AND VI (No. 48). Thus niskphurati or nispharati "he perpetually quivers."

The verb nú means "to praise." [That the vowel of this rest is long, not short as some contend, is proved by the quotation] "purindta-gunodaya.—the dawning of whose praise-worthy qualities"—[which otherwise would not scan]. This verb makes nuw ti "he praises," nundua "he praised," nuvitá "he will praise."

The verb masj (tumasjo) "to purify by washing" makes majjati "he immerses," mamajja "he immersed." According to No. 677 this verb, when a jkal follows, takes the augment num, [the irregular application of which is specified in the following vertike].

मस्वेरन्यात् पूर्चा नुम् बाच्य: । संयोगादिलोग: । ममङ्ख्य । ममजिवच । मङ्ता। मङ्ख्यति । चमाह्वीत् । चमाङ्गाम् । चमाहुः। इवा मङ्गे । ३३। इवति । रोत्ता । रोद्यति । चरोद्योत् । भुचे बोळिल्ये । ३४ । इचिवत् । विग्र प्रवेशने । ३४ । विशति । मुघ चामर्थने । ३४ । इचिवत् । विग्र प्रवेशने । ३४ । विशति । मुघ चामर्थने । ३४ । इचिवत् । विग्र प्रवेशने । ३४ । विशति । मुघ चामर्थने । ३४ । विवत् । विग्र प्रवेशने । ३४ । विशति । मुघ चामर्थने । ३४ । विवत् । प्रार्थात् । चमुद्द विगरवगत्यवचादनेषु । ३० । बीदतीत्यादि । शद्व शातने । ३८ ।

No. 704.—"The augment NUE SHOULD BE STATED TO PRECEDE THE LAST letter OF the rost MASJ"—[not the last of the vowels as No. 265 directs]. By No. 337 there is alizion of the s, the first



member of the conjunct consonant (*mj*)—and thus we have mamańktha (No. 333) or mamajjitha "thou didst immerse," mańktá "he will immerse," mańkshyati "he will immerse," amáńkshít "be immersed," amáńktám (No. 513) "they two immersed," amáńkshuk "they immersed."

The verb ruj (rujo) "to break" makes rujuti "he breaks," roktá "he will break," rokshyati "he will break," araukshit "he broke."

The verb bhuj (bhujo) "to bend " is conjugated like ruj " to break."

The verb viś (viśu) "to enter" makes viśati "he entera."

The verb mris (mrisa) means "to touch." "Touching" means "perceiving through the sense of touch." By No. 695, which states that a root gravely accented, or having the vowel riss its penult, optionally takes the augment am, we have amrikehit (No. 695) or amárkshit, or (by Nos. 696 and 627) amrikehat "he touched."

The verb sad (shudlri) "to go to decay, to despond," makes sidati (No. 522) he desponds"—and so on.

The verb sad (sadly) means " to decay."

### श्रदेः शितः । १। इ। ह॰ ।

णिद्वाधिने।ऽस्मात् तङाने। स्त: । शीयते । शीयताम् । शीयेत । त्रशीयत । शशाद । शता । शत्स्यति । त्रशदत् । त्रशत्स्यत् । ब्रू वित्तेपे । ३६ ।

No. 705.—AFTER this verb, viz. \$AD "to decay," WHEN it has one of the affizes with AN INDICATORY \$ [such as the conjugational affix \$a—No. 693], there are the affixes tan and ana [i. e. the átmanepada affixes—No. 409]. Thus śiyats (No. 522) "it decays," śiyatám "let it decay," śiyeta "it may decay," aśiyata "it decayed,"—[but where the śa is absent] śuśśida. "it decayed," śattá "it will decay," śatsyuti "it will decay," aśadat "it decayed," aśatsyut "it would decay."

The verb kyl means " to scatter."

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#### प्रत द्वाताः ।७।१।१••।

्रिरति । चढार । चढरतु: । चढह: । ढरिता । करीता । कीमात ।

No. 706.—Let SHORT I be the substitute OF WHAT VERBAL BOOT EFDS DF LONG 26. Thus kirati "he scatters," chahára (Nos. 653 and 489) "he scattered," chahuratuk (No. 653) "they two scattered," chaharuk "they scattered," karitá or karitá (No. 654) "he will scatter," kíryát (No. 651) "may be scatter."

## यित्ती रावने । ई । १ । १४० । उपात किरते: सुट् इंदने । उपस्किरति ।

No. 707.-Let suf be the augment of the verb KRI SIGXIFYING "TO CUT," coming after the prefix upu. Thus upaskirati "he cuts."

# खरुम्यासम्यवायेऽपि । इ । १ । १ २६ ।

No. 708.-EVEN WHEN the augment AT (No. 457) OB A RE-DUPLICATE syllable INTERVENES-(rule No. 707 applies).

#### सट् बात् पूर्वे इति वक्तव्यम् । उपास्किरत् । उपचस्कार ।

No. 709.—"IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT the augment SUT (Nos. 707 and 708) IS placed BEFORE the K (of the verb krf). Thus updehirat & upachaskára (No. 488) "he cut."

## षिंसायां प्रतेख । हा १ । १४१।

डपात प्रतेषच बिरते: सुट् डिंसायास् । डपस्किरति । प्रतिस्कि-रति । म निगरवे । ४० ।

No. 710.-Let suf be the augment of the verb kyl, coming after the prefix ups AND AFTER PRATI, IN THE SENSE OF INJURING. Thus upsatisti or pratiskirati "he injures."

The verb grf means " to swallow."

## चरि विभाषां। ८। २। २१।

मितते रेफस्य ले।ऽचादी प्रत्यये । गिर्शात । मिरति । जगाल । समार । जमलिश्व । जमरिश्व । मसिता । मसीता । गरिता । गरीता ।

2.18



प्रच्छ द्वीप्सायास् । ४९ । यद्विच्येति संप्रसारयस् । पृच्छति । प्राच्छ । पप्रच्छतु: । पप्रच्छु: । प्रष्ठा । प्रद्यति । प्रप्राचीत् । मृङ् प्रायत्यागे । ४२ ।

No. 711.—Let there be OPTIONALLY l in the room of the r of the verb grf "to swallow," WHEN an affix. beginning with  $\land$  VOWEL, FOLLOWS. Thus gilati or girati "he swallows," jagdia or jagdra "he swallowed," galita, galita (No. 654), garita, or garita "he will swallow."

The verb prachchh "to ask," substituting a vowel for the semivowel according to No. 675, makes prichchhati "he asks," paprachchha "he asked," paprachchhatuh "they two asked," paprachchhuh "they asked," prachfá (No. 334) "he will ask," prakskyuti "he will ask," aprákshít "he asked."

The verb mri (mrih) means "to die."

## सियतेर्चं ड्विङोख। १। ३। ६१।

लुङलिङो: शितश्च प्रकृतिभूता॰मृङस्तङाने। नान्य । रिङ् । इयङ् । सियते । ममार । मर्ता । मरिष्यति । मृषीष्ट । षमृत । पृष्ठ् व्यायामे । ४३ । प्रायेषायं व्याङ्पूर्व: । व्याप्रियते । व्यापप्रे । व्यापप्राते । व्यापरिष्यते । व्यापृत । व्यापृषाताम् । जुषी प्रीतिषेदनयो: १४४ । जुषते । जुजुषे । षोविद्यी भयचलनयो: । ४४ । प्रायेग्रीत्पूर्व: । डट्विद्यते ।

No. 712.—The átmanepada affixes (No. 409) come AFTER the root MRI "to die," WHEN it takes LUN, LIN, and an affix with an indicatory 4, but not elsewhere. By No 580, the substitution of rin (ri) is directed, and, by No. 220, that of iyan (iy)—so that we have mriyats "he dies," mamára "he died," martá "be will die," marishyuti "he will die," mrishíshju "may he die," amrita "he died."

The verb pri (prih), in the sense of "to be active," is generally preceded by the prefixes vi and th. Thus vydpriyats "he is busied," vydpapre (No. 548) "he was busied," vydpaprate "they two were busied," vydparishyats "he will be busied," vydprita "he was busied," vydprishdtam "they two were busied." The verb jush (jushi) " to delight, to serve," makes jushats "he serves," jujushs " he served."

The verb vij (oviji) in the sense of "to fear, to tremble," is generally preceded by the affix ut. Thus udvijuts "he fears."

## विज इट्।१।२।२। विवे: पर रहाद्रिप्रत्यये। डिट्ठत् । डट्टिजिता । इति तुदाद्यः ॥

No. 713.—An affix, PRECEDED BY the augment P7, and coming AFTER the verb VLJ "to fear," is as if it had an indicatory % (No. 467). Hence udwijitá "he will fear."

So much for the 6th class of verbs-"twd, &a."

The 7th class of vorbs consists of "rudh, &c."

The verb rudk (rudkir) means " to obstruct."

#### । बभादयः ।

हथिर पाषरवे । १ ।

बधादिभ्यः सम्। ३।१।७८।

षयोऽपवादः । स्यद्धि । श्नसेरिद्धोपः । स्टन्द्धः । स्टन्धनि । स्यक्ति । स्टन्ध्वः । स्टन्ध्वे । स्वधिम । स्टन्ध्वः । स्टन्ध्वः । स्टन्ध्वते । स्टन्ध्वते । सम्प्ये । स्टन्ध्वो । स्टन्ध्वे । स्टन्ध्वदे । स्टन्ध्वाम् । स्टन्ध्वन्तु । सन्द्वद्व । स्वर्ध्वानि । स्वर्ध्वधे । स्वर्ध्वाम् । स्टन्धामदे । प्रस्वत् । प्रस्वद् । प्रस्टन्द्वाम् । प्रस्टन्ध्वाद्वे । स्वर्धामदे । प्रस्वत् । प्रस्वद् । प्रस्टन्द्वाम् । प्रस्टन्ध्वा् । स्टन्ध्वदे । प्रस्वत् । परीत्पति । परित्प्यत् । स्टन्धीत । स्टप्यात्। सत्पीष्ठ । प्रस्वत् । परीत्पति । परित्प्यत् । प्रदेष्प्यत्त । प्रिदिद् विदारये । १ सिदिद् द्वेधीयरवे । १ । युच्चिद् योगे । ४ । रिचिद् विदारये । १ । स्विति । रिद्वे । रित्य । रेक्ता । रेद्यति । परिष्यम् । अरित्यन् । A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

भरेत्तीत् । भरिक । विचिर् पृष्ठभावे । ६ । विनक्ति । विद्वे । त्तुदिर् संपेषये । ० । जुर्यात । चुन्ते । चोता । भतुदत् । भवा-त्सीत् । भतुत । उच्छृदिर् दीग्रिदेवनयोः । ८ । छुवति । छुन्ते । पच्छर्द । सेऽसिचीति वेट् । चच्छृत्से । चच्छृदिषे । छर्दिता । छर्दि-घति । छत्स्यति । भच्छृदत् । भच्छदीत् । भच्छदिष्ठ । उतृदिर् हिंस-नादरयोः । १ । तृयति । तृन्ते । कृती वेष्ठने । १० । कृवति । तृह हिसि हिंसायाम् । ११ । १२ ।

No. 714.-AFTER the verbs RUDH "to obstruct," &C, there is SNAM. This debars sap (No. 419). Thus we have runaddly (Nos. 157 and 586) "he obstructs," and, the a being elided according to No. 611, runddhah " they two obstruct," rundkanti "they obstruct," runatsi "thou obstructest," rundikak (Nos. 95 and 96) "you two obstruct," runddha "you obstruct," runadkmi "I obstruct," rundhwah "we two obstruct," rundhmak "we obstruct." With the *atmanepada* terminations, we have runddhe " he obstructs," rundháts "they two obstruct," rundhats (No. 559) "they obstruct," rundse "thou obstructest," rundháths "you two obstruct," runddhwe " you obstruct," rundhe " I obstruct," rundhoghe "we two obstruct," rundhmake "we obstruct." Then again rurodha or rurudhe "he.obstructed," roddha "he will obstruct. rotsyati or rotsyats ." he will obstruct," runaddhu "let him obstruct," runddhát (No. 444) may he obstruct," runddhám "let the two obstruct," rundhantu "let them obstruct," runddki "do thou obstruct," runadháni " let me obstruct," runadháva " let us two obstruct," runadhama " let us obstruct," or, again, runddham "let him obstruct," rundhatam "let the two obstruct," rundhatám (No. 559) "let them obstruct," runtswa "do thou obstruct." runadhui "let me obstruct," runadhávahai "let us two obstruct." runadhámahai "let us obstruct," arunat (No, 165) or arunad "he obstructed," arunddham "they two obstructed," arundhan "they obstructed," arunddha "he obstructed," arundháidm " they two obstructed," arundhata "they obstructed," rundhydt or rundhita "he may obstruct," rud hydt or rutsishta " may he obstruct." arudhat (No. 668) or arauteit "he obstructed," aroteyat or aratevata "he would obstruct."

In the same way are conjugated bhid (bhidir) "to break," chhid (chhidir) "to split," and yuj (yujir) "to join."

The verb rich (richir) "to purge" makes rinakti or rinkte "he purges," rirecha "be purged," rektá "he will purge," rekekyati "he will purge," arinak (No. 199) "he purged," arichat (No. 668) or araikshit or arikta "he purged."

The verb vick (vichir) "to differ or be separate" makes vimakti or vikkts "he differs."

The verb kshud (kshudir) "to pound" makes kshunatti or kshunts "he pounds," kshotti "he will pound," akshudat "he pounded," akshautsit or akshutta "he pounded."

The verb ohlrid (uohdhridir) "to shine or play" makes chlrinatti or chlrints "he shines," chachchharda "he shone." According to No. 670, the sugment if being optional when s follows, we have chachchkrites or chuchchhridishs "thou dulst shine," chlardita "he will shine," chkardishyati or chlartsyats "he will shine," achchkridat "he shone," achchhardishfa "he shone."

The verb trid (utridir) "to injure or disregard" makes trimatti or trints "he injures;" and krit (kriti) "to surround" makes krimatti "he surrounds."

The verbs trik (trika) and kis (kisi) mean "to kill or injure in any manner."

#### वयद इम्। ७। ३। ८२।

तृहः स्नमि कृते रम् हलादे। पिति। तृषेठि । तृषठः । ततर्षः । तहिता। चतृषेट् । स्नान्नलेगिः । हिनस्ति । विहिंस । हिंसिता । ठन्दी क्रेदने । १३ । ठनति । ठन्त: । ठन्दन्ति । ठन्दांचकार । चानत् । चेन्ताम् । चेन्दन् । चेनः । चेनदम् । चन्नु व्यक्तियचयकान्ति-वतिषु । १४ । चनति । चङ्गः । चन्नुन्ति । चानन्नु । चन्द्र्ण्य । चन्निता । चङ्गा । चर्झ्वि । चनचानि । चानक् । No. 715.—Or trik "to injure," when frame (No. 714) has

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been applied (and the form has thence become TRINAH), let IN be the augment, when an affix, beginning with a consonant and distinguished by an indicatory p, follows. Thus tringdhi "he injures," trindhah "they two injure," tatarha "he injured," tarhitid "he will injure," atrinet (Nos. 199 and 276 "he injured."

The verb his (hisi) "to injure" having taken num by No. 497, and rejecting the *n* by No. 717, makes hinasti "he injures," *jikinsa* "he injured," hinsitá "he will injure."

The verb und (undi) "to moisten" makes unatti (No. 717) "he moistens," untuh "they two moisten," undanti "they moisten," undánchukára (No. 546) "he moistened," aunat (Nos. 478 and 218) "he moistened," auntám "they two moistened," aundun "they moistened" aunak "thou didst moisten," aunadam "I moistened."

The verb anj (anjs) "to make clear, to anoint, to be beautiful, to go," makes anuskti "he makes clear," anktuk "they two make clear," anjanti "they make clear," anaja" he made clear," anunjitha or anahktha "thou didst make clear," anjita or ankta "he will make clear," andhi "do thou make clear," anajani "let me make clear," anak "he made clear."

### छज्जेः सिचि। ७। २। ७१।

भन्निः सिचे। नित्यमिट् । भान्नीत् । तञ्च संकोचने । ११ । तर्नातः । तङ्कता । तञ्चिता । भोविची भयचलनयोः । १६ । विनक्ति । विङ्गः । विच इडिति डिल्वम् । विषिविध । विखिता । भविनक् । भविचीत् । शिषु विशेषये । १० । शिनष्ठि । शिष्ठः । भविनक् । भविचीत् । शिषु विशेषये । १० । शिनष्ठि । शिष्ठः । भिषन्ति । शिनचि । शिशेष । शिशेषिध । शेष्ठा । शेच्छति । देखिः । शिषिठ । शिनचायि । भशिमट् । शिभ्यात् । शिष्यात् । भन्निम्त् । सर्वे पिषु संपूर्णने । १८ । मन्नो भामदेने । १९ ।

No. 716.—If is always the augment of SICH AFTER the verb ANJ "to make clear." Thus dright (No. 480) "he made clear."

The verb tanoh (tanohi) "to shrink" makes tanakti "he shrinks," tankta or tanohita "he will shrink."

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

The verb vij (oviji) "to be afraid, to tremble," makes vinukti "be trembles," vińktak "they two tremble." According to No. 713, the augment if being regarded as having an indicatory *h* (No. 467), we have vivijitlus "thou didst tremble," vijita "he will tremble," uvinak (No. 109) "he trembled," avijit "he trembled."

The verb *sisk (sisk/ri)* "to distinguish or individualize" makes *sinashfi* "it distinguishes," *sinshfuk* "they two distinguish," *sixekanti* "they distinguish," *sinakski* "thou distinguishest," *siseska* "it distinguished," *sisteshitku* "thou didst distinguish," *seshfá* "it will distinguish," *sisteshyuti* "it will distinguish. By No. 593 alki being substituted for hi, we have *singlki* "do thou distinguish," *sinaskáni* "let me distinguish," *asinaf* (No. 165) " it distinguished," *sinskyát* "it may distinguish," *sishyát* "may it distinguish," *utishat* "it distinguished."

In like manner pick (pickleri) " to grind" is conjugated.

The verb bhanj (bhanjo) means " to break."

### जावचोपः । ह । ४ । २३ ।

इनमः परस्य नस्य लेापः स्यात् । भनत्ति । बभञ्चिष । बमङ्क्ष । मङ्ग्रा । मङ्ग्धि । चमाङ्घीत् । मुच पालनाभ्यवद्वारयाः । २० । मुनत्ति । भाक्ता । माद्यति । चभुनक् ।

No. 717.—Let there be ELISION OF the letter N coming AFTER fRAM (No. 714). Thus we have bhanakti "he breaks," babhanjitha or babhanktha "thou didst break," bhanktd "he will break," bhangdhi (No. 593) "do thou break," abhánkshít "he broke."

The verb bhuj (bhuja) " to protect or est" makes bhunakti " he ests," bhoktá "he will est," bhokshyuti "he will est," abhunak "he ste."

## भुबाऽनवने । १ । इ। हह ।

तडाने। स्त: । चेदनं मुद्दे । चनवने किस् । मईां मुनत्ति । विदन्धी दीग्रे । २९ । इन्द्वे । इन्धाते । इन्धते । इन्द्वे । इन्द्वे । इन्धांचते । इन्धिता । इन्द्वास् । इन्धातास् । इन्धे । येन्द्व । येन्धा-तास् । येन्द्वा: । विद् विचारवे । २९ । विन्ते । वेता ।

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### इति बधादयः ।

No. 718.—The *dimanepada* affixes (No. 409) are put AFTER the verb BHUJ, NOT IN THE SENSE OF PROTECTING. Thus we may say *odanan* bhunkts "he eats boiled rice." Why "not in the sense of protecting"? Witness the phrase—mahin bhunkti "he, preserves the earth."

The verb indh (*ni-indhí*) "to shine" makes inddhs "he shines," indháts "they two shine," indhats "they shine," intes "thou shinest," inddhws "you shine," indhánahakrs (No. 546) "he shone," indhitá "he will shine," inddhám "let him shine," indhátám "let the two shine," inadhai "let me shine," ainddhás "he shone," uindhátám "they two shone," ainddhák "thou didst shine.

The verb vid (vida) "to consider" makes vints "he considers," vettá "he will consider."

So much for the 7th class of verbs-"rudh, &c."

The 8th class of verbs consists of "tan, &c."

The verb tan (tanu) means " to expand.".

## । तनाद्यः । तनु विस्तारे । १ ।

## तनादिक्तञ्भ्य उः । ३ । १ । ७१ ।

धपोऽपषाद: । तनेति । तनुते । ततान । तेने । तनिताबि । तनिताचे । तनिष्यति । तनिष्यते । तनुताम् । चतनेत् । तनुयात् । तन्धीत । तन्यात् । तनिषीष्ठ । चतनीत् । चतानीत् ।

No. 719.—AFTER the verbs "TAN, &C.," AND the verb KRI "to make," let there be U. This debars sap (No. 419). Thus we have tanoti or tanuts " he expands," tatána or tens (No. 494) he expanded," tanitási or tanitáss " thou wilt expand," tanishyati or tanishyats " he will expand," tanutám " let him expand, atanot " he expanded," tanuyát or tanutáa " he may expand," tanyát or tanishíshja " may he expand," atanít or atánít (No. 491) " he expanded."

## तनाद्भ्यस्तवासाः । २ । ४ । ७९ ।

त्तनादे: सिचे। बालुक् तथासेा: । चतत । चतनिष्ठ । चतथा: । च्यतनिष्ठा: । चतनिष्यत् । चतनिष्यत । बगु दाने । २ । सनेाति । सनुतो ।

No. 720.—There is optionally elision (luk) of sich (No. 472) AFTER "TAN, &C.," WHEN the affixes TA and THÁS FOLLOW. Thus atata (No. 596) or atanishta "he expanded," atathák or atanishthák "thou didst expand," atanishyat or atanishyata "he would expand."

The verb shan, (shan, u) "to give" makes sanoti or sanuts

## ये विभाषा। हु। ४। ४३। अनसनखनामात्वं वा यादे। कृष्टिति । सायात् । सन्यात् ।

No. 721.—There is OPTIONALLY the substitution of long d in the room of the verbs jun "to be born," sun "to give," and khan "to dig," WHEN an affix, beginning with Y and distinguished by an indicatory k or h, FOLLOWS. Thus say dt or sany at "may be give."

## वनसनखनां सन्ऋखाः । इ। ४। ४२।

श्वामाबार: सनि मलादे। कुहिति। प्रसात। प्रसनिष्ठ । प्रसाया: । पर्सनिष्ठा: । चयु हिंसायाम् । ३ । चयोति । चयुते । ह्यन्तेति न वृद्धि: । पद्यसीत् । पद्धत । पद्यसिष्ठ । प्रदया: । पद्यसिष्ठा: । दियु च । ४ । ठप्रत्यये लघूपधस्य गुया वा। दियोति । देयोति । देविता । पद्येसीत् । पद्धित । पद्येसिष्ठ । तृयु पदने । १ । तृबेति । तर्बोति । तृयुते । तर्युते । दुकुञ् करखे । ६ ।

No. 722.—Loog d is the substitute OF these verbs viz JAN "to be born," BAN "to give," AND KHAN "to dig," WHEN the affix SAN (No. 752), OR an affix, beginning with A JHAL and distinguished by an indicatory k or d, FOLLOWS. Thus as d or as an ish fu "he gave," as d as a minimum fully the dist give." The verb kshanı (kshanı) "to injure" makes kshanoti or kshanuts "he injures," According to No. 500, there being no substitution of vriddhi, we have akshanit, akshata (No. 720), or akshanishia "he injured," akshathah or akshanishida "thou didst injure."

The verb kshin (kshinu) " to injure" (which, as a root followed by the affix u No. 719, and having a light penult, substitutes guna, No. 485, only optionally) makes kshinoti or kshenoti " he injure," kshenitá " he will injure," akshenit, akshita (No. 720), or akshenishfa " he injured."

The verb trin (trinu) "to eat, to graze," makes trinoti, ternoti, trinute, or tarnute "he grazes."

The verb kri (dukrin) means "to make."

# छत उत् सार्वधातुके। हु। ४। ११०।

#### कुरुत: ।

No. 723.—In the room OF THE SHORT A of the verb kri "to make," (in the form of kuru—No. 719)—let there be SHORT U, WHEN a SÁRVADHÁTUKA affix (with an indicatory k or %) FOLLOWE. Thus kurutah "they two make."

## न भकुर्छुराम्। ८। २। ७९। भस्य कुर्छुराहण्धाया न दीर्घः । कुर्वन्ति ।

No. 724.—There is NOT a long substitute (No. 651) in the room OF the penult of a BHA (No. 185) AND of the verbs KRI " to make," and CHHUR " to cut." Thus kurvanti " they make."

## नित्यं करोतेः। हा ४। १०८।

करोते: प्रत्ययोकारस्य नित्यं लोगे। म्वो: । कुर्व: । कुर्म: । कुक्ते । चकार । चक्रे । कर्ता । करिष्यति । करिष्यते । करोतु । कुक्ताम् । चकरोत् । चकुक्त ।

No. 725.—There is ALWAYS elision of the u of an affix AFTER the verb KRI "to make," when the letter m or v follows. Thus kurvak "we two make," kurmak "we make," kuruts "he makes," chakára or chukrs"he made," kartá"he will make," karishyati a karishyats "he will make," karotu or kurutám "let him make, akarot or akuruta "he made."

### ये च। हा शा १ • टा

## ब्हुव ठलेापे। यादे। प्रत्यये । कुर्यात् । कुर्वीत । क्रियात् । कृषीष्ठ चकार्यात् । चकुत । चक्ररिव्यत् । चक्ररिव्यत ।

No. 726.—AND there is elision of u after the verb kri "tu make," WHEN an affix, beginning with Y, FOLLOWS. Thus kuryds or kurvita (No. 723) "he may make," kriydt or krishishfa" "may he make," aktrohit or akrita (No. 582) "he made," akarishyat ou akurishyata he would make."

# सम्परिभ्यां करोतीं। भूषये। हु। १। १३७।

No. 727.—WHEN the verb KRI "to make" comes AFTER SAN OR PARI (No. 48) IN THE SENSE OF ORNAMENTING—(then the proceeding directed in No. 728 takes place).

## समवाये च। हा १। १३८।

सुट् । संस्करोति । प्रलंखरोतीत्यर्थ: । संस्कुर्वन्ति । संघीभव-न्तीत्यर्थ: । संपूर्वस्य क्वचिद्रभूषयेऽपि सुट् । संस्कृतं भचा इति बाण्डात् ।

No. 728.—AND (when the compound—No. 727—is) IN THE SENSE OF AGGREGATION, there is the augment suf. Thus sansharoti—that is to say "he ornamenta, sanskurvanti—that is to say "they congregate." This suf is sometimes the augment of kri preceded by sam, even when it does not signify "ornamenting": as we learn by inspecting the aphorism No. 1119—viz. "sanskritatis blakskd&"—where the expression refers to the "preparation of food."

# उपात् प्रतियत्ववैक्ततवाक्याध्याचारेषु च। हा १। १३८। बुवः सुट्। चात् प्रागुस्तयार्थयाः । प्रतियत्ना गुवाधानम् । बुतमेव वेबुतं विकारः । वाक्याध्याद्वार चालाङ्खेषदेषपुरवम् ।



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उपस्कृता कन्या। उपस्कृता ब्राह्तया: । शथा दकस्योपस्कुरुते । उपस्कृतं भुङ्गे । उस्कृतं ब्रूते । वनु याचने । २ । वनुते । ववने । मनु आवबेाधने । ८ । मनुते । मेने । मनिता । मनिष्यते । मनु-ताम् । आमनुत । मन्वीत । मनिषीष्ठ । आमनिष्ठ । आमनिष्यत ।

#### इति तनाद्यः ।

No. 729.—AND AFTER UPA (No. 48) IN THE several SERSES OF ACQUIRING A new PROPERTY, of ALTERATION, AND of the SUP-PLYING of ELLIPSES IN DISCOURSE, the verb kyi takes the augment suf. By the "and" it is signified that the verb has also the two meanings mentioned before (in Nos. 727 and 728). By "acquiring a new property" is meant "the taking of a quality." By "alteration," or modification, is meant "the taking of a quality." By "alteration," or modification, is meant "the filling up of those parts which the sense requires." Examples of these five employments of the word follow, signifying "a damsel adorned;" "assembled bráhmans;" "the wood gives a new property to the water" (or "he prepares the fuel and water for an oblation"); "he eats something changed" (or different from what is proper—"as bread with rice);" "he speaks without ellipsis."

The verb van (vanu) "to ask or beg" makes wanuts "be begs," vavans "he begged."

The verb man (manu) "to know, to conceive," makes manuts "he conceives," mens "he conceived," manitá "he will conceive," manishyats "he will conceive," manutám "let him conceive," amanuta "he conceived," manutás "he may conceive," manishishishia "may he conceive," amanishishia "he conceived," amanishyata "he would conceive."

So much for the 8th class of verbs-"tan, &c."

The 9th class of verbs consists of "kri, &c."

The verb kri (dukrin) means "to buy, or exchange goods."

#### । वपादयः ।

बुक्रीम् द्रव्यविनिमये । १ ।

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## द्म्यादिभ्यः सा। ३। १। ८१।

ण्योऽपवादः ! क्रीयाति । इत्त्व्यिचाः ! क्रीयीतः ! ग्लाभ्यस्तयोरातः । क्रीयन्ति । क्रीयासि । क्रीयोधः । क्रीयीध । क्रीयामि । क्रीयीवः । क्रीयीध्वे । क्रीयीते । क्रीयाते । क्रीयीमद्दे । ज्ञिया । ज्ञियतः ! क्रीयीध्वे । क्रीये । क्रीयीवद्दे । क्रीयीमद्दे । चिक्राय । चिक्रियतः ! क्रिय्यते । क्रीयात् । ज्ञीयीतात् । क्रीयीनाम् । चक्रीयात् । क्रेप्यति । क्रीयीयात् । क्रीयात् । क्रीयति । क्रीयीताम् । चक्रीयात् । ज्ञोयीत । क्रीयीयात् । क्रीयात् । क्रीयात् । क्रोयीताम् । चक्रीयात् । चक्रीयीत । क्रीयीयात् । क्रीयात् । क्रीयात् । क्रोयीताम् । चक्रीयात् । चक्रेप्र द्वीयीयात् । क्रीयात् । क्रीयात् । क्रेयीक्रान्ते च । २ । प्रीयाति । प्रीयीते । चीच् पाके । इ । चीच्रात् । मीच्रति । मीच् इंसायाम् । ४।

No. 730.—AFTER the verbs KRf "to buy," &c., there is \$N.S. This debars dap (No. 419). Thus krináti "he buys." By No. 657, the & being changed to i, krinitale "they two buy." By No. 658. the & being elided, krimanti "they buy," krimási "thou buyest," krinithah " you two buy," krinitha " you buy," krinámi " I buy," krínívak "we two buy," krínímak "we buy," kríníte (No. 637) "he buys," krindts "they two buy," krinats "they buy," krinishe "thoa buyest," krindthe "you two buy," krinidhwe "you buy," krine "I buy," krinivahe "we two buy," krinimahe "we buy," chikraya "he bought," chikriyatuh "they two bought," chikriyuh "they bought," chikretha (No. 515) or chikrayitha (No. 517) "thou didst buy," aki'riye "he bought," kretd "he will buy," kreshyati or kreskyate "he will buy," krindtu "let him buy," krinitat "may be buy," krinitam " let him buy," akrinat or akrinita " he bought," bringet or krights "he may buy," kright or kreshishia "may he buy," akraicht or akreehta "he bought," akreekyat or akreekyata "he would huy."

The verb pri (prin) "to please, to love," makes prindti or prinits "he pleases;" and iri (irin) "to cuok" makes irindii or irinits "he cooks."

The verb mi (min) means "to injure."

हिनुमीना। ८ । ८ । १५ ।

ठपसर्गस्यान्निमित्तात् परस्येतयार्नस्य बः स्यात् । प्रमोबाति । प्रमोग्रीते । मौनानीत्यात्वम् । ममो । मिम्यतुः । ममिष्ठ। ममाष्ठ। मिम्ये । माता । मास्यति । मीयात् । मासीष्ठ । चमासीत् । जमासिष्ठाम् । चमास्त । षिज्वन्थने । १ । सिनाति । सिनीते । सिषाय । सिष्ये । सेता । स्कुज् चाप्नवने । ६ ।

No. 731.—Let there be a cerebral n in the room of the dental n of the veries hi "to go," and mi "to hurt" (which, with the conjugational affixes, appear in the shape of HINU and MINA,) coming after a due cause of such change and ending in an upasarys. Thus praminati or praminite "he injures greatly." By No. 680, there being a substitution of a, mamau (No. 523) "he injured," mimyatuk "they two injured," mamitha (Noa. 517 and 524) or mamatha "thou didst injure," mimys "I injured," matia "he will injure," masyati "he will injure," miyat or masishta "may be injure," amasit "he injured," amasishtam "they two injured," amasis "he injured."

The verb shi (shin) "to bind" makes sindti of sindts "be binds," sisháya or sishys "he bound," setá "he will bind."

The verb sku (skun) means " to go by leaps."

स्तम्भुस्तुम्भुस्तम्भुस्तुग्भुस्तुम्भ्यः सुख। १। ८१८२। चात् ग्ना। स्तुनोति। स्तुनुते। स्तुनाति। स्तुनीते। वुस्ता-ध। वुस्तुवे। स्तोता। पास्तोषीत्। पांस्तोष्ठ। स्तम्भ्यादयास-त्यार: यात्रा: सर्वे रोधनाधी: परस्मेपदिन: ।

No. 732.—AND there is SNU (No. 687) AFTER STANDER, STUNDER, SKANBH, or SKUNDH "to hinder, to be dull or insensible," AND SKU "to go by leaps." By the "and" it is meant that they may optionally take *éná*. Thus *skunoti*, *skunuts*, *skunáti*, or *skunks* (No. 657) "he goes by leaps," *chuskáva* or *chuskuvs* "he went by leaps," *skotá* "he will go by leaps," *cakauskít* or *askosija* "he went by leaps."

The four verbs stands, &c., which are exhibited only in an aphor-

ism (and not in *Panini's* catalogue of Roots), all have the sense of "hindering," and take the *parasmaipada* terminations.

## इत्तः आनम्को । ३।१।८३।

#### स्तमान ।

No. 733.—Let ŚÁNACH be substituted in the room OF ŚNÁ (No. 730) coming AFTER A CONSONANT, WHEN the affix H1 (No. 447) FOLLOWE. Thus stabhána (Nos. 448 and 363) "do thou hinder."

# ज्ञुत्तग्भुषुषुषुषुगुषुग्तुषुग्तुष्तुश्वभ्यथ । ३। १ । ५८। व्ररह् वा ।

No. 734.—AND, optionally, at is the substitute of chli (No. 471) AFTER the verbs JEI "to grow old, STANBH "to hinder," MEUCH "to go," MLUCH "to go," GEUCH "to steal," GLUCH "to steal," GLUNCH "to go," AND SWI "to go."

# क्तम्भेः । ८ । इ । हु ७।

स्तन्भे: सैापस्य सस्य पः स्यात् । व्यष्टभत् । पस्तम्भीत् । युख् बन्धने । २ । युगाति । युगीते । योता । क्रूष् शब्दे । ८ । क्रूगाति । क्रूगीते । क्रबिता । दुख् हिंसायाम् । १ । दुर्याति । दुर्बति । दूख् हिंसायाम् । १० । दूर्याति । दूर्यीते । पूष् पषने । १९ ।

No. 735.—Let there be sk in the room OF the s of the aphoristic (No. 732) verb STANBH (if the change be required by a due cause thereof in an upasarga). Thus vyushtabhat (No. 363) "he hindered," astambhit (Nos. 95 and 96) "he injured."

The verb yu (yui) "to bind" makes yundti or yundte (No. 657) "he binds," yots "he will bind."

The verb knú (knúň) "to sound" makes knúnáti or knúhí:s "it sounds," knavitá "it will sound."

The verb drí (drík) "to injure" makes drínáti or drínáts "he injures;" and dré (drúk) "to injure" makes drúnáti or drúnáts "he injures."

The verb pi (pin) means " to purify."

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## प्रादीनां इखः । ७। ३। ८०।

No. 736.—When an affix with an indicatory s follows, let A SHORT vowel be the substitute OF the twenty-four verbs Pú, de, viz. púň "to purify," lúň "to cut," stríň "to spread over," kríň "to scatter," vríň "to choose," dhúň "to agitate," srí "to injure," prí "to nourish," vrí "to choose," dhúň "to nourish," mrí "to injure," prí "to nourish," vrí "to choose," bhrí "to nourish," mrí "to injure," jrí "to grow old," jhrí "to grow old," ghrí "to grow old," nrí "to lead," dhwrí "to be crooked," krí "to injure," rí "to go," grí "to sound," jyá "to decay," rí "to injure," lí "to adhere," vlí "to choose," AND plí "to go." Thus pundit or punits "he purifies," pavitá "he will purify."

The verb lú (lún) "to cut" makes lundti and lundt "be cuta"

The verb stri (strin) "to cover," makes strindti "he covera" By No. 690 (which debars No. 428) we have tastara "he covered," tastaratuh "they two covered," tastars "he covered," starits or starits (No. 654) "he will cover," stringat or strings "he may cover," stiryst (Nos. 706 and 651) "may he cover."

# चिङ्सिचारात्मनेपदेषु । ७। २। ४२।

# षुङ्वुष्भ्यामृदन्ताञ्च परयोलिंङ्सिचेरिद्धा स्यात् तडि ।

No. 737.—WHEN the ATMANEPADA affixes ARE EMPLOYED, then let if be optionally the augment OF LIX AND SICH coming after the verbs vri (vrik) "to serve" and vri (vrik) "to choose," and after what ends in long rf.

## न चिकि । ७। २। ३८।

खुत इटो लिडिन दीर्घ: । स्तरिषीष्ट । उच्च । चनेन कित्त्वम् । स्ताधिष्ट । सिचि च परस्मेपदेष । चस्तारीत् । चस्तारिष्टाम् । च-स्तारिषु: । चस्तरिष्ट । चस्तीष्ट । कृष्ठ् डिंसायाम् । १४ । कृष्णति । कृष्णीते । चस्तर । चस्तरे । वृष्ठ् वरये । १४ । वृषाति । वृषीते । कृष्णीते । चस्तर । चस्तरे । वृष्ठ् वरये । १४ । वृषाति । वृषीते । खवार । वयरे । वरिता । वरीता । उदोष्ट्रित्पुत्वम् । वूर्यात् । वरि-चोष्ट । व्यरे । वरिता । वरीता । उदोष्ट्रित्पुत्वम् । वूर्यात् । वरि-चोष्ट । व्यरे । वरिता । चरीता । उदोष्ट्रित्पुत्वम् । वूर्यात् । वरि-चोष्ट । व्यरे । चरिता । चरीता । उदोष्ट्रित्युत्वम् । वूर्यात् । वरि-चेष्ट । व्यर्गेष्ट । चवरिता । च्वारिष्टाम् । चवरिष्ट । चत्र् सम्पने । १६ । धुनाति । धुनीते । धाता । धविता । चधावीत् । चयाद्य । चग्रह्वो ।

No. 738.—The long vowel is NOT the substitute (No. 654) for the augment if after the verbs vrife or vrin, or what ends in long rf, WHEN LIX FOLLOWS. Thus (No. 735) starishishia, or, by No. 581, the affixes being regarded as having an indicatory k, stirshishfa (No. 651) "may be cover." and, by No. 655, there being no prolongation of the augment if, when sick and the parasmutipada affixes follow, astárit "be covered," astarishiám " they two covered, astárishuk "they covered," astarishia or astirshia (No. 651) " he covered."

The verb kri (krin) "to injure" makes krináti (No. 736) or krinite "he injures," chaldres or chakare (No. 653) "he injured."

The verb vrl (vrh) "to choose" makes vrindti or vrintts "he chooses," vavára or vavars "he chose," varitá or varitá (No. 643) "be will choose," and, by No 630, váryát or varishlahta or várskiskts (No. 581) "may be choose," avárit "he chose," avárishtám "they two chose," avarishta or avarlahta (No. 654) or avárshta "be chose."

The verb dhú (dhún) "to shake" makes dhundti (No. 736) or dhunits "he shakes," dhotá or dhavitá "he will shake," adhávít or adhavishta or adhoshta "he shook."

The verb grah (graha) "to take" makes grihnáti (No. 675) or grihníts "he takes," jagráha or jagrihs "he took."

महोऽचिटि दीर्घः ।७।२। २७।

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### . यकाचेा यहेविहितस्येटेा दीचेंा न तु लिटि । यहीता । गृहुतु ।

No. 739.--The LONG vowel is the substitute of the augment it placed AFTER the verb GRAH "to take," containing only one vowel, but NOT WHEN LIT FOLLOWS. Thus grakitd "he will take," grihnátu "let him take."

### इत्तः ग्रः शानञ्कती। ३। १। ८३।

हल: परस्य श्न: शानस्वादेशे। है। गृहाब। गृहात् । यही बेहु। हयन्तेति न वृद्धि: । चयहीत् । चयहीष्टाम् । चयहीष्टा चयहीचा-ताम् । कुष निष्कर्षे । १८ । कुष्णाति । कोषिता। चश्र भोस्तने। १८। चश्तति । चाश्र । चश्तिता । चश्चिष्यति । चश्तातु । खश्चान । मुब स्तेये । २० । मोषिता । मुषाया । चा चयबोधने । २९ । चर्चा । वृङ् संभक्तो । २९ । वृगीते । ववृषे । ववृद्धे । चरिता । चरीता । चर्वाष्ट्र । चवरीष्ट्र । चश्रता ।

#### इति क्याद्यः॥

No. 740.—Let ŚźNACH be the substitute OF ŚRŹ (No. 730) coming AFTER A CONSONANT, WHEN HI FOLLOWS. Thus grikána "do thou take," grikyát or grukishishin (No. 739) "may be take," and, since the root ends in h, there being, by No. 500, no substitution of vriddhi, agrahit "he took," agrukishiám (No. 739) " they two took," agrahishia "he took," agrukishiám "they two took."

The verb kush (kusha) "to extract" makes kushnáti "he extracts," koshitá "he will extract."

The verb as (asa) "to eat" makes asnáti "he eats," dia "he ate," asitá "he will eat," asishyati "he will eat," asnátu "let him eat," asána (No. 740) "do thou eat."

The verb mush (musha) "to steel" makes moshitá "he will steel," mushána (No. 740) "do thou steel."

The verb jnd "to know" makes jajnau (No. 523) "he knew."

The verb vri (vrif.) "to serve," makes trinifis be serve," vaurishe (No. 514) "thou didst serve," vaurishees "you served."

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varitá or varitá (No. 654) "he will serve," avarishta or avarishta or avyrita (No. 582) "he served."

So much for the 9th class of verbs, --- " kri, &c."

The 10th class of verbs consists of "chur, dc."

The verb chur (chura) means "to steal."

#### । पराद्यः ।

## चुर स्तेये। १।

## सत्यापपाश्ररूपवीखातूखद्वाकसेनाचेामत्वचर्मवर्ग-पूर्यचुरादिभ्या गिष्च। १।१।२५।

## स्वार्थे। पुगन्तेति गुब: । सनादान्ता इति धातुत्वम् । तिपृथवादि । गुबायादेशे । चारयति ।

No. 741.—The affix NICH is placed, without alteration of the sense, AFTER the words SATYA "truth" (which then takes the form of sutydpa as exhibited in the aphorism), P.ŚA "a fetter," RÚPA "colour," VINÁ "a lute," TÚLA "cotton," ŚLOKA "celebration," SENÁ "an army," LOMAN "the hair of the body," TWACHA "the skin," VARMAN "mail," VARNA "celebration," and CHÚRNA "powder," (all of which are then used as verbs) AND after the verbs CHUR "to steal," & By No. 485, these verbs (having a light penult) substitute gungs for a simple vowel. By No. 502, words ending with the affix nick are held to be verbal roots :—hence they take the tense-affixes and conjugational affixes. Thus chur, by the addition of nick and the rule No. 485, having become choraya, we have shorayati "he steala."

#### विषय। १। ३। ७४।

विचनादात्मनेपदं कर्नुयामिनि क्रियाकले। चेारयते। चेारयामास। चेर्रायता । चेर्ग्यात् । चेारयिबोष्ट । बिम्पीति चङ् । बेा चङीति प्रूख: । चडि द्वित्वम् । इलादि: चेष: । दीर्घा लघोरित्यभ्यासस्य दोर्घ: । चच्चुमुरत् । चच्चुमुरत् । बच्च बाक्यप्रबन्धे । २। चच्चेाप: ।



No. 742.—AND let the átmanspada affixes be employed AFTER what ends with NICH (No. 741), when the fruit of the action goes to the agent. Thus chorayats "he steals (for his own use)," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayitá "he will steal," choruyátá substituted for chli by No. 562; a short vowel is substituted for the penult by No. 564; there is reduplication, by No. 563, since chusá follows; and the first consonant alone of the reduplicate is left (No. 428); and, finally, the vowel of the reduplicate being lengthened by No. 568, we have achúchurat or achúchurata "he stole."

The verb katha "to speak" rejects the final a by No. 505.

# श्वचः परस्मिन् पूर्वविधा । १ । १ । ५ ९।

परनिमित्तोऽखादेश: स्थानिषत् स्थानिभूताद्वा: पूर्वत्वेन दृष्ट्रस्य विधे। कर्त्तञ्चे । इति स्थानिषत्त्वान्नेापधावृद्धि: । कथयति । चम्से-पित्वाट्टीर्घसन्वद्वावे। न । चचकथत् । गय संख्याने । ३ । गवयति ।

No. 743.—A substitute in the room OF A VOWEL, CAUSED ET SOMETHING THAT FOLLOWS, shall be regarded as that whose place it takes, WHEN A BULE WOULD else TAKE EFFECT ON WHAT STANDS ANTERIOR to the original vowel. So there the blank which, by No. 505, takes the place of the final a of kaths (No. 742), being regarded as the a whose place it took (and the final consonant of the root hence seeming to be the penult)—the substitution of wid/hi for the penult, by No. 489, (which would have given kátk instead of kath) does not take place, and we have kathayati "he speaks." As there is elision of a vowel (by No. 505) there is no substitution of a long vowel by No. 568, nor is the case like that when the affix san follows, as spoken of in No. 566—so that we have ackakathat (No. 565) "he spoke."

The verb gan (yanu) " to count" makes ganayuti " he counts."

## ई च गयः । ७। ४। ८७। गययतेरभ्यायस्य ईत् स्याञ्चादञ्चर्ड्यरे ये। । चत्रीगयत् । पत्रगयत् ।

इति जुराद्यः ॥

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No. 744.—AND let LONG f be the substitute of the reduplicate of the verb GAN "to count;"—by the "and" it is implied that the substitute may be short a—when ni, followed by chan, follows. Thus ajiganat or ajaganat "he counted."

So much for the 10th class of verbe-" chur, dc."

The verbs "that end in ni" have next to be considered.

#### । ख्यन्ताः ।

## स्वतन्त्रः कर्ता । १ । ४ । ५ ४ । क्रियायां स्वातन्त्र्येव विवचिते।ऽर्थः कर्ता स्यात् ।

No. 745.—In the case of any action, whatever thing the speaker ARBITRARILY chooses to speak of as such shall be the AGENT or mominative to the verb—(for example, in the case of cooking, it is equally allowable to say that "the fire cooks," or "the cook cooks," or "the fuel cooks").

## ततायाञते। हेतुख। १। ४। ४५१। कर्तु: प्रयावका हेतुसंचः कर्तृसंचश्च ।...

No. 746.-Let that which is THE MOVER THEREOF, i. e. of an agent (No. 745), be called A CAUSE AND ALSO an agent.

## चेतुमति च। इ। १। २६।

### प्रयोजनव्यापारे प्रेम्सादी च बाच्चे धातीर्विच् । भवन्तं प्रेरयति सावयति ।

No. 747.—AND WHEN THE OPERATION OF A CAUSER, such as the operation of *directing*, is to be expressed, let the affix *nick* (No 741) come after a root. Thus, to express "he causes to become," we have *bkdouyati*.

# चाः पुयब्ज्यपरे । ७। ४। ८०।

## बनि परे यदङ्ग तदबयवाभ्यासात इत् स्यात् पवर्गयय्वकारेष्य-वर्वपरेषु परत: । चबीभवत् । ष्ठा गतिनिवृत्ता ।

No. 748.—Let there be long f in the room OF the U of the reduplicate forming part of an inflective base (No. 152) followed by son (No, 566), WHEN a letter of THE LABIAL CLASS FOLLOWS, or A LN, or the letter J—each of these being followed by the vowel a. hus (the root bhu being reduplicated, and not the bhavi—else here would be no u to operate upon) we have abibhavat "he caused become."

The verb shihd means "to stop."

## ञ्चर्तिञ्चोबीरोक्तूयीव्यात्यातां पुरुषि । ७। ३। ३६ । स्यापयति ।

No. 749.—WHEN NI FOLLOWS, let PUE be the augment of the erbs RI "to go," HRI "to be ashamed," VLI "to choose," RI "to oar," ENÚYI "to sound," ESHNÁY "to shake," AND of verbs endng in LONG Á. Thus sthápayati "he causes to stand."

## तिष्ठतेरित् । ७। ४। ५ । ठपधायाश्वरूपरे खेा । चतिष्ठिपत । घट चेष्ठायास् ।

No. 750.—When  $n_i$ , followed by chan, follows, let SHORT I be the substitute of the penult of the verb SHTHÁ (in the form stháp—No. 749). Thus atish(hipat "he caused to stand."

The verb ghat means "to put together."

# मितां इखः । ह । ८ । ८२।

घटादीनां चपादीनां च इस्व: । घटयति । चप चाने चापने व । चपर्यति । भविचपत ।

#### इति खन्तप्रकिया।

No. 751.—Let there be a SHORT vowel in the room OF (the rowel, lengthened by *nick*, of) THE verbs "ghaf, do," and "jihap, do," WHICH (in the list of verbs) HAVE AN INDICATORY M. Thus ghafayati "he puts together."

The verb jhap "to know or inform" makes, in like manner, hapayati "he informs," ajijhapat (Nos. 566 and 567) "he informed."

So much for the formation of those that end in mi.

The verbs "that end in eas" have next to be considered.

#### । सन्नन्ता: ।

भाताः कर्मयः समानकर्तृकादि च्छायां या। ३।१।७। इविकर्मबेा धातारिषिवेककर्तृकात् सन् वेच्छाणम् । पठ व्यक्ता-यां वाचि ।

No. 752.—The affix son is OPTIONALLY attached, IN THE SENSE OF WISHING, AFTER A ROOT EXPRESSING THE ACT wished and HAVING THE SAME AGENT OF THE ACTION as the wisher thereof.

As an example let puth "to read" be taken.

सम्बद्धाः । हु । १ । ८ ।

सन्नतस्य यहन्तस्य च प्रचमस्येकाचा द्वे स्तोऽचादेस्तु द्विती-यस्य । सन्यतः । पठितुमिच्छति पिणठिषति । कर्मयः किम् । गमनेनेच्छति । समानकर्तृ कात् किम् । शिष्याः पठन्त्वितीच्छति गुरुः । बायहबाद्वाक्यमपि । लुङ्ग्रेनोर्षमु ।

No. 753.—OF the first portion, containing a single vowel, of what ends with SAN (No. 752) AND of what ends with YAN (No. 758), there are two; but, in the case of what begins with a vowel, the reduplication is of the second portion (—as in No. 426). Short i being substituted for the a in the reduplication, we have *pipathishuti* "he wishes to read."

Why do we (in No. 752) say "the act wished?" Witness gamanenechekhuti "by going he wishes (to accomplish something)"—where the "going" is not the "act wished," and the affix san does not therefore apply.

Why do we say "having the same agent ?" Witness *bishydh* pathantwitichchhati guruh "the teacher wishes that the pupils should read,"—(where the wisher, and the agent of the action wished are not the same).

By the employment of the expression "optionally" (No. 752), it is implied that the meaning may be expressed by a phrase also (in those cases in which the formation of a desiderative verb by means of the affix is allowable).



#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

When san follows, ghaslri (No. 595) is substituted for the verb ad "to eat."

### सः स्यार्धधातुने । ७। ४। ४८।

सस्य तः स्यात् सादावार्थधातुके । चनुमिच्छति चिषत्स्रति । रकाच इति नेट् ।

No. 754.—Let there be t in the room OF 8, WHEN an  $\hat{A}$ EDHA-DH $\hat{A}$ TUKA affix, beginning with 8, FOLLOWS. Thus *jighateati* (No. 753) "he wishes to eat." In consequence of No. 510, the augment *if* is not applicable here.

## च्चज्मतनगमां सनि। ६। ४। १६। पजन्तानां इन्तेरवादेशगमेश्व दीर्घे। मलादे। सनि ।

No. 755.—WHEN SAN, beginning with a *jhal*, (i. e. not preceded by the augment *if*) FOLLOWS, a long vowel shall be the substitute OF verbs ending in A VOWEL, AND OF the verb HAN "to strike," AND OF the verb GAM "to go"—the substitute of the vowel roots (viz. *i*, *in*, *ik*; *in*).

#### इको मल्। १। २। २।

स्गन्ताव्फलादि: सन् कित् । च्हत इद्धातो: । कर्तुमिच्छति चिकीर्वति ।

No. 756.—AFTER a verb ending in an IK. eura, beginning with A JHAL (i. e. without the augment *i*/), shall be regarded as having an indicatory k. Then, applying No. 706, (the vowel having become long by No. 755) we may have chikirshati "he wishes to make."

## सनि ग्रहगुहोख। ७। २। १२। ग्रहेर्गुहेहगन्ताच्च सन इण्न स्यात् । सुभूषति । इति सवन्ताः ॥

No. 757.—Let not if be the augment of SAN AFTER the verbs GRAH "to take," GUH "to cover," AND what ends in an uk. Thus bubbishati "he wishes to become."

So much for verbs "ending in san."

Verbs "ending in the affix yah" are next to be considered.

#### । यदन्ताः ।

धातेरिकाचे इखादेः कियासमभिष्ठारे यङ्। १। २२।

## पीनःपुन्धे भृशार्थे च द्योत्ये धातेारेकाचे। इलादेयंङ् ।

No. 758.—WHEN THE REPETITION OF THE ACT, OR ITS IN-TERSITY, IS to be indicated, let YAN come AFTER A ROOT HAVING A SINGLE VOWEL AND BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT.

#### गुर्खे। वरूजुकाः । ७। ४। ८२।

म्मम्यासस्य गुणे। यहि यङ्लुकि च । हिदन्तत्वादात्मने-पदम् । पुन: पुनरतिश्वयेन वा भवति । बाभूयते । बाभूयांचक्रे । मबोभूयिष्ट ।

No. 759.—Let GUNA be the substitute of the reduplicate (No. 753), WHEN TAN FOLLOWS, OH even when A BLANK (luk No. 209) has been substituted for yan. From its ending with what has an indicatory  $\pi$  (No. 410), a verb with this affix takes the *dimanepada* affixes. Thus bobhiyats "he is repeatedly or intensely," bobhúyénchakre "he was repeatedly," *abobhúyishta* "he was repeatedly."

# मित्यं कीटिच्ये गती। ३। १। २३।

मत्यर्थात् बोटिल्य एव यङ् न तु क्रियासमभिद्वारे ।

No. 760.—After a verb with the sense of motion, the affix ya4 gives ALWAYS THE SENSE OF CROOKEDNESS,—not of repetition of the action.

# दीर्घाऽबितः । ७। ४। ८३।

#### पबितेाऽभ्यावस्यं दीचां यङ्लुकाः । कुटिलं व्रवति । वाव्रव्यते ।

No. 761.—When york, or a blank substituted for it, follows, let there be A LONG vowel in the room of a reduplicate syllable which has NOT AN INDICATORY K. Thus voivrajyate "he moves crookedly."

#### यस्य इत्तः । ६ । ४ । ४८ ।

इलः परस्य यस्य लोप पार्थधातुके। पादेः परस्य। पतो होपः । घाव्रचांचक्रे । घाव्रजिता ।

No. 762.—There is elision OF YA coming AFTER A CONSONANT, when an *ardhadhátuka* affix follows. Thus (when, for example, the *ardhadhátuka* affix *ám* follows) the first letter (of the syllable ya) is elided in accordance with No. 88, and then the vowel is slided by No. 503, giving vávrajánchakre "he went crookedly," vávrajítá "he will go crookedly."

#### रीयद्पधस्य च। ७। ४। १•।

स्टदुण्धस्य धातेारभ्यासस्य रीगागमेा यङ्लुको: । वरीवृत्यते । गरीवृतांचल्ले । वरीवृतिता ।

No. 763.—AND when yah, or a blank substituted for it, folows, let Rik be the augment OF the reduplicate syllable of WHAT oot HAS RI FOR ITS PENULT. Thus variorityate "he remains reseatedly," varioritánchakre "he remained repeatedly," variorititá 'he will remain repeatedly."

## सुमादिषु च। ८। ४। ३८। यत्वं न। मरीनृत्यते । चरीगृद्यते । इति यदुन्तप्रक्रिया ॥

No. 764.—AND IN the case of KSHUBH "to tremble" (which, s a verb of the 9th class, No. 730, becomes *kshubhnd*), &c. there is not the substitution of the cerebral *n* (notwithstanding No. 157). Thus narinrityate "he dances repeatedly." (In accordance with No. 763.) we have jarigrihyate "he takes repeatedly."

So much for the formation of "what ends in yok."

The verbs "that end with a blank substituted for yok" have ext to be considered.

## । यङ्लुगन्ताः ।

যক্তাঃৰি ৰ।২।৪।৩৪।

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यकोऽचि प्रत्यये लुक् स्याच्चकारात् तं विनापि क्वथित् । त्रनैमितिको-ऽयम् । चन्तरङ्गत्वादादो भवति । तत: प्रत्ययलचयेन यकन्तत्वा-द्द्वित्वम् । चभ्याचक्कार्यम् । धातुत्वाल्लडादयः । घेषात् कर्त्तरीति परस्मेपदम् । चर्करातं चेत्यदादो पाठाच्छपे। लुक् ।

No. 763.-AND WHEN the affix ACH (No. 837) FOLLOWS, there may be elision OF TAK. By the " and" it is signified that this may take place sometimes even without that affix :---and this is not the result of anything assigned as the cause thereof, (whereas, in the other case, there was an assigned reason for the elision-viz, the affix ack). This elision takes place first, as it is independent of anything else (whereas the reduplication is dependent on the verb, the affix, &c). Then, after that, through the force of the affix (which remains, though the affix has been elided), since the verb is regarded as ending in yarh, there is reduplication (No. 753), and the appropriate operations are to be performed on the reduplicate syllable. Since the word (through No. 502) is regarded as a root, the teuse-affixes ac. are applicable to it. The purus maipada affixes are employed in accordance with No. 412. As we read, in No. 636, that verbs with yas elided are to be regarded as belonging to the 2nd class. "al do." we infer that there is to be elision of sup (No. 589).

#### यको बा। ७। ३। ८४।

यडलुगन्तात् परस्य इलादे: पितः सार्वधातुकस्येह्या स्यात् । भूसु-वेरिति निषेधे यङ्नुकि भाषायां न । बाभूतु तेतित्ते इति छन्दधि निपातनात् । बाभवीति । बोभोति । बाभूतः । बदभ्यस्तात् । बाभवति । बाभवांचकार । बाभवामास । बाभविता । बाभविष्यति । बाभवति । बोभवांचकार । बाभवामास । बाभविता । बाभविष्यति । बाभवति । बोभवांचकार । बाभूतात् । बाभूवतु । बाभूदि । बाभवानि । बबोभवीत् । बबोभेति । बबोभूतास् । बोभूवि् । बोभूदि । बाभूयात् । बाभूयाताम् । बाभूयुः । बाभूयात् । बोभूयास्ताम् । बाभूयात् । बाभूयाताम् । बाभूयुः । बाभूयात् । बाभूयास्ताम् । बाभूयात् । बाभूयाताम् । बाभूयुः । बाभूयात् । बाभूयास्ताम् । बाभूयात् । गातिस्थेति सिचा लुक् । यद्वा वेतीट्पचे गुवां बाधित्वा निर्णत्वाद्युक् । बबाभूवीत् । बबोभोत् । बबाभूताम् । बाभूताम् । बाभूवात् ।

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## इति यङ्खुगन्ताः ॥

No. 766 .- Let if be OPTIONALLY the augment of a sarvadhátuka affix distinguished by an indicatory p, commencing with a consonant, and coming AFTER a verb with YAN elided. The prohibition (of guna) by No. 474 does not, in secular language, extend to the case where van is elided. This is inferred from the fact that the form bobhútu in the Veda (in which guna is not substituted....) is one of those enumerated (in VII. 4. 65 .- thus "bobkutu tatilite &c.") among the irregularities. Thus we have bobhaviti or bobhati "he is frequently," bobhiltuh "they two are frequently," substituting at for jh, by No. 645, as it is reduplicated, bobhuvati "they are frequently," bobhavánchakára or bobhavámása "he was frequently," bobhavitá "he will be frequently," bobhaviskyati "he will be frequently," bobhavitu or bobhotu "let him be frequently." bobhútát " may he be frequently," bobhútám " let the two be frequently," bobhuvatu "let them be frequently," bobhuki "be thou frequently," bolhaváni " let me be frequently," abolhavít or abolhot "they were frequently," abobhitam "they two were frequently," abobhavuh "they were frequently," bobhiyat "he may be frequently," bobluiyátám "they two may be frequently," bobhúyuk "they were frequently," bobhúyát "may he be frequently," bobhúvástám "may they two be frequently," bobhúyásuh "may they be frequently." According to No. 473, there is elision of sick. On the alternative of there being the augment 4 from No. 766, there is the augment vuk from No. 423, this debarring guna (No. 420) because it presents itself always (whether guna is substituted or not -and therefore, according to one of the maxims of the Grammar, takes the precedence). Thus we have abobhisit or abobhot "he was frequently," abobhitám "they two were frequently," abobhient they were frequently," abobhuvishyat "he would be frequently."

So much for those " that end with a blank substituted for yor."

The "nominal verbs" have next to be considered.

#### । नामधातव: ।

सप चात्मनः स्वच्। ३।१।८।

#### इपिकर्मण गणितुः संबन्धिनः सुबन्तादिच्छायामचे क्यञ्वा ।

No. 767.—Let KYACH be optionally attached, in the sense of wishing, AFTER a word WITH A CASE-AFFIX expressing the object wished as connected with the wisher's SELF—(as, for example, a son,—when a man wishes to have a son of his own—not somebody else's son).

# सुपेा धातुमातिपदिकयोाः । २ । ८ । ७१ ।

#### रतयारवयबस्य सुपे। लुक् ।

No. 768.—Let there be elision (luk) OF A CASE-AFFIX When part of these two—VIZ. OF A ROOT AND OF A CRUDE FORM (No. 133).

## व्यचि च । ७। ४। ३३।

#### चवर्यस्य दे: । चात्मनः पुर्वमिच्छति पुर्वीयति ।

No. 769.—AND WHEN KYACH (No. 767) FOLLOWS, let f be the substitute of a or á. Thus putriyati "he wishes for a son of his own."

#### नः दये। १। ४। १५।

स्वचिक्वांडिच मान्तमेव पदं नान्यत्। नलोप: । राजीयति । मान्तमेवेति किम् । वाच्यति । इलि च । गीर्यति । पूर्यति । धातोरित्येव । नेइ । दिवमिच्छति दिव्यति ।

No. 770.—WHEN KYA—i.e. kyach or kyah (No. 776)—FOL-LOWS, only what ends in N is considered a puda, and no other word. So, the n of rajan being elided by No. 200, we have rajiyati "he wishes for a king." Why do we say "only what ends in n "Witness vachyati " he wishes for words," (which would otherwise, by No. 333, have changed the ch to k). By No. 651 the vowel is lengthened in giryati " he wishes for words," and piryati "he wishes for a city;" but, since the lengthening directed by No 651 applies only to a verbal root, it does not take place in the example divyati " he wishes for heaven."

## कारव विभाषा । इ । ४ । ५ • ।

हल: परयेा: क्यच्झ्यङोर्लेग्पो वार्थधातुके। श्रादे: परस्य । श्रते। लाप: । तस्य स्थानिवत्त्वाल्लघूपधगुग्रे। न। समिधिता। समिध्यिता।

No. 771.—When an *ardhadhátuka* affix follows, there is OP-TIONALLY elision OF KYA—i. e. of *kyach* and *kyah*—coming after a consonant. According to No. 88 the elision here is that of the y, and a blank takes the place of the a by No. 505. Since the blank is regarded in the same light as that of which it took the place (No. 163), there is no substitution of guna by No. 485—and we have sumidhitá or samidhyitá "he will wish for fuel."

## काम्यच् च। ३। १। ८।

उत्तविषये काम्यच् । पुषमात्मन इच्छति । पुषकाम्यति । पुष-काम्यिता ।

No. 772.—AND under the same circumstances (No. 767), KÁMYACH may be added. Thus *putrakámyati* "he wishes for a son of his own," *putrakámyitá* "he will wish for a son."

#### उपमानादाचारे। ३। १। १०।

उपमानात् कर्मगः सुबन्तादाचारेऽर्थं क्यच् पुर्षमिवाचरति पुत्रीयति छात्रम् । विष्णूयति द्विचम् ।

No. 773.—Let kyach, IN THE SENSE OF TREATMENT, come AFTER a word with a case affix denoting THE object of COMPARISON. Thus putriyati chhátram "he treats the pupil as a son," vishnúyati dwijam "he treats the Brahman as if he were Vishnu.

सर्वप्रातिपदिकेभ्य: द्विञ्चा वक्तव्य: । श्रतो गुग्रे । कृष्ण द्वाच-रति कुर्ष्णति । स्व इवाचरति स्वति । सस्वो ।

No. 774.—"The affix KWIP SHOULD BE MENTIONED as coming OPTIONALLY AFTER PRONOUNS AND CRUDE NOUNS." Where the word is a crude noun and not a *pada*, No. 300 applies, and we may have *krishnati* "he acts like Krishna," swati "he acts like himself," saswau "he acted like himself."

# ञ्चनुनासिकस्य किस्त्रेचाः क्छिति । ६ । ४ । १५ ।

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द्मनुनादिजान्तस्योपधाया दांघं: स्यात् क्षो मलादे। च क्ङिति । इदमिवाचरति इदामति । राजेव राजानति। पन्या इव पयीनति ।

No. 775.—A long vowel shall be the substitute for the penult OF what ends with A NASAL, WHEN KWIP (No. 855) FOLLOWS, OR an affix beginning with A JHAL and DISTINGUISHED BY AN INDICA-TORY K OR M. Thus idámati "he acts like this one," rájánati "he acts like a king," pathínati "it serves as a road."

## यहाय द्मग्रे। ३।१।१४।

चतुर्थ्यन्तात् कष्ठशब्दादुत्साहे क्यस् । कष्ठाय क्रमते कष्ठायते । पापं कर्तुमुत्सहत इत्यर्थ: ।

No. 776.—The affix kyah, IN THE SENSE OF EXERTION, comes after the word KASHTA "pain," with the 4th case-affix. Thus (the case-affix being elided by No. 768, and the final-lengthened by No. 518) we have kashtáyate "he is assiduous for trouble," i. e. "he is assiduous in the commission of sin."

## ग्रब्द्वैर्कखद्दास्वक्षयः केरेगे। ३।१।१९। सन्य: कर्मभ्य: करोत्ययं क्यड्। यख्दं करोति यख्यायते।

No. 777.—The affix kyań, IN THE SENSE OF MAKING, comes AFTER these words, as the objects of the action—viz. SABDA "sound," VAIRA "heroism," KALAHA "strife," ABHRA "a cloud," KANWA "sin," AND MEGHA "a cloud." Thus śabdáyats "he makes a noise."

## तत बरोति तदाचष्ट रति खिच्।

No. 778.-" In the sense of HE DOES THAT, or HE SAYS THAT," the affix mick may be employed.

प्रातिपदिबाद्धात्वर्थे बहुलमिष्ठवञ्च । प्रातिपदिकाद्धात्वर्थे खिच् स्यात् । इष्ठे यथा प्रातिपदिकस्य पुंषद्वावरभावटिलेापविन्मतुक्लोप-यबादिलेापप्रस्यस्काद्यादेयमसंज्ञास्तद्वरबावपि स्यु: । इत्यम्लोप: । घटं बरोत्त्याच्छे वा घटयति ।

## इति नामधातवः॥

No. 779.—"The affix *nich* may come AFTER A CRUDE NOUN, WITH THE SENSE OF A VERB, IN AN INDEFINITE VARIETY OF WAYS, AND it shall be LIKE the affix ISHTHA (No. 1306)." In like manner as, when *ishthu* is affixed, there is the masculine form (substituted for the feminine), the substitution of r (for ri), the elision of the last vowel with what follows it (No. 52), the elision of the affixes vin (No. 1281) and matup (No. 1268), the elision of what begins with yan (as the r of the syllable ra in the word dúra "far"), the substitution of pra (for prival) stha for (sthira) spha (for sphira) &c. (see VI. 4. 157), and the denomination bha (No. 185)—just so let there be also, when *ni* follows. Therefore, with the elision of ak (i. e. of the last vowel—No. 52—), we may optionally have ghafayati "he makes a jar," or "he calls it a jar."

So much for the "nominal verbs."

The class of words called "kandu, de." has next to be considered.

#### । कपड्वादय: ।

कराखादिभ्या यक्। ३। १। २७।

यभ्यो धातुभ्यो नित्यं यक् स्यात् स्वार्थ । क्रर्युष् गार्वावर्ध्ये। १ । करड्यति । करड्यते । इत्यादि ।

#### इति कराद्वादयः ।

No. 780.—Let there be always YAK AFTER these roots—viz. KANDÚ, &C.—without alteration of the sense.

Thus from the noun kandú "the itch" comes the verb kandú (kandún), meaning "to itch or scratch." From this we have kandúyati or kandúyate—and so on.

So much for "kandú, dc."

It is next to be considered under what circumstances the átmanepada affixes fall to be employed.

## । भात्मनेपदम् । कर्तरि कर्मव्यतिद्वारे । १ । ३ । १४ ।

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

क्रियाविनिमये द्यात्ये कर्त्तयात्मनेपदम् । व्यतिलुनीते । चन्यस्य योग्यं लवनं करोतीत्यर्थ: ।

No. 781.—An *dimanepada* affix is employed IN DENOTING THE AGENT, WHEN THE INTERCHANGE OF THE ACTION IS to be expressed. Thus *vyatilunits* "he performs a cutting (of wood &c.) which was the appropriate office of another."

# म गतिषिंसार्थेभ्यः । १ । ३ । १५ ।

#### व्यतिगच्छनित । व्यतिघ्रन्ति ।

No. 782.—An *dimanepada* affix is NOT employed (notwithstanding No. 781) AFTER WHAT verbs mean "to go" and "to injure." Hence *vyatigachchkanti* "they go against each other," *vyatighnanti* "they fight together."

## नेर्विधः । १ । ३ । १७।

#### লিৰিয়ন ।

No. 783.—An átmanopada affix is employed AFTER the verb VIS "to enter," coming AFTER NI. Thus nivisate "he enters in."

## परिव्यवेभ्यः क्रियः । १ । इ। १८।

परिक्रीयीते । विक्रीयीते । चवक्रीयीते ।

No. 784.—Also AFTER the verb KRf "to buy or sell," coming AFTER PARI, VI, OR AV. Thus parikrinits "he buys," vikrinits "he sells," avakrinits "he buys."

### विपराभ्यां थेः । १ । इ । १८।

#### विषयते । पराचयते ।

No. 785.—Also AFTER the verb JI " to conquer," coming AF-THE VI OR PARA. Thus vijayats " he conquers," partijayats " he conquers."

## समयप्रविभ्यः स्यः । १ । ३ । २२ । चंतिष्ठते । चवतिष्ठते । प्रतिष्ठते । वितिष्ठते ।

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 786.—Also AFTER the verb SHTHÁ "to stand," coming AFTER SAM, AVA, PRA, OR VI. Thus santishthats "he stays with," avatishthats "he waits patiently," pratishthats "he sets forth," vitishthats "he stands apart."

### म्त्रपहाचे घः । १। ३। ४४। शतमपत्रानीते । अपलपत्तीत्वर्धः ।

No. 787.—Also AFTER the verb JNA "to know" (preceded by apa) IN THE SENSE OF DENYING. Thus éatamapajáníts "be denies (the debt of) a hundred (rupees)."

## ञ्जनमंत्राच। १। ३। ४५ू। सर्पिषा जानीते । सर्पिषोपायेन प्रवर्तन इत्यर्थ: ।

No. 788.—AND AFTER (the verb jná " to know") used (in certain senses) as AN INTRANSITIVE. Thus sarpisko jánáts " he engages (in sacrifice) by means of clarified butter."

### समस्तृतीयायुक्तात् । १। ३। ५४। रथेन संचरते ।

No. 789.—Also AFTER (the verb char "to go") coming after SAM, and CONNECTED WITH a noun in THE 3RD CASE. Thus rathenu sancharate "he rides with (in) a chariot."

# दाणय सा चेचतुर्थ्यर्थे। १। इ। ५५।

समा दाणस्तृतीयान्तेन युक्तादुक्तं स्यात् तृतीया चेञ्चतुर्ध्यं। दास्या संयच्छते कामी ।

No. 790.—Let the aforesaid (employment of the *átmanspals* affixes) take place AFTER the verb  $D\dot{A} (d\dot{a}n)$  "to give," coming after sam, and connected with a noun in the 3rd case, PEOVIDED THIS 3rd case HAVE THE SENSE OF THE 4TH. Thus ddsys ashyuchchhats kámí "the lover gives to the female slave."

# पूर्ववत् सनः । १। ३। इ२।

यनः पूर्वे ये। धातुस्तेन तुल्पं सन्नन्तादप्यात्मनेपदं स्यात् । यदिधिषते ।

THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

No. 791.—Let an *átmanepuda* affix come also AFTER a verb ending in the affix SAN (No. 752) in like manner AS it would come AFTER THAT verb itself WHICH STANDS BEFORE the affix san. Thus (as the verb sdk "to increase,"—No. 543—takes the *átmanepada* affixes, so does it when san is added—giving) edidhishats "he wishes to increase."

#### इलनाच।१।२।१०।

### इक्समीपाद्धलः परो मलादिः सन् कित् । निविषिधते ।

No. 792.—AND AFTER WHAT ENDS IN A CONSONANT immediately preceded by an *ik*, the affix san, beginning with a *jhal* (i. e. not having the augment *if*), shall be regarded as having an indicatory k. Thus nivivikehats "he will wish to enter."

## गन्धनावश्चेपखसेवनसाइसिक्यमतियत्नमकथनेापये।-गेषु क्षत्रः । १ । ३ । ३२।

गन्धनं यूचनम् । उत्सुहते यूचयतीत्यर्थः । चवचेपणं मर्त्त्रनम् । घयेने। बर्तिकामुत्सुहते । भत्त्वयतीत्यर्थः । इरिमुपकुहते । देवत इत्यर्थः । परदारान् प्रकुहते तेषु सद्दसा प्रवर्तते । यथा दकस्योप-स्कुहते गुर्बमाधने । कथाः प्रकुहते । कथयतीत्यर्थः । यतं प्रकुहते धर्मार्थं विनियुद्धे । एषु किम् । कटं करोति । भुचा चनवने । चेदनं मुद्धे । चनवने किम् । मई मिनन्ति ।

No. 793.—Let the *dimanepada* affixes come AFTER the verb EFI "to make," when it is used in THESE SENSES, viz. "MANIFES-TATION," "SARCASH," "SERVICE," "VIOLENCE," "CHANGE," "RE-CITATION," AND "ACTION TENDING TO EFFECT A DESIRED PUE-POSE."

By "manifestation" is here meant "informing against,"—thus utburute "he informs against." By "sarcasm" is meant "reviling,"—thus syono vartikámutkurute "the hawk reviles the quail." So, too, karimupakurute "he worships Hari:"—paradárán prakurute "he offers violence to another's wife:"—edhodakasyopaskurute " the wood gives a new quality to the water" (or "he pre-

pares the wood and the water for a sacrifice):"-katháh prakuruts "he recites stories :"-satan prakuruts "he distributes a hundred (pieces of money, for the sake of merit)."

Why do we say "in these senses?" Witness kajan karoti "be makes a mat,"—(in which example an *dtmanepada* affix is not employed.)

According to No. 718, the verb *bhuj* takes the *dimanepada* affixes, when it does not mean "to protect." Thus *odanah bhuńkts* "he eats boiled rice." Why do we say "when it does not mean to "protect?" Witness mahin bhunakti "he protects the earth."

So much for the application of the *átmanepada* affixes.

The employment of the parasmaipada affixes is next to be considered.

# रत्यात्मनेपद्मकिया ॥

## । परस्मेपदम् ।

छनुपराभ्यां क्षत्रः । १। ३। ७८।

कर्तृगे च फले गन्धनादी च परस्मेपदं स्थात् । चनुकरोति । पराकरोति ।

No. 794.—Let the parasmaipada affixes come AFTER the verb KRI "to make," coming AFTER ANU AND PARA, even when the fruit of the action goes to the agent, and when the sense is that of "informing against, &c". (No. 793). Thus anukaroti "he imitates," parakaroti "he does well."

### ञ्चभिमत्यतिभ्यः चिपः । १ । ३। ८० ।

#### पिप प्रेरेगे। स्वरितेत् । अभिचिपति ।

No. 795.—And AFTER the verb KSHIP, coming AFTER ABHI, PRATI, AND ATI. The verb kship means "to throw." The indicatory vowel of this root is circumflexly accented (No. 411—eo that, but for this rule, we should have had both padas in the case of) abhikshipati "he throws on."

#### मादरः । १ । ३ । ८१।

#### प्रयद्ति ।

No. 796.—And AFTER the verb VAHA "to bear," coming AFTER FRA. Thus pravahati "it (the river) flows."

# परेर्मुषः । १ । ३ । ८२ ।

#### परिमुबति ।

No. 797.—And AFTER the verb MRISH "to bear," coming AF-THE PARL. Thus parimrishati "he endures" or "he forgives."

### व्याज्यरिश्वा रमः । १ । ३ । ८३ ।

#### रमु क्रीडायाम् । विरमति ।

No. 798.—And AFTER the verb RAM, coming AFTER VI, ÁN, AND PARL. The verb ram (ramu) means "to sport." Thus viramati "he takes rest."

#### खपाच। १। ३। ८४।

यचदत्तमुपरमति । उपरमयतीत्यर्थ: । चन्तर्मावितवयर्थेाऽयम् ।

### इति पद्व्यवस्था॥

No. 799.—AND AFTER UPA (the verb ram takes the parasmaipada affixes). Thus yajhadattamuparamati " he causes Yajhadatta to refrain." This is an instance of a verb involving in it the force of the affix no (No. 747).

So much for the allotment of the padae.

The Impersonal and Passive forms have next to be considered.

### । माषकर्मप्रक्रिया ।

## भावद्यर्मयाः । १ । १ । १ । १ ।

#### सस्यात्मनेपदम् ।

No. 800.—Let an *dimanepada* affix be the substitute of the affix *l* (No. 405), WHEN IT DENOTES THE ACTION of the verb OR THE OBJECT of the verb.



## सार्वधातुदी यद्म । ३११ । ६७।

भावकर्मवाचिनि धातेार्यक् सार्वधातुके । भाव: क्रिया सा च भावार्थकलकारेखानूदाते । युष्मदस्मद्भां सामानाधिकरख्यामावात् प्रथम: पुरुष: । तिङ्वाच्यक्रियाया चद्रव्यद्धपत्वेन द्वित्वाद्यप्रतीतेर्न द्विवचनादि किंत्वेकवचनमेवात्सर्गत: । त्वया मयान्येश्च भूयते । बभूवे ।

No. 801.—Let the affix YAK come after a root, WHEN A SÁRVA-DHÁTUKA affix FOLLOWS, denoting the action or the object. The "action" is the force of the verb itself; and this is again marked by the affix l (No. 405) when it has the sense of the action—(i. e. when the verb is used impersonally). In this case there is (substituted for the l) an affix of the "lowest person," because the verb is not in agreement with either the pronoun "I" or "Thou".—Inasmuch as the action denoted by the tense-affix is not of the nature of a substance (to which the notions of duality or plurality might attach), since there is here no notion of duality &c., neither an affix of the dual nor of the plural is to be employed, but hence necessarily only one of the singular.

Thus twayá mayá anyaischa bhúyats "it is become by thee, by me, and by others"—(i. e. "Thou becomest," "I become," and "others become,")—and, again, bubhúve (No. 432) "it was become."

स्वसिच्सीयुट्तासिषु भावकर्मयोारूपदेग्रेऽच्छनग्रइ-दर्शां वा चिप्छदिर् च। ६। ४। ६२।

उपदेशे येाऽच् तदन्तानां धनादीनां च चिग्रीवाङ्गकाये वा स्यात् स्यादिषु भावकर्मग्रीगम्यमानयेाः स्यादीनामिडागमश्च । चिग्वद्वाब-पचेऽयमिट् । चिग्वद्वावाट्टद्विः । भाविता । भविता । माबिष्यते । भविष्यते । भूयताम् । अभूयत । भाविषीष्ट । भविषीष्ट ।

No. 802.—WHEN SYA (No. 435), SICH (No. 472), SIYUT (No. 555), OR TÁSI (No. 435) FOLLOWS, IF THE ACTION OR THE OBJECT IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD by the affix (i. e. if the verb is impersonal or passive), then, on the inflective base OF verbs which IN their

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

**OBIGINAL ENUNCIATION** end in A VOWEL and on that OF the verbs have, &c.—vix. HAN "to kill," GRAH "to take," AND DRIS "to see,"—THERE SHALL BE OPTIONALLY THE LIKE EFFECT AS IF the affix CHIN HAD FOLLOWED, AND IT shall be the augment of these affixes sya, &c. The augment *if*, here mentioned, is to be applied on the alternative that the case is treated as if the affix *chin* had followed—(not on the other alternative allowed by the rule). The substitution of *wriddhi* follows from the case's being treated as if *chin* (with an indicatory *n*—see No. 202—) had been attached. Thus we have *bhávitá* or *bhavitá* "it will be become by some one,". *bhávishyats* or *bhavishyats* "it will be become," *bhávishishfa* or *bhavishishi* "may it be become."

# चिख् भावकर्मचाः । ३। १। ६६।

भ्रेषिचण् स्याद्वावकर्मवाचिनि ते परे । प्रभावि । प्रभाविष्यत । प्रमुद्धियत । पकर्मकाऽप्युपसगंवयात् सकर्मक: । पनुभूयते पान-न्दश्वेपेण त्वया मया च । पनुभूयते । पनुभूयन्ते । त्वमनुभूयसे । पद्धमनुभूये । पन्वभावि । पन्वभाविषाताम् । पन्वभविषाताम् । पित्ताप: । भाष्यते । भाषयांचक्रे । भाषयांबभूवे । भाषयामासे । पित्वदिद् । भाविता । पाभीयत्वेनासिद्धत्वाक्रिलोप: । भाषयिता । भाषयिषीष्ट । प्रभावि । पाभीयत्वेनासिद्धत्वाक्रिलोप: । भाषयिता । भाषयिषीष्ट । पाषिता । पाभीयत्वेनासिद्धत्वाक्रिलोप: । भाषयिता । भाषयिषीष्ट । प्रभावि । प्रभाविषाताम् । बभूष्यते । भाषयिषीष्ट । प्रभावि । प्रभाविषाताम् । प्रभावयिताताम् । सुभूषांचक्रे । बुभूषिता । बुभूषिय्यते । बोभूष्यित्ता । स्ताविष्यते । स्तोष्यते । स्तूयते विष्णु: । स्ताविता । स्तोता । स्ताविष्यते । स्तोष्यते । पत्त्व: । प्रस्तावि । प्रस्तावाताम् । स्ताविष्यते । स्तोष्यते । पत्त्यते विष्णु: । स्ताविता । स्तोता । स्ताविष्यते । स्तोष्यते । पर्त्रावि । प्रस्तावि । प्रस्तोषाताम् । प्रगते । गुणेऽर्तीति गुब: । प्रयते । स्तृ स्तरये । स्मर्यते । स्रस्तो । घनदितामिति नलोप: । सस्यते । इदितस्तु । नन्दाते । संसारयम् । इष्यते ।

No. 803.—Let CHIN be the substitute of chli (No. 471), WHEN is (No. 407) follows, DENOTING THE ACTION OR THE OBJECT. Thus



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abhávi "it was become by some one," abhávishyata (No. 802) or abhavishyata "it would be become."

Even a neuter verb (-a verb "without an object,"-) may, through the force of a preposition in combination with it, become active (-or "with an object)." For example-anubhiyats inandaśchaitrena twayá mayácha "pleasure is experienced by Chaitra, by thee, and by me :"-and then again anubhiyete " the two are perceived," anubhúyants "they are perceived," troumanubhíyass "thou art perceived," ahamanubhuys "I am perceived." anwabhávi "it was perceived," anwabhávishátám or anwabhavishatam "the two were perceived." The affix ni (No. 747) being elided by No. 563, we have bhavyate "it is caused to be," bhaveyánchakre or bhávayánbabhúve or bhávayámáse " it was caused to be." When (according to No. 802) the case is regarded as if the affix chin had followed, then the augment if is applied-giving bhavita "it will be caused to be,"-the elision of ni (No. 563) still taking place, inasmuch as No. 802, in accordance with No. 599, is regarded by No. 563 as not having taken effect. On the other alternative allowed by No. 802, bhavayita "it will be caused to be." bhávayishíshta "may it be caused to be," abhávi "it was caused to be," abhávishátám or abhávayishátám "the two were caused to be," bubhúshyats "it is wished to be," bubhúshánchakre "it was wished to be," bubhúshitá " it will be wished to be," bubhúshishugts "it will be wished to be," bobhinguts "it is repeatedly been." bobhúvishvats "it will be repeatedly been."

The vowel of the root (shtu "to praise") being lengthened by No. 518, we have stuyate vishnuh "Vishnu is praised:"-staritá (No. 802) or stotá "he will be praised," stavishyate or stochyate "he will be praised," astávi "he was praised," astávishátám or astochátám "the two were praised."

The verb ri " to go," substituting guna by No. 533, makes aryots "it is gone."

The verb smpi "to remember" makes smaryats "it is remembered," sasmare "it was remembered."

These two verbs may be treated as if chin followed, and may

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take the augment if, because, in No. 802, the expression "in the original enunciation" is included, (and hence the fact that they end in a consonant at the time when the augment if presents itself. does not prevent their taking it). Thus dritd or artd "it will be gone," smáritá or smartá "it will be remembered."

By No. 363, the nasal of the verb sravis "to fall," (which has not an indicatory i) being elided, we have srasyate "it is fallen :" -but of a verb which, like nad (nadi) "to be happy," has an indicatory i, the nasal is not elided, and we have nandyate "it is been happy (by so and so)-i. e. so and so is happy."

In the case of the verb yaj "to worship," the substitution of a vowel for the semi-vowel having taken place in accordance with No. 584, (the yak having an indicatory k) we have ijuate "it is worshipped (by so and so)-i. e. so and so worships."

# तनोतिर्ययि । हा ४ । ४४ ।

### षादन्तादेशे वा । तायते । तन्यते ।

No. 804 .- WHEN the affix YAK (No. 801) comes AFTER the verb TAN "to extend," then long d is optionally the substitute for the final. Thus tauts or tunnate "it is extended."

तपाइन्तापे च। १। १। ६५ । तपाइन्द्रीव्यय् न स्यात् कर्मकर्त्तयनुतापे च। चन्वत्या पापेन। बमास्येतीत्वम् । दीयते । धीयते । ददे ।

No. 803.-Let not chin be the substitute of chli AFTER the verb TAP "to suffer," when the sense is reflective, AND WHEN THE EEKE IS THAT OF EXPERIENCING REMORSE. Thus anwalapta pápens "remorse was experienced by the sinner."

In the case of the verbs enumerated in No. 625, there is the substitution of long I -- so that we have divate "it is given," dkivate "it is held," dade "it was given."

## चाता युक् चिखुहताः । ७। ३। ३३। षादन्तामां युगागमस्विबि विबति कति च । दायिता । दाता। दायिषोष्ट्र । दासोष्ट्र । चदायि । चदायिषातास् । भव्यते ।

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No. 806.—Let YUK be the augment of what ends in LOFE  $\measuredangle$ , when CHIN FOLLOWS, OR when a KRIT affix (No. 329), with an indicatory n or n. Thus (it being here optional, according to No. 802, to regard chin as following,) we have dayitd or datd "it will be given," dayishishia or dasishia "may it be given," addys "it was given," addyishidiam "the two were given."

The verb bhannj "to break" makes bhajyats (No. 363) "it breaks."

### भजेख चिणि । ६४ । ३३ ॥

#### नलोपो वा। चभाचि। चभञ्चि। सभ्यते।

No. 807.—AND OF the verb BHANJ "to break" the elision of the n (No. 363) is optional, WHEN CHIN FOLLOWS. Thus abhaji or abhanji "it broke."

The verb labh "to gain" makes labhyate "it is gained."

## विभाषा चिरयसुचीः । ७। १। ६८।

### लमेर्नुम् । चलम्भि । चलाभि । इति भावकर्मप्रक्रिया ।

No. 808.—The verb labh "to gain" OPTIONALLY takes the augment num, WHEN CHIN AND NAMUL (No. 942) FOLLOW. Thus alambhi or alábhi "it was gained."

So much on the subject of Impersonals and Passives (--or of the "action" and the "object").

The Reflective verb is next to be considered, where the object becomes the agent.

# । दर्मकर्तुमद्भिया ।

यदा कर्मेंच कर्तृत्वेन विवधितं तदा सकर्मबायामप्यकर्मबत्वात् कर्तोर भावे च ल्जार: ।

No. 809.—When the object itself is wished to be spoken of as the agent, then the affix l; even in the case of verbs that have an object (i. e. transitive verbs), stands for the agent or the action (and not for the object).

# म्दर्मवत् यर्मया तुख्यक्तियः । ३ । १ । ८७।

कर्मस्यया क्रियया तुल्यक्रिय: कर्ता कर्मवत् स्यात् । कार्यातिदेशे-ऽयम् । तेन यगात्मनेपदधिण्चिपवदिट: स्यु: । पच्यते फलम् । मिदाते काष्ठम् । चपाचि । चमेदि । भावे । भिदाते काष्ठेन ।

इति कर्मकर्तृमजिया ॥

No. 810.—The (l denoting the) agent, when the action affecting the agent is SIMILAR TO THE ACTION WHICH AFFECTS THE OB-JECT, is treated AS if it were (an l) denoting THE OBJECT.

This direction implies the substitution (for the operations incident to a tense-affix, or *l*, denoting an agent) of all the operations, (which fall to be performed when the tense-affix, or *l*, denotes the object). Hence there shall be the affixing of yak (No. 801), the employment of the *átmanepada* terminations (No. 800), the substitution of chin for chli (No. 803), and the treatment of the word as directed in No. 802. Thus pachyate phalam "the fruit ripens of itself," *bhidyate kdshtham* "the wood splits of itself," apáchi (No. 803) "it ripened of itself," abhodi "it split of itself." As an example where the tense-affix denotes the action (i. e. where the verb is impersonal), take *bhidyate kdshthona* "it is split (of itself) by the wood—i. e. the wood splits."

So much on the subject of Reflective verbs.

Some meanings of the Tenses, not previously specified, have next to be considered.

### । लकारार्थ: ।

## ध्रमिद्यावचने खट्। १। २। ११२।

स्मृतिबोधिन्युपपदे भूतानदातने धातार्लृट् । लङोऽपदाद: । वच निवाये । स्मरचि कृष्ण गोकुले वत्स्याम: । यवं बुध्यचे चेतयचे इत्यादिप्रयोगेऽपि ।

No. 811.—WHEN a word IMPLYING "BECOLLECTION" is in connection with it, a verb takes the affix LEIT (No. 440) with a past signification. This sets aside lask (No. 456). The verb was

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to dwell" is thus employed in the following example :- smarrasi rishna gokule vatsydmah "rememberest thou, Krishna, we were welling (literally—we will dwell—) at Gokula ?" The construction is he same when we employ budhyass " dost thou know ?"-chetaycass dost thou reflect ?'-and the like.

### न यदि। ३। २। ११३। यद्योगे उक्तं न । अभिवानामि यद्वने अमुज्यमहि।

No. 812.—The aforesaid (No. 811) shall NOT apply IN connecion with the particle VAT. Thus abhijandsi yad vans abhaijmaks thou knowest how we did eat in the forest."

#### चट् स्ने।३।२।११८।

लिटेाऽपवाद: । यजति स्म युधिष्ठिर: । .

No. 813.—WHEN the particle SMA FOLLOWS let LAT (No. 406) e employed. This debars lif (No. 423). Thus yajati emes nucleishthirak "Yudhishthira sacrificed."

वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्या । ३ । ३ । १ ३ १ ।

वर्तमाने ये प्रत्यया छत्तास्ते वर्तमानसामीप्ये मूते भविष्यति च ॥ स्यु: । कदागतार्ऽसि । जयमागच्छामि । जागमं वा। कदा गमि-यसि । एष गच्छामि । गमिष्यामि वा ।

No. 814.—The affixes which are employed when the sense is hat of PRESENT time may be' OPTIONALLY IN LIKE MANNER emloyed, WHEN the sense is that of past or future time NOT REMOTE ROM THE PRESENT. Thus, to the question "when didst thou ome?"—it may be replied either ayam ágachakkámi "I come ow"—or ágamam "I have come now?"—and, to the question when wilt thou go?"—either seha guckakkámi or gamiskyámi I go, or I shall go, now."

हेतुहेतुमतार्चिङ् । ३। ३। १५६।

वा स्यात्। कृष्णं नमेन्नेत् सुखं यायात् । कृष्णं नंस्यति चेत् सुखं ास्यति । भविष्यत्येवेष्यते । नेष्ट् । इन्तीति पलायते । विधिनि-न्वयेति लिङ् । विधि: प्रेरवस् । भूत्यादेनिकृष्टस्य प्रवर्तनम् ।

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#### THE LAGHU KAUNUDÍ:

यपेत । निमन्त्रणं नियोगकरणम् । पावश्यके प्राद्धभोजनादे। देाहि-पादे: प्रवर्तनम् । इह मुञ्चीत । पामन्त्रणं कामचारानुचा । इदासीत। पथीष्ट: सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापार:। पुषमध्यापयेद् भवान् । इंप्रश्न: संप्रधारणम् । किंभो वेदमधीयीय ठत तर्कम् । प्रार्थनं याच्चा । मेा मोजनं लमेय । एवं लोट् ।

### इति खजारायप्रक्रिया । इति तिङ्न्तप्रक्रिया सम्प्रा ॥

No. 815.-WHEN CONDITION AND CONSEQUENT are spoken of, LIS (No. 459) may optionally be the affix. Thus "if he were to reverence (namet) Krishpa, he would attain to (yayat) felicity." This does not apply to the following:-"he strikes-therefore the other flees"-for it is meant that this shall apply only to what is future. As stated in No. 439, lin implies " commanding, directing. &c." "Commanding" means "ordering"-one's stimulating to action some low person, such as a dependent-by saying, for example, yajeta "let him worship." "Directing" means enjoining a duty-the moving of a daughter's son, or the like, in regard to such a matter as the eating of the food prepared at an exequial rate-by mying, for example, iha bhunjita "let him eat in this place." "Inviting" implies an acquiescence in one's following his inclination-as when it is said (to some one inclined to sit down somewhere) iha delta "let your honour sit down here." " Expression of wish" here implies a respectful procedure -(as when one mys respectfully to a teacher) putrum udhyápayed bhavds "let your honour teach the boy." "Enquiring" here refers to the determining on the propriety or impropriety of anything as kin bho / vedam udhiyiyu uta tarkum " how, then, I pray you-shall I peruse the Veda ? or shall I study logic ?" "Asking for" means begging-as bho bhojanan labheya "O may I obtain (i. e. give me). food." In like manner is lot (No. 441) employed.

So much on the subject of the meanings of the tenses.

Thus is the discussion of "what ends with a tense-affix" concluded.

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#### । छद्न्ताः ।

OF WORDS ENDING IN THE AFFIXES CALLED KRIT.

### धाताः । ३।१।८१। प्राततीयान्तं ये प्रत्ययास्ते धाताः परे स्यः। बद्रतिहिति बत्यंचा।

No. 816.—As far as the end of the 3rd Lecture [reckoning from the present aphorism], the affixes treated of are to be [understood as coming] AFTER some VERBAL BOOT. According to No. 329, the name of these affixes is krit.

### वासरूपाऽरियाम् । ३।१।८४।

श्वस्मिन् धात्वधिकारेऽसहृपेाऽपवादप्रत्यय ठत्सर्गस्य बाधका बा स्यात् स्त्र्यधिकारोत्तं विना ।

No. 817.—In this division of the grammar, where "after some verbal root" [see No. 816] is understood in every case, let an affix which is [calculated] to debar a general one, NOT BEING OF THE SAME FORM, OPTIONALLY debar it—BUT NOT IN those cases which fall under the influence of No. 918 [for, in those cases, the supersession is compulsory].

#### हत्याः । इ। १ । ८५ ।

#### ब्यूलतृचावित्यतः प्राक् कृत्यसंचाः स्युः ।

No. 818.—Let the affixes treated of as far as the aphorism at No. 835 [reckoning from the present one] be called KRITYA.

## कर्तरि छत्। ३।४। ६७।

#### रति प्राप्ने।

No. 819.—A KRIT affix HAS THE SENSE OF AN AGENT, This rule having presented itself [the following one modifies it].

#### तयोरेव सत्यत्तखर्चाः । ३।४।७•।

#### रते मावकर्मगोरेव स्यु: ।

No. 820.—The affixes called KRITYA (No. 818), and the affix KTA (No. 866), AND THOSE THAT HAVE THE SENSE OF KHAL (No. 933), may HAVE ONLY THOSE TWO senses, viz.—act and object.

## तव्यत्तव्यानीयरः । इ। १। ८६।

धातोरेते स्यु: । राधितव्यम् राधनीयं त्वया । भावे भोर्त्सार्गेक-मेदवचनं क्रीयत्वं च । चेतव्यश्चयनीया वा धर्मस्त्वया ।

No. 821.—Let these—viz. TAVYAT, TAVYA, AND ANÍYAE, come after some verbal root. • Thus edhitavyam (Nos. 436 and 433) or edhamíyrin twayd "thou must increase." Here the sense being that of the action itself [which is but one, and neither male nor female], there is, from the nature of the case, a singular affix, and the neuter gender is employed. [The case is otherwise with the example following—viz.] chstavyak or chayaniyo dharmastways "thou must gather merit."

ं केलिमर उपसंख्यानम् । पचेलिमा भाषा: । पक्तव्या इत्यर्थ: । मिदेलिमा: सरला: । मेलव्या: । कर्मेखि प्रत्यय: ।

No. 822.—"The affix KELIMAR SHOULD BE ENUMERATED in AD-DITION [to those enumerated in No. 821"]. Thus packelimá mácháh —that is to my, "kidney beans are to be cooked" :—bhidelimáh earalák "pines are to be split." This affix denotes the object [alone —and cannot be employed, like those enumerated in No. 821, to denote also the action].

### जत्वच्युटेा बहुखम्। ३। ३। १११।

क्वचित् प्रवृतिः क्वचिदप्रवृत्तिः क्वचिद्विमाषा क्वचिदन्यदेष । विधेर्विधानं बहुधा समीद्य

चार्तार्वधं बादुलकं बदन्ति । १ । स्रात्यनेनेति स्नानीयं इर्यम् । दीयतेऽस्मे दानीया विग्न: ।

No. 823.—The affixes called KRITYA (No. 818) AND the affir LYUT are DIVERSELY applicable. [That is to say] sometimes they are applied [where there was no express rule for their application] sometimes they are not applied [in spite of an express rule for their application]; sometimes they are optionally employed or not; and sometimes there is some other result [licence permitted by the rule]

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[According to the following verse from the grammar called the Sáraswata], "Seeing that the application of certain rules is various, they specify four kinds of varieties," [viz. the four above-mentioned, —among which the last of the four includes all the cases not included in the other three]. For example—snániyasi chúrnam "powder for bathing," dániyo viprah "a Bráhman to whom a donation is to be made." [In the first of these examples the "powder" is the "instrument" (expressible by the 3rd case); and in the second the Bráhman is the "recipient" (expressible by the 4th case);—so that in both cases the affix is applied without any express rule—the express rule for its application (No. 821) having reference only to "act" and "object" (No. 820)].

### द्यचा यत्। १। १। १७।

#### चेयम् ।

No. 824.—The affix YAT comes AFTER [a root that ends in]  $\blacktriangle$  vower. Thus choya "what is to be gathered."

## ईचति । इ । ४ । इप् ।

#### यति परे भात ईत् स्यात् । देयम् । म्लेयम् ।

No. 825.—Let LONG i be the substitute of long d, WHEN the affix YAT (No. 824) FOLLOWS. Thus (gunus being substituted by No. 420) we have days "what is to be given," glays " to be exhausted."

### पेरिदुपधात् । ३।१। १८८।

#### पवगेन्ताददुपधादात् । ख्यतेाऽक्षादः । राप्यम् । सभ्यम् ।

No. 826.—Let the affix yat come AFTER a root which ends in A PALATAL PRECEDED BY SHORT A. This debars the affix myst (No. 831), so that we have sapys "to be sworn," labhys "to be acquired."

### रतिन्तुशाखृदृधुषः व्यप्। २। १। १•८।

#### रभ्य: क्यप् ।

No. 827.—The affix KYAP may come AFTER these roots—viz. I "to go," SHTU "to praise," \$\landsks "to govern," VEI "to choose," DEI "to respect," and JUEH "to please."

### इस्वस्य पिति छति तुद्ध। ९। १। ७१। इत्यः । स्तुत्यः । शामु षनुशिष्ठो ।

No. 828.—Let TUK be the augment OF A SHORT vowel, WHEN A KRIT affix, WITH AN INDICATORY P, FOLLOWS. Thus itya "to be gone"—[from the root I "to go"], stutya "to be praised."

The verb sis means "to govern."

### थास इदल्हचाः । हा ४। ३४।

धास उपधाया दत्त स्यादनि इलादे। कुलिति च। धिष्य: । वृत्य: । चाद्रत्य: । जुष्य: ।

No. 829.—Let SHORT I be the substitute OF the penult of the root \$ "to instruct," WHEN the affix A (No. 634) FOLLOWS, OE what affix begins with A CONSONANT and has an indicatory k or \$. Thus [from the roots mentioned in No. 827] we may have *sishya* "to be instructed," *writya* " to be chosen," *ddritys* " to be honoured," *juskya* " to be served."

### स्जेर्विभाषा । इ। १। ११इ।

#### मुचे: स्पत्वा । मृच्य: ।

No. 830.—Let the affix kyap OPTIONALLY come AFTER the root MELI " to cleanse." Thus mrijya " to be cleansed."

### चच्चीर्खात् । ३ । १ । १२४ ।

#### स्वयान्ताद्धलन्ताञ्च स्यत् । कायम् । हायम् । धायम् ।

No. 831.—Let the affix NYAT come AFTER what ends in BI or rf or in A CONSONANT. Thus kárya "to be made," kárya "to be taken," dhárya "to be held."

### चनाः द्य घिए्यताः । ७। ३। ५२। बवाः दुत्वं स्याद्धिति स्यति च ।

No. 832.—Let there be the substitution of A GUTTURAL in the room OF CH AND of J, WHEN an affix with an indicatory GH follows, AND WHEN the affix NYAT (No. 831) FOLLOWS.

## बबेर्हादः ।७।२।११४।

### मृजेरिकेा वृद्धिः सार्वधातुकार्धधातुकयोः । मार्ग्यः ।

No. 833.—Let VRIDDHI be the substitute of the *ik* (No. 1) of MRIJ "to cleanse," when a sárvadhátuka or an árdhadhátuka affix follows :—(No. 420). Thus (on the option allowed by No. 830) márgya (No. 832) "to be cleansed."

## भोर्ज्य भथ्ये।७। इ। हट।

#### भाग्यमन्यत् ।

### इति क्रत्यप्रकिया।

No. 834.—The verb *bhuj* makes BHOJYA, WHEN THE SENSE IS "TO BE EATEN," but BHOGYA otherwise—[as when the sense is " to be enjoyed"].

So much for the management of the prakriya affizes.

## खुख्त्वची । ३ । १ । १३३ । धातारेतेा स्त: । कर्तरि कृदिति कर्षये ।

No. 835.—These two affixes, NWUL AND TRICH, are placed after verbal roots. According to No. 819, they have the sense of of an "agent."

### युवेारनाद्या । ७। १। १।

### यु वु ग्रत्येगरनाको स्त: । कारक: । कर्ता ।

No. 836.—In the room OF YU AND VU, there are ANA AND AKA. Thus (*nucul* having been added to the root kri "to make," by No. 835; and the n and l having been clided by Nos. 148, 5, and 7; and *vriddki* being substituted according to Nos. 163 and 202, we have) káraka, and (with trick—No. 835—) kartri "a maker."

### नन्दिग्रहिपचादिभ्या ख्युणिन्यचः । ३।१।१११४।

नन्द्यादेर्ल्युर्यद्व्यादेर्थिनिः एषादेरष् । नन्दयसीति नन्दनः । य-नार्दनः । लक्ष्यः । याद्दी । स्यायी । मन्त्री । एषादिराकृतिगयोऽयम् ।

No. 837.—AFTER the verbs MAD (nadi) "to be happy" &c., there is the affix LYU; AFTER the verbs GRAH "to take" &c., there is MINI; AND AFTER the verbs PACH "to cook" &c., there is ACE.

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

Thus nand+lyu [Nos. 497, 155, and 836,] nandana "one who delights," janórdana [from jana "mankind" and ardana derived in like manner from ard "to pain"] "Vishņu—the subduer of mankind," lavaņa "salt" [from lú "to cut"—where the substitution of a cerebral n is an irregularity]. Then again grah+nini (No 36)=gráhin ~ who takes," stháyin (No. 806) "who stays," and mantrin "who advises." The class of verbs "pack &a." is one not defined by rule—[compare No. 53].

### इगुपधचामीकिरः कः । ३। १। १३४ू।

सम्यः सः । सुधः । कुणः । चः । क्रियः । किरः ।

No. 838.—There is the affix KA AFTER THOSE verbs WHICH HAVE AN IK AS their PENULT, AND after JNÁ "to know," PRÍ "to please," AND KRÍ "to throw." Thus budha (No. 155) "who knows," kriáz "who is thin," jna (No. 524) "who knows," priya "what pleases," kirz (No. 706) "who throws."

# चातचापसर्गे। १। १। १ १६। ---

#### प्रच: । सुम्ल: ।

No. 839.—AND [ka—No. 838—shall come—] AFTER a vert ending in LONG Á, WHEN THERE IS AN UPASARGA (No. 47). Thu prajika "very wise," sugla "very weary"—[a having been substituted for the ai of glai by No. 528].

### गेए वः। ३। १। १८४।

## गेहे कर्तरि यहे: क: स्यात् । गृहम् ।

No. 840.—Let the affix KA come after the verb grak " to take," WHEN the agent so expressed denotes A HOUSE. Thus grika (No 675) " a house."

# कर्मत्यय्। इ। २। १।

### कर्मक्युपपदे धातेारब् । कुम्मं करोति कुम्भकार: ।

No. 841.—The affix AN comes after a verbal root, WHEN THE OBJECT is in composition with it. Thus *bumbha-kára* "one who makes pots"—i. e. "a potter."

## ञ्चाताऽनुपसर्गे कः । १ । २ । ३ ।

भगे।ऽपवादः । गोदः । धनदः । कम्बलदः । भनुएसर्गे किम् । गे।संप्रदायः ।

No. 842.—The affix KA comes AFTER a verb that ends in LOFG  $\dot{A}$ , WHEN there is NO UPASARGA (No. 47). This debars the  $a_{1}$  (No. 841)—and we have goda "who gives a cow," dhanada "who gives wealth," and kambalada "who gives a blanket." Why "when there is no upasarga l" Witness gosanpradáya (No. 806) "who ceremoniously gives a cow."

मूलविभुजादिभ्य: कः । मूलानि विभुवति मूलविमुचे। रष: । षाकृतिगयोाऽयम् । महीध: । कुध: ।

No. 843.—The affix KA comes AFTER NÚLAVIBHUJ &O. Thus múlavibhuja "a car (which cuts the roots—a.g., of the grass, &c. in its course)." This is a class of words [not enumerated under any rule, but] to be recognized by the form [see No. 53]. Thus malidhra or kudhra "a mountain"—" what holds the earth"— (from dhri "to hold").

### चरेष्टः । इ। २। १६।

#### भविकरणे उपपदे । कुरुचर: ।

No. 844.—OF the verb CHAR "to go," the affix is TA, when a word in composition with it is in the locative case. Thus knowchara "who goes among the Kurus."

## भिष्वासेनादायेषु च। १। १। १७।

भिद्याचर: । सेनाचर: । भादायेति ल्यबन्तम् । भादायच्र: ।

No. 845.—AND WHEN the word in composition with it is BHIK-SHÁ "alma," SENÁ "an army," AND ÁDÁYA "having taken," (then fa is the affix after char "to go"). Thus bhiksháchara "a boggar"— "who goes for alma,"—senáchara "one who goes with the army." The word ádáya ends in lyap (No. 941):—from it we may have ádáyachara "who goes after baving taken."

# हाञा हेतुताच्छीच्यानुरोम्येषु । ३। २। २• ।

### यषु द्योत्येषु करोतेष्टु: ।

Not 846.—The affix fa comes after the verb KRI "to make," WHEN these senses are to be indicated—viz. CAUSE, HABIT, AND GOING WITH THE GRAIN.

ध्यतः छर्कमिकंसकुभाषाचकुशाकर्याचिनव्ययस्य ।८। ३।४६।

ण्यदुत्तरस्यानव्ययस्य विसर्गेस्य समासे नित्यं सादेशः करोत्यादिषु परेषु । यशस्करी विद्या । त्राद्धकर: । वचनकर: ।

No. 847.—In a compound (No. 961), let s always be the substitute of visarya coming AFTER A, and NOT being part OF AN IN-DECLINABLE word (No. 399), WHEN KRI "to make" FOLLOWS, OR KAMI "to desire," OB KANSA "a goblet," OB KUMBHA "a jar," OR PÁTRA "a vessel," OB KANSA "a counter (in the shape of a piece of stick, used at sacrifices to keep count of the prayers)," OB KARNÍ "the car." Thus (as examples of the three cases under No. 846) yaśaskarź vidyć "honourable science," śráddhakara "who performs obsequies," vachanakara "who does what he is bid."

### र्वेः एथ्। ३। २। २८।

#### स्पन्तादेचे: खग्र।

No. 848.—The affix KHAS comes AFTER the verb EJ " to tremble," when it ends in no (No. 747).

# चर्वार्वंषद्यन्तस्य सुम्। इ। इ। हु।

षद्ये। द्विरतोऽचन्तस्य च मुमागमः खिदन्ते परे न त्वव्यय-स्य । शिन्वाच्छवादिः । खनमेखयतीति जनमेखयः ।

No. 849.—When that which ends with an affix having an indicatory *kk* follows, let MUM be the augment OF the words ARUS "a vital part," DWISHAT "an enemy," AND WHAT ENDS WITH A vowel, provided it be not an indeclinable. Since the affix *khaá* (No. 848) has an indicatory é (No. 418), the affixes éap (No. 419) &u are here applicable. Janamejaya "who awas mankind"— [the name of a prince].

### प्रियवर्ध्धे वदः एए। ३।२।३८। प्रियंबदः । बर्णबदः ।

No. 850.—The affix KHACH comes AFTER the verb VAD " to speak," WHEN PRIVA OR VASA is the word in composition with it. Thus priyulivada (No. 849) "who speaks kindly," vasatuades "who professes submission."

### धालमाने खग्र् च। ३। २। ८३।

स्वक्षमंके मनने वर्तमानान्मन्यते: सुपि खश् स्यात् । चाम्बि.न: । परिखतमात्मानं मन्यते परिखतंमन्य: । परिखतमानी ।

No. 851.—AND let KHAS come after the verb man " to think," when the word in composition with it is a word with a case-affix, and WHEN it is EMPLOYED TO SIGNIFY THOUGHT WHEREOF THE OBJECT is SELF. By the "and" it is meant that the affix nine (No. 856) may be employed in the same sense. Thus punditahmanys or panditamani " who thinks himself learned."

#### धन्वेभ्याऽपि हष्ट्रान्ते । ३ । २ । ७५ ।

मनिन् हानिए बनिए बिच् गते प्रत्यमा धाता: स्य: ।

No. 852.—These affixes—viz. manin, kwanip, wanip, and vich ARE SEEN AFTER OTHER verbs ALSO [besides those ending in a :,—see Pánini III. 2. 74].

#### नेच्रात्र छति। ७। २। ८।

#### बशादे: कुत इगुन । शृ डिंसायाम् । सशमा । प्रातरित्वा ।

No. 853.—The augment IT (No. 433) is NOT that of a krit affix, WHEN IT BEGINS WITH A VAS. The verb sti means "to injure." [Adding to this the affix manin—No. 852—we have] susarman "who destroys well" [e. g. destroys ain or ignorance]. [From the verb i "to go," by adding kinanip, we have] prestoritwan (No. 828) "who goes early."

### विद्यनेारननासिकस्थात्। ६। ४। ४१।

चनुनासिकस्यात् स्यात्। विवायत इति विवावा। चेष्ट्र चपन-यने। चवावा। विच्। हष् रिष् डिंसायास्। रोट्। रेट्। सगब्। No. 854.—WHEN the affires VIT (IIL 2 67) AND VAN (No. 852) FOLLOW, let LONG & be substituted in the room OF A NASAL. Thus (from the verb jan "to bring forth," vijávan "who brings forth," and so, from the verb on (onri) "to send away," avávan "who removes" (i. e. removes sin &c.). The affix vich (No. 852), with the verbs rush and rish "to injure," (guna being substituted by No. 485—and the v elided by 330,) gives rosh and resh "who injures." In the same way, from gan "to reckon," sugan, "who reckons well."

### दिए च। इ। २। ७६।

ष्ययमपि दृश्यते । ठखाम्रत् । पर्येध्वत् । वाद्दभ्रद् ।

No. 855.—AND this also—viz. KWIP—is seen [after a verb see No. 816]. Thus [the whole affix disappearing through Nos. 135, 36, and 330.] we have ukhderat (Nos. 363 and 287) "falling from the pot," purmadhwat "falling from the leaves," with abbruf "falling from a car."

# सुप्यधाती यिनिस्ताष्ठीच्ये। १।२१७८।

### षत्रात्यचे सुरि धातोर्गिनिस्ताच्हील्ये द्यात्ये । ठष्णभावी ।

No. 856.—WHEN HABIT IS TO BE EXPRESSED, the affix NINI comes after a verb, PROVIDED THE WORD WITH  $\triangle$  CASE AFFIX in composition with it DOES NOT MEAN  $\triangle$  GENUS. Thus usknubhojin "who eats his meal hot."

#### मनः । ३। २। ८२।

#### र्षाप मन्यतेर्थिनि: स्यात् । दर्श्वनीयमानी ।

No. 857.—Let the affix *mini* come AFTER the verb MAN "to think," when there is a word with a case-affix in composition with it. Thus darianfyamanin "who thinks himself handsome."

# खित्यनव्ययस्य । ६ । १ । ६६ ।

### प्रवेपदस्य इस्व: । कालिमन्या ।

No. 858.-WHEN an AFFIX WITH AN INDICATORY KH FOL-LOWS, (the short vowel, by VI. 3. 61, is the substitute of the word in composition with the verb) PROVIDED IT IS NOT AN INDECLIN-

ABLE. Thus kálinmanyá (No. 849) "who fancies herself the goddess Kálí"

#### करणे यजः। ३।२।८५।

करणे उपपदे भूतार्थयर्जीर्थनि: कर्तरि । सेमिनेष्टवान् सेमयाबी। श्रम्निष्ट्रोमयाची ।

No. 859.—The affix nini in the sense of agent comes AFTER the verb YAJ "to sacrifice" with the sense of past time, WHEN the word in composition is IN THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE. Thus comeydjin "who has sacrificed with the Soma juice," agnishiomagijin "who has sacrificed with a five days' series of offerings."

#### हग्रेः द्वनिए। ३।२।८४।

#### कर्मणि भूते । पारं दृष्टवान् । पारदृष्वा ।

No. 860.—The affix KWANIP, in the sense of object, comes AFTER the verb DRIS "to see," with a past signification. Thus páradriáwan "who has seen across."

### राजनि युधिछञः। १। २। १५।

क्वनिष् । युधिरन्तर्भावितक्यर्थः । राजानं योधितवान् राजयु-ध्वा । राजकत्वा ।

No. 861.—The affix kwunip comes AFTER the verie YUDE "to fight," AND ERI "to make," WHEN the word in composition is RAJAN "a king." Thus rajayudhwan (No. 200) "who has caused the king to fight," rajakritwan (No. 828) "who has made a king."

### सप्ते च। इ। २। ८६।

#### सद्द योधितवान् सहयुध्वा । सद्दकृत्वा ।

No. 862.—AND WHEN SAHA " with" is the word in composition [No. 861 applies]. Thus sakayudhwan " who has made to fight with," sakakritwan " who has done anything along with (another)."

### सन्नम्यां जनेर्डः । ३।२।८७।

No. 863.—WHEN the word in composition with it is IN THE LOCATIVE CASE, let the affix PA come AFTER JAN "to be produced" —[whence jan, by No. 267, will become ja].

## तानुच्चे तति बघुखम् । ६ । ३ । १४ । हेरहुद् । सरसिवम् । सरोजम् ।

No. 864.—WHEN a word with A KRIT affix is the last IN a compound of the kind called TATPURUSHA (No. 982), then the chinon of fis [the 7th case-affix of the singular—see No. 768—] need not take place—it being treated DIVERSELY [—see No. 823—] Thus scrasija (No. 863) or scroju (No. 126) "what is produced in the lake,"—(i. e. a lotus).

### उपसर्गे च संजायाम् । इ। २। ८८।

### प्रचा स्यात् संतते। चने ।

No. 865.—AND (No. 863 shall apply) WHEN AN UPASARGA is in composition [with the verb *jan* "to be produced"], and WHEN THE SENSE is simpy APPELLATIVE. Thus *prajá* (No. 1341) of which let the sense be "a son" or "people." [The term here being simply appellative and not descriptive cannot be explained by giving the signification of its component elements :—so the author says "let the sense be" &c.]

### द्यायदत्तु निषा। १। १। २६।

#### यते। निप्रादंची स्त: ।

No. 866.-These two affixes, -viz. KTA AND KTAVATU are called MISHTHA.

#### निद्या। इ। २। १०२।

भूतार्थवृत्तेर्थातोर्निष्ठा । तत्र तयोरेवेति भावकर्मयोः तः बर्तरि कृदिति बर्तरि त्तवतुः । स्नातं मया । स्तुतस्त्वया विष्णुः । विश्वं कृतवान् विष्णुः ।

No. 867.—Let MISHTHÁ (No. 866) come after a verbal root employed with the sense of past time. Of the two [affixes called michtha], hts is employed, according to No. 820, only in the sense

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of the action and of the object; whilst ktavatu, according to No. 819, has the sense of the agent. Thus snatan mays "I batbed" (—literally "it was bathed by me"—); stutas twoys Vishmak "Vishnu was praised by thee," viswan kritaván vishnuk "Vishma created all things."

रदाभ्यां निष्ठातेा नः पूर्वस्य च दः । ८ । २ । ४२ । रदाभ्यां परस्य निष्ठानस्य ने। निष्ठापेक्षया पूर्वस्य धातार्दस्य च । धु ह्रिंगयाम् । धीर्याः । भिन्नः । छिन्नः ।

No. 868.—Let N be the substitute OF the T OF A NIBHTHÁ (No. 866) coming AFTER R AND D, AND [let n be also the substitute] OF the D OF the root that comes BEFORE the nishthá. Thus, from srí "to injure" [which, by Nos. 706 and 651, becomes srf.] we have strna "injured;" and [from bhid and chkid] blinnes "separated," and chkinna "cut."

## संधागादेरातेा धातार्यखतः।८।२।४३।

निध्रातस्य न: स्यात् । ट्राय: । म्लान: ।

No. 869.—Let *n* be the substitute of the *t* of a nisitial (No. 866) coming AFTER A ROOT IN LONG  $\vec{A}$  and BEGINNING WITH A CONJUNCT consonant CONTAINING A TAN. Thus [from drai " to sleep," which, by No. 528, becomes drai] we have drama " slept;" and [from glai] glama " sad."

### र्खादिभाः । ८। २। ४४।

एकविंशतेर्लूचादिभ्य: प्राम्वत् । सून: । ख्या धातु: । यद्दिव्येति यंप्रसारयम् ।

No. 870.— AFTER the twenty-one roots "Lú &C." (No. 736), let it be as above [i. e. as directed in No. 868]. Thus lains "cut." In the case of the root *jyd* "to decay," according to No. 675, there is the substitution of a vowel for the semi-vowel [which, by No. 283, above the tinal].

इखः। इ। १। २।

भङ्गावयवाद्धलः परं यत् संप्रसारवं तदन्तस्य दीर्घः । जीनः ।



No. 871.—Let the long vowel be the substitute for what ends with a vowel-substitute (No. 281) coming AFTER A CONSONANT which is part of the base. Thus jina (No. 870) "decayed."

# र्रीदितथ। ८। १। १५।

मुचेा मुम्न: । टुष्रोषिव उच्छ्न: ।

No. 872.—AND AFTER A BOOT THAT HAS AN INDICATORY O, [the substitute for the t of a nishthá is n]. Thus, from bhujo "to be crooked," bhugna "crooked" and from tuotusi "to increase" [with the prefix uf] ushchhúna "increased."

#### ञ्चः इः । ८। २। ५१।

मिष्ठातस्य । शुष्क: ।

No. 873.—Let K be [the substitute for the t of a nishtha] AFTER the verb SUBH "to be dry." Thus sushka "dry."

#### यचे। वः । ८ । २ । ५२।

### पकः । चे इपंचये ।

No. 874.—Let  $\nabla$  be [the substitute for the *t* of a nisk/hd] AFTER the verb PACH "to cook." Thus paires "cooked."

The verb kakai means "to wane."

### ष्वाया मः ।८।२।५३।

#### चम: ।

No. 875.—Let M be [the substitute of the t of a nich(hd] AFTER the verb KSHAI "to waste away." Thus keháma (No. 528) "emaciated."

## गिष्ठायां सेटि । इ । ४ । ५२ ।

### बेर्लेंगः । भावितः । भाषितवान् । दृष्ट हिंचायास् ।

No. 876.—WHEN A NIBHTH & WITH the augment IT FOLLOWS, there is elision of as (No. 747). Thus blavita "caused to be," blavitation "who caused to be."

The verb drik means " to injure."

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### स्टबः যুেত্তবত্ত্রী: । ও। २। २•। स्थले बलवति च निपाल्यते ।

No. 877.—The verb drih "to injure" takes the anomalous form DRIDHA, IN THE SENSE OF THICK AND OF STRONG.

### द्धातेइिः ।७।४।४२। तादा जिति । हितम् ।

No. 878.—OF the verb DHA "to hold," the substitute is HI, when an affix, beginning with the letter t and having an indicatory k, follows. Thus hits "held."

### देा द्वाः । ७। ४। ४६।

#### घुएंचकस्य दा इत्यस्य दय् तादे। किति । चत्वेम् । दत्त: ।

No. 879.—Let DATH be the substitute or the DÁ called A GHU (No. 662), when an affix, beginning with the letter t and having an indicatory k, follows. A char being substituted [for the tk by No. 90], we have datta "given."

#### चिटः दानञ्चा। ३।२।१•६।

No. 880.—The affix KÁNACH is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF LIT (No. 423).

#### दासुख। इ। २। १•७।

#### लिट: कानच्छम् वा स्त: । तहानावात्मनेपदम् । क्काब: ।

No. 881.—The affix kánach AND KWASU are optionally the substitutes of *lif*—[see No. 372—]. According to No. 409, the affix kánach is átmanspada [and can therefore be attached to those roots only which take the átmanspada affixes—see No. 410]. Thus chukrána (No. 426) "did make."

## म्वोख।टाश्। ह्यू।

#### मानतस्य धातानेत्वं म्बा: परत: । खगन्वान् ।

No. 882.—AND there is the substitution of s in the room of a root that ends in m, WHEN M AND V FOLLOW. Thus [from the root gam " to go"] jaganwas " did go."



ण्डः व्यवयानचावप्रथमासमानाधिकरणे । ३।२। १२४।

ष्पप्रथमान्तेन समानाधिकरये लट गताे वा स्त: । गवादि: । गचन्तं चेषं ग्रम्य ।

No. 883.—These two affixes SATRI AND SÁNACH are optionally the substitutes OF LAT (No. 406), WHEN AGREEING WITH WHAT ENDS NOT WITH THE FIRST case-affix. [As these affixes have an indicatory 6] the affixes sap &c., (Nos. 418 and 419) are applicable. Thus packantan chaitran pusya "behold Chaitra who is cooking (for another)."

### धाने सुक्।७।२।८२।

भदनताङ्गस्य । पत्तमानं चैत्रं पश्च । लडित्यनुवर्तमाने पुनर्लंड्-यहयात् प्रथमासामानाधिकरण्येऽपि क्वचित् । सन् द्विच: ।

No. 884.—Let MUK be the augment of a base ending in a, WHEN ANA (Nos. 883 and 409) FOLLOWS. Thus pachamánan chaitras paíya " behold Chaitra who is cooking (for himself)."

Since the term "laf" [in No. 883] might have been supplied (No. 5) from No. 406 [which is the aphorism immediately precoding No. 883 in the order of the *Ashfadhyáyi*—it is clear that something is intended by the double citation—and this can be nothing else except that No. 883 may apply] sometimes even when the word is in concord with a nominative. Thus sam dwijak "who is a twice-born man."

# विदेः यतुर्वसुः । ७। १। ३६ ।

### वेते: परस्य चतुर्वसुरादेधा वा । विदन् । विद्वान् ।

No. 885.—The affix VASU is optionally the substitute OF fATRI (No. 883) coming AFTER the root VID "to know." Thus widat or wideous "who knows."

ता सत्। १। १। १२७। ते। क्रायानचा चत्पंचे। स्त: ।

<u>.</u>



No. 886.—THOSE TWO, viz. the affixes *satri* and *sanach* (No. 883) are called SAT.

#### ऌटः सदा।३।३।१४।

ð

#### करिष्यन्तं करिष्यमायं पृथ्य ।

No. 887.—An affix called SAT (No. 886) is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF LRIT (No. 440). Thus karishyantan or karishyamánan pasya "behold him about to make."

### न्त्रा क्षेस्तच्चीखतद्वमंतत्साधुकारिषु। ३।२।१३४। क्विपमभिव्याप्य षद्यमाग्रास्तच्छीलादिषु कर्तृषु बाध्या: ।

No. 888.—The affixes to be enunciated, reckoning from this point AS FAR AS KWIP (No. 893) inclusive, are to be understood IN THE SENSE OF AGENTS "HAVING SUCH A HABIT," "HAVING SUCH AND SUCH A NATURE," AND "HAVING SKILL IN SUCH AND SUCH AN ACTION."

#### तन् । ३। २। १३५।

कतो कटान् ।

No. 889.—The affix TRIN (--see No. 888). Thus kartá katán "who makes mats."

#### লব্দমিন্নত্রবুত্তুন্তুতুতু: षाकन्। १। १। ११५५।

No. 890.—The affix SHÁKAN comes AFTER JALP "to talk idly," BHIKSH "to seek alms," KUTT "to cut," LUNTH "to steal," AND VRIÉ "to serve."

#### षः मत्ययस्य । १ । ३ । ६ ।

#### प्रत्ययस्यादिः ष इत्संचः स्यात् । चल्पाकः । घराकः ।

No. 891.—Let the letter SH being the initial OF AN AFFIX be indicatory. Thus *jalpáka* (No. 890) "a babbler," varáka "pitiable."

### सनार्श्वसभिष्ठ उः । ३ । २ । १६८। चिकोर्षु: । आर्यसु: । भिष्तु: ।

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THE LAGHU KAUNUDÍ:

No. 892.—The affix U comes AFTER [roots that have taken] the affix SAN (No. 752), AND ÁŚASI "to wish," AND BHIKSH "to beg." Thus chikirshu (No. 753) "desirous of doing" dóańsu "desirous," bhikshu "a beggar."

## ्रसाजभासधुर्विद्युतेार्जिपुजुग्रायस्तुवः क्षिप् । ११२११७७। विश्वाद् । मा: ।

No. 893.—The affix KWIP (see No. 888) comes AFTER the verbs EHRÁJ "to shine," BHÁS "to shine," DHURV "to injure," DYUT "to shine," ÚRJ "to be strong," PRI "to fill," JU "to move rapidly," AND SHTU "to praise" when it is PRECEDED BY the word GRÁVAN "a stone." Thus vibhráj "splendid," bhás "light."

### राग्रीपः । ई। ४। २१।

रेफाच्होर्लेगः क्वो मलादी क्षहिति च । धूः । विद्युत् । ठर्क् । षू: । दुध्यिद्वयस्यापकर्षाज्यवतेर्दीर्घः । जूः । यावस्तुत् ।

No. 894.—AFTER the letter R, let there be ELISION of the letters chi and v, when kwi (i. e. kwip.—No. 893) follows, or an affix beginning with a *jhal* and having an indicatory k or A. Thus [from dhurv we have] dhur "who injures," and so vidyut "lightning," wirk "strength," and pur "what fills."

In the case of ji "swift," (according to the opinion of the Mahdbháshya) a long vowel is the substitute of ju "to move rapidly," in consequence of the "attraction" of the expression "being seen" in No. 852 (which, Patanjali holds, is wide enough to provide for all that the supplementary rule of Kátyáyana, No. 895, refers to). [In the word] grávastut "a stone-worshipper" (the t comes from No. 828).

### दिव्वचिप्रच्यायतस्तुबटप्रुजुयीयां दीर्घेऽसंप्रसारयं च । वक्तीति बाह्र ।

No. 895.—"WHEN KWIP follows, THE LONG vowel is the substitute OF VACH "to speak," PRACHCHH "to ask," ÁYATA-STU" to prise long," KATA-PEC "to move through a mat," JU "to move rapidly," AND SET "to serve," AND there is NO SUBSTITUTION OF A

vowel for the semi-vowel (by No. 675)." Thus vák "the voice" (the organ which speaks).

च्चोः श्रुतनुनासिदे च। ६। ४। १८।

सतुङ्स्य छस्य वस्य च क्रमात् श् कठ् गतावादेशे स्त: क्वो श्रनुनामिकादेो मलादेो क्लिति च । पृच्छतीति प्राट् । श्रायतं स्ते-ति। श्रायतस्तु: । कटं प्रवते कटप्र: । जूक्त्त: । श्रयति र्ह्वारं श्री: ।

No. 896.—AND OF CHH with tuk (No. 120) AND OF V, respectively, S AND ÚTH are the substitutes, WHEN kuri follows, or A NASAL, or what, beginning with a *jhal*, has an indicatory k or  $\pi$ . Thus, from *prichchhati* "he asks," *prát* (Nos. 165 and 334) "who asks," *dyutastú* "who praises long," *kutaprú* "a worm" (which gets through mats); the word *jú* has been mentioned (under No. 894); *érí* "the goddess Lakshmí" (who serves Hari).

# दाम्रीशसययुजस्तुतुद्सिसिचमिष्ठपतद्श्रनद्वः कर्खे। ३।२।१८२।

### दाबादे: ष्टन् स्यात् करग्रेऽर्थे । दात्यनेन दाषम् ।

No. 897.—Let the affix shiran, WITH THE SENSE OF INSTRU-MENT, come AFTER the verbs DÁP "to cut," NÍ "to lead," SAS "to hurt," YU "to join," YUJ "to join," SHTU "to praise," TUD "to inflict pain," SHI "to bind," SHICH "to sprinkle," MIH "to urine," PAT "to fall," DAS "to bite," AND NAH "to bind." Thus dátra "that with which one cuts" (e. g. a sickle).

### तितुचतवसिसुसरदसेषु च । ७। २। १।

् एषां द्यानामिण्न । शस्त्रम् । यो चम् । योकम् । स्ते चम् । तो चम् । से चम् । से कम् । मेकुम् । पत्तम् । दंग्रा । नद्वी ।

No. 898.—AND the augment if (No. 433) is not that of these ten affixes viz. TI (i. e. ktin or ktich), TUN, SHTRAN, TAN, KTHAN, KSI, SUCH, SARAN, KAN, AND SA. Thus éastra (No. 897) "a weapon," yotra "the tie that fastens the yoke," yoktra "the tie of the yoke," stotra "a panegyric," tottra "a goad," setra "a ligament," sektra "a sprinkling vessel," medhra "the penis," pattra "a vehi-

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

cle," danshirá (No. 384) "a large tooth," naddhrí (Nos. 389 and 586) "a thong."

द्मतिं तू धू त्नु खनस इचर इचः । ३।२।१८४। श्वरिषम् । र्लावषम् । धविषम् । सविषम् । खनिषम् । सहिषम् । चरिषम् ।

No. 899.—Let the affix ITRA come AFTER the verbs RI "to go," LÚ "to cut," DHÚ "to shake," SHÚ "to bring forth," KHAN "to dig," SHAH "to bear," AND CHAR "to go." Thus aritra "a rudder," lavitra "a sickle," dhavitra "a fan" savitra "cause of production," khanitra "a spade," sakitra "patience," charitra "instituted observance," or "a narrative."

### पुवः संचायाम्। ३। २। १८५।

#### पविषस् ।

No. 900.---[The affix *itra* comes] AFTER the verb Pú "to purify," WHEN THE SENSE IS simply APPELLATIVE [and not descriptive]. Thus pavitra "the sacrificial thread."

#### । धयोगादयः ।

Now of the affixes "un, &c."

कृषापाचिमिस्वदिसाध्ययूभ्य ठष् । करोतीति काह: । वायु: । पायुर्गुदस् । चायुरीषधस् । मायु: पिलस् । स्वादु: । साध्नोति पर-कार्यमिति साधु: । चायु यीघस् ।

No. 901.—Let the affix UN come AFTER the verbs KRI "to make," VÁ "to blow," PÁ "to drink," JI "to overcome," MI "to scatter," SHWAD "to be pleasant to the taste," SADH "to accomplish," AND AS "to pervade." Thus káru "an artisan," váyu "the wind," páyu "the organ of excretion," jáyu "a drug" (which "overcomes disease"), máyu "the bile," sucidu "sweet," sádhu "who accomplishes the object of another"—hence "virtuous," és "quickly."

### ण्याद्या बहुखम्। ३। ३। १।

# यते वर्तमाने संचायां च बहुलं स्युः। केचिदविहिता चयूह्याः ।

संज्ञासु धातुद्धपाणि प्रत्ययाश्व ततः परे ।

कायोद्विद्यादनूवन्धमेतच्छास्त्रमुषादिषु ।

No. 902.—Let these affixes—viz. UN, &c., with the force of the present [i. e. implying neither past time nor future], and with a sense simply appellative [and not descriptive], be attached DIVERSELY [—see No. 823.—]. Some affixes, though there be no express injunction regarding them, are to be inferred to belong to this class. The maxim in regard to the affixes "un, do." is this that "when, in appellatives, we find the forms of verbal roots and affixes coming after them,—then one may know, from the result [as presented in the word], what are the indicatory letters [which the affix must have possessed in order to produce the result]."

तुजुन्ट्यो। क्रियायां क्रियार्थायाम् । ३ । ३ । १ • । क्रियाथीयां क्रियायामुपपदे भविष्यत्यर्थे धातेारेते। स्त: । मान्त-त्वादव्ययत्वम् । कृष्णं द्रष्ट्रं याति । कृष्णं दर्शके। याति ।

No. 903.—These two affixes—viz. TOMUN AND NWUL are placed after a verbal root, with the force of the future, WHEN the word in construction therewith is another VERB [denoting an action performed] FOR THE SAKE OF THE [future] ACTION. What ends in tumun, since it ends in m, is indeclinable, according to No. 400. Thus krishnan drashfun ydti or krishnan darsako ydti, "he goes to see [—i. e. goes for the sake of seeing—] Krishna."

### काखसमयवेजासु तुलुन्। १। १। ११६७।

#### काल: समयो वेला वा भोक्तम् ।

No. 904.—The affix TUMUN may be applied, WHEN the word in construction is [not a verb—see No. 903—but] KÁLA, SAMAYA, OB VELÁ, "time." Thus kálo bhoktum, or samayo bhoktum, or velá bhoktum, "time to eat"—or "time for eating."

### भावे। १। १। १८। सिद्धावस्थापन्ने धात्वर्षे वाष्ये धातार्ष्वष् । पाब: ।

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No. 905.—The affix *ghan* comes after a root, WHEN THE SENSE OF THE ROOT is denoted as having attained to the completed state. Thus pakes (Nos. 489 and 832) "maturity."

### द्यदर्तरि च द्यारदे संजायाम्। श्री ३। १८। कर्तृभिन्ने कारके घष् ।

No. 906.—AND the affix ghunt [comes after a root], WHEN THE SENSE IS that of an APPELLATIVE—THE WORD being RELATED [to the verb from which its name is deduced—see No. 945.—] but NOT as AGENT.

# **घ**ञि **च भावयर खयोः । ह** । ४ । २७ । -

रञ्चेर्नलोप: स्यात् । राग: । प्रेनयो: किस् । रच्यत्यस्मिन्निति रङ्ग: ।

No. 907—AND WHEN GHAN (No. 906) FOLLOWS, IN THE SENSE OF STATE OR INSTRUMENT, there is elision of the n of the root ranj " to colour." Thus raga " passion" (—the instrument by which objects are coloured). Why in these two senses ? Witness ranga " a theatre"—the place in which the passions [are addressed].

निवास पितिय रीरोपसमाधाने घादेख कः। ३। ३। ४१। एषु चिनेतिष्य पादेश्व कः । ठपसमाधानं राशीकरणम् । निकाय: । काय: । गोमयनिकाय: ।

No. 908.—The affix ghan comes after the root chi "to gather," AND K IS the substitute OF THE INITIAL [ch], IN THESE SENSES. viz.—a DWELLING, a FUNERAL FILE, THE BODY, AND COLLECTION. "Collection" means making a heap. Thus nikdya "a dwelling," kdya "a funeral pile" or "the body," gomayanikdya "a heap of cow-dung."

### ररच्। ३। ३। ५६।

र्षयोन्तात् । चयः । चयः ।

No. 909.--AFTER a root ending in I or 1, there is the affix ACE. Thus chays "gathering," jays "victory."

### **प्ट्रोर्ए। ३। ३। ५७।**

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च्छूवर्णन्तादुवर्णान्ताञ्चाए । कर: । गर: । यव: । स्तव: । स्व: । पव: ।

No. 910.—AFTER a root ending in Rf, OB in U or Ú, there is the affix AP. Thus [from krf " to scatter"] kara " scattering," from grf " to swallow"] gara " poison," [from yu " to join"] years " barley," (from shfu " to praise") stuva " praise," (from lá " to cut") lava " reaping," (from pá to " purify") puva " winnowing (corn)."

#### चज्रच कविधानम् । प्रस्य: । विघ्र: ।

No. 911.—"WHEN THE SENSE IS THAT OF GHAN (Nos. 905, &c.) the affix KA IS DIRECTED to be employed." Thus prasties (No. 524) "a certain measure," vighna (Nos. 540 and 314) "an obstacle."

#### चित्तः ज्ञिः । ३। ३। ८८

No. 912.—The affix KTRI comes AFTER THAT verb WHICH HAS AN INDICATORY DU.

### होर्नेम् नित्यम्। ४। ४। २०।

क्रिप्रत्ययान्तान्मम् निर्वृत्तेऽचै । पाकेन निर्वृत्तं पक्रिमम् । सुवर् । रुग्रिमम् ।

No. 913.--OF the affix KTRI (No. 912), MAP is ALWATS the augment, when the sense is that of completion. Thus pattrims "what is ripe," [and, from the root *durap*] uptrimes (No. 584) "sown-(as a field)."

### द्विताऽयुच्। ३। ३। ८८।

्ट्रवेप्र कम्पने । वेपग्रु: ।

No. 914.—AFTER THAT verb WHICH HAS AN INDICATORY TU, the affix ATHUCH comes. Thus, from *twopyi* "to tremble," wpaths "a trembling."

## यजयाचयतविष्युप्रत्वरधो मङ् १।१।८०।

यश्व: । याद्वा । यत्न: । विश्ल: । प्रश्न: । रच्च: ।

No. 915.—The affix NAA comes AFTEB the verbs YAJ "to worship," YACH "to ask for," YAT "to strive," VICHCHH "to shine," **PRACHCHH** "to ask," AND RAKSH "to preserve." Thus yajha "sacrifice," ydchid "solicitation," yatna "effort," visna (VI. 4. 19.), "hustre," praima "a question," rakshna " protection."

### स्वपेा मन्। इ। इ। ८१।

स्वग्न: ।

No. 916.—The affix NAN comes AFTEB the verb SHWAP "to sleep." Thus sucapute "a dream."

# खपसर्गे घाः किः । इ। इ। ११८२।

দ্রখি: । তর্বাधি: ।

No. 917.—Let the affix KI come AFTER A GHU (No. 662), WHEN AN UPASARGA [precedes it]. Thus [from dhá " to have"] pradhi " the periphery of a wheel," and upadhi " fraud."

## द्रियां किन्। ३। ३। ८४।

स्वीलिङ्गे भावे किन् । घचोऽपवाद: । कृति: । स्तुति: ।

No. 918.—To express the action by a word IN THE FEMININE, the affix KTIN is added. This supersedes ghun (No. 905). Thus kriti " action," stuti " praise."

### चुल्वादिभ्यः सिन् निष्ठाषद्वाच्यः । तेन नत्वस् । क्षीस्विः । लूनिः । धूनिः । पूनिः ।

No. 919.—"AFTER verbs ending in Rf. AND after the verbs Lú "to cut," &c., the affix KTIN SHOULD BR DECLABRD to be LIKE a WISHTHÁ (No. 866)." Hence (No. 868) there is the substitution of n for the t in the examples kirnni "scattering," láni "reaping," dkini "agitation," páni "destruction."

संपदादिभ्य: क्रिए । संपत् । विपत् । भापत् । किन्नपीष्यते । संपत्ति: । विपत्ति: । भापति: ।

No. 920.—"The affix KWIP comes AFTER SANPAT [i. e. after the verb pad "to go" with the prefix sam] &C." Thus subpat "prosperity," vipat "calamity," apat "calamity." The affix ktin also is wished in this case, by Patanjali. Thus sanpatti, vipatti, épatti.

## জतियूतिजूतिसातिऐतिकीतयथ । ३। ३। ८७। ग्रे निपात्यन्ते ।

No. 921.—AND these words—viz. ÚTI "preserving, sport," YÚTI "joining," JÚTI "velocity," SÁTI "destruction," HETI "a weapon," AND KÍBTI "fame," are anomalous forms.

### ज्वरत्वरद्विव्यविमवामुपधायाथ । ६ । ४ । २० ।

यषामुपथावकारये। छुट् चनुनासिके क्वी मलादी क्रुहिति च। जति: । द्विप । जू: । तू: । स: । जु: । मू: ।

No. 922.—When an affix beginning with a nasal, or kwi (i. e. kwip), or one beginning with a *jhal* and having an indicatory k or  $\dot{n}$ , follows, then  $\dot{u}_i h$  is substituted in the room OF THE PENULTIMATE letter AND of the v of these words—viz. JWAR "to have fever," TWAR "to hasten," SEIV "to go," AV "to protect," AND MAV "to blind." Thus  $\dot{u}_i t$  "preserving," and, with the affix kwip,  $j\dot{u}r$  "one who has fever,"  $t\dot{u}r$  "one who is quick," eri "a sacrificial ladle,"  $\dot{u}$  "a protector," m $\dot{u}$  "one who binds."

### इच्छा।३।३।११०१।

#### • इषेर्निपाताऽयम् ।

No. 923.—The form ICHCHHÁ "desire," from ish "to wish," is irregular.

#### ष्म प्रत्ययात् । इ। इ। १°२।

प्रत्ययान्तेभ्य: स्त्रियामकार: प्रत्यय: स्यात् । विकोर्धा पुष-काम्या ।

No. 924.—AFTEE verbs that end in  $\triangle N$  AFFIX, let there be the affix  $\triangle$ , the word being feminine.

Thus [after kri, by No. 756, has become chikirsha "to wish to lo," the affix a is added by this rule, and elided by No. 503, and then the feminine termination fap (No. 1341) presents itself, so

that we have] chikirshi "the desire to do, " putrakimyd (No. 772) "desire of a son."

## युरोयं प्रचः । १। १। १•३।

#### गुरूमते। इलन्तात् स्त्रियामः प्रत्ययः । ईहा ।

No. 925.—AND let the affix a come AFTER THAT verb WHICH HAS A HEAVY vowel (No. 484) AND ends in A CONSONANT, when the word [to be formed] is feminine. Thus (-see No. 924-) ind "effort."

### रग्रासग्रन्था युष् । इ। इ। १ • ७।

#### बद्धारस्यापवादः । कारणा । शारणा ।

No. 926.—AFTRE verbs ending in NI (No. 747) AND AFTER AS "to sit," AND SRANTH "to loose," there is the affix YUCH—to the exclusion of a (Nos. 924 and 925). Thus káraná (No. 836) "the causing to do," káraná "the causing to take."

### ंगपुंसर्क आवे क्षः। ३। ३। ११४।

No. 927-The affix KTA is added, WHEN THE ACTION is expressed-the word being IN THE NEUTER.

### द्युद् च। ३। ३। ११४।

#### हुस्तिम् । इसनम् ।

2

No. 928,—AND the affix LYUT [is added under the circumstaness stated in No. 927]. Thus *kasitam* or *kasanam* (No. 836) "laughter."

## पुंसि संजायां घः मायेख । इ। इ। ११८।

No. 929.—The affix GHA is added, WHEN the word is [to be] AN APPELLATIVE, [the word being] GENERALLY IN THE MASCULINE.

# हादेर्चेऽधुपसर्गस्य । ह् । ४ । ८ ह् ।

द्विप्रमृत्युपचर्गद्दीनस्य कादेईस्वो घे । दन्तच्छद: । चालुर्वनच-सिन्नियाबर: ।



No. 930.—WHEN the affix GHA FOLLOWS, a short vowel is substituted in the room OF chhad "to cover" [in its form—No. 741—CHHADI] when DESTITUTE OF TWO OE MORE UPASAB-GAS. Thus dantachchhada "the lip" [—that by which the testh are covered]. The word *dkara* "a mine" [is derived from kys "to do"—No. 929]. A mine is so named because men "work (*discr*vanti) in it."

## द्यवे तृुद्धोर्घञ्। ३। ३। १२०। भवतारः । भवस्तारो खबनिका ।

No. 931-WHEN there is the upasarga AVA, the affix GRAR comes AFTER the verbs TRI "to cross" AND STRI "to spread." Thus *uvatára* "the descent (or incarnation) of a deity," avastára " a screen round a tent."

#### एतय।३।३।११११।

### हलन्ताद्घञ् । घापवादः । रमन्ते योगिनेाऽस्मिन्निति रामः । भएमृज्यतेऽनेन व्याध्यादिरित्यपामार्गः ।

No. 932.—AND AFTER a verb ending in A CONSONANT, there is ghan to the exclusion of gha (No. 929). Thus [from ram "to sport"] rama "Rama"—i. a. in whom the devout delight; spamarga "that [plant] by which disease or the like is cleared away."

## র্ষদুঃস্তুদ্ব দ্রন্দ্রায়ন্দ্রায়দ্ব তার । হ। হ। হ ২৫।

एषु दुःखसुखार्थेपूपपदेषु खल्। तयोरेवेति भावे कर्मवि च। कृच्छे। दुष्कर: कटा भवता। पकृच्छे। ईषत्कर: । सुकर: ।

No. 933.—The affix KHAL is added to a verb, when ISHAD AND DUR AND SU are combined with it in THE SENSE OF UMPLEASANTLY OR PLEASANTLY. According to No. 820, this affix appears only when the sense is that of the action or the object. Thus—in the sense of unpleasantly—dushkarak (VIII. 3. 41.) kato bkavaté "a mat is difficult for your honour to make;" and in the sense of pleasantly—*ishatkara* "that which is made by little at a time," subars "what is made with ease."

## चाता युच्। ३। ३। १२८।

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#### ब्द्रले।ऽपवादः । ईषम्पानः सोमेा भवता । दुष्पानः । सुपानः ।

No. 934.—AFTER a vorb ending in LONG Á, there is the affix TUCH, to the exclusion of *khal* (No. 933). Thus *ishatpánah* (No. 836) somo bhavatá "the Soma-juice is to be drunk by you, Sir, by little at a time," dushpána "difficult to be drunk," supána "easy to be drunk."

### ध्वयंखर्याः प्रतिषेधयाः माचां ज्ञा । ३।४। १८।

प्रतिषेधार्थयेगरलंखस्वोरूपपदयेाः क्वा । देा दद्धोः । चतं दत्वा । चुमास्येतीत्वम् । पीत्वा खल् । चलंखस्वाः किम् । मा कार्षात् । प्रतिपेधयोः किम् । चलंकारः ।

No. 935.—According to the practice OF THE ANCIENTS, the affix ETWÁ comes after a verb, WHEN there are in combination with it ALAN AND KHALU IN THE SENSE OF PROHIBITION: Thus, from dd "to give," which, by No. 879. substitutes dath, we have alandated "do not give" and, from pd "to drink," which, by No. 625, substitutes long i, we have pitud khalu "do not drink." Why do we say "when there are alan and khalu i" Witness má kárshít (Nos. 469 and 475) "let him not do." Why do we say "in the sense of prohibition " Witness alankára "decoration."

# समामदार्नुदायाः पूर्वकाखे। इ। ४। २१।

समामकर्नुजयोधात्वर्थयाः पूर्वकाले विद्यमानाद्धाताः क्ता । सात्वा व्रबति । द्वित्वमतन्त्रम् । भुक्ता पीत्वा व्रबति ।

No. 936.—WHEN THE actions signified by TWO verbs HAVE THE SAME AGENT, the affix *ktudi* comes after that verb which is concerned ABOUT A TIME ANTERIOE to that of the other. Thus enstudi srujuti "having bathed, he goes"—[i. e. he first bathes, and afterwards goes]. The rule is not confined to the case of two verbs—thus blackted pitud vrajati "having eaten and having drunk, he goes."

# न का सेट्।१।२।१८। बेट् का बिन्न स्यात् । ययित्वा । बेट् बिस् । कृत्वा ।

No. 937.—Let the affix KTWÁ, when WITH the augment 17, be as if it had NOT an indicatory k—[i. e. there shall be the substitution of guna in spite of No. 467]. Thus [from 4i "to sleep"] sayituxi "having slept." Why do we say "when with the augment if i" Witness krituxi "having done"—[where the augment if—see No. 510—does not appear, and there is no substitution of guna.]

रचेा व्युपधावचादेः संथ। १। २। २६।

दवर्षे।वर्षे।पथादुलादे रलन्तात् परे। क्वापने। घेटे। वा किते। स्त: । द्युतित्वा । द्योतित्वा । लिखित्वा । लेखित्वा । व्युपधात् किम् । वर्तित्वा । रल: किम् । देवित्वा । इलादे: किम् । राषित्वा । देट् किम् । भुक्वा ।

No. 939.—The affixes ktwd AND SAN, having the angment if, are optionally regarded as possessing an indicatory k, when they come AFTER THAT verb WHICH HAS I, f, U, OB Ú, AS its FENULT, WHICH BEGINS WITH A CONSONANT, AND ends with A BAL [i. e. any consonant but y or v]. Thus dyutitud or dyotitud "having shone," likhitud or lekhitud "having written." Why do we say "which has u or i as its penult?" Witness vartitud "having remained" [where the substitution of gung, through No. 937, is compulsory]. Why after that which "ends with a ral?" Witness sevitud "having served" [where the root ends with v, which is not a rul]. Why after that "which begins with a consonant?" Witness eshitud "having gone." Why "having the augment if?" Witness bluktud "having esten"—[where, through the absence of the augment, the case does not come within the scope of No. 937].

### उद्ति वा । ७। २। ५६।

ठदित: परस्य क्क रहुा। यमित्वा। यानवा। देवित्वा। दात्वा। दथातेर्हि:। हित्वा।

No. 939.—Of ktude coming AFTER THAT root WHICH HAS AN INDICATORY U, if is OPTIONALLY the augment. Thus [from domus "to be tranquil"] damitude or dentude (No. 775) "having been

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tranquil." [from divu "to play"] devitud (No. 937) or dyútud (VI. 4. 19.) "having played." The verb dhá "to hold" substitutes (by No. 878) ki, giving hitud "having held."

#### হ্যন্থানিষ মি।ও।৪।৪। দ্বিন্ধা। ছাভন্ম ছান্ধা।

No. 940.—AND OF the verb HÁ "to abandon," the substitute is ki—[see No. 878]. Thus kituxi "having abandoned." But [when ktuxi comes] after ki "to go," we have kituxi "having gone."

# समाजेजन्त्पूर्वे मो खप्। ७। १। ३७।

े च्यव्ययपूर्षपदेऽनल्समासे क्वो ल्यबादेश: । तुक् । प्रकृत्य । चनस्र सिम् । चकृत्वा । चव्ययपूर्वपदे सिम् । परमकृत्वा ।

No. 941.—WHEN the word is  $\land$  COMPOUND, THE FIRST MEX-BER OF WHICH IS an indeclinable but NOT NAN, then LYAP is substituted in the room OF KTWÁ. Thus [when kri " to make" is compounded with pra—No. 48—lyap is substituted for ktwá; and, as it succeeds—see No. 163—to the possession of the indicatory k, we have—from No. 828—the augment] tuk—and so prakritya " having commenced making." Why do we say " but not nan ?" Witness akritvá " not having made." Why do we say " the first member of which is an indeclinable" ? Witness paramakritvá " having made permanent."

### भाभोध्त्ये यसुध् च।३।४।२२। बामीध्रस्ये द्योत्ये पूर्वदिपये यमुल् क्वा ब।

No. 942.—WHEN REITERATION is to be expressed, both *ktudi* AND NAMUL [are admissible] in the case of an action's being antecedent [to another action—see No. 936.]

# नित्यवीसयोः । ८ । १ । ४ ।

बामीख्य्ये बीप्यायां च द्योत्ये पदस्य द्वित्वं स्यात् । चामीज्य्यं तिहन्तेष्वव्ययबंज्वकेषु कृदन्तेषु च । स्मारं स्मारं नमति शिवम्। स्रत्वा स्मृत्वा । पार्य पायम् । भार्व भावम् । चार्व चाबम् ।

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No. 943.—WHEN CONTINUALNESS AND SUCCESSION are to be expressed, let the word be doubled. There may be reiteration in the case of words ending with tense-affixes, and of three ending with krit affixes which (—see No. 400—) are termed indeclinables. Thus smárain smárain (No. 942) namati éivam "having repeatedly remembered Śiva, he bends," smrituxi smrituxi "having repeatedly remembered," páyain páyam "having drunk repeatedly," bhojais bhojam "having eaton repeatedly," érávait érávaim "having heard repeatedly."

द्धन्ययैवंकयमित्यंसु सिद्धाप्रयोगखेत्। ३। ४। २७। यषु कृषो यमुल् स्यात् चिद्धोऽप्रयोगे यस्यैवंभूतत्रचेत् कृष्। व्यर्थत्वात् प्रयोगानई इत्यर्थ: । चन्ययाकारम् । यवंकारम् । क्रयंकारम् । इत्यंकारं मुङ्गे । चिद्धेति किम् । गिरोऽन्यवा कृत्वा मुङ्गे ।

### इति छदन्तप्रदिया।

No. 944.—WHEN the words ANYATHÁ "otherwise," EVAR "so," KATHAM "how?" AND ITTHAM "thus," are compounded with the verb, then let *quanul* come after *krin* "to make," IF it be such that ITS OMISSION WOULD BE UNOBJECTIONABLE—that is to say, when, in consequence of the non-significance of the *krin*, it is not worth employing. Thus anyathákáram, evunkáram, or kathankáram, or *itthankáran bhuńkto*—"he eats otherwise—he eats so —how does he eat?—he eats thus," Why do we say "if its omission would be unobjectionable?" Witness *firo'nyathá kritoá bhuńkts* "he eats, having turned his head aside"—[where the *krin* could not be spared].

So much for the treatment of words ending with the krif

#### । कारकम् ।

#### OF THE CASES.

प्रातिपदिकार्वचिक्रपरिमाखवषनमाचे प्रबना।२। ३<sup>।</sup> ४६।

#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

नियतेापस्थितिकः प्रातिपदिकार्थः । माषशब्दस्य प्रत्येकं योगः । प्रातिपदिकार्यमाचे लिङ्गमाचाद्याधिक्ये संख्यामाचे च प्रथमा स्यात् । प्रातिपदिकार्यमाचे । उन्नेः । नीचेः । ऋष्यः । ग्रीः । च्चानम् । किङ्गमाचे । तटः । तटी । तटम् । परिमायमाचे । द्रोयो व्रीहिः । बचनं संख्या । एकः । द्वो । यद्दवः ।

No. 945 .- By "the sense of the crude-form" is meant that meaning which is constantly present [with the word]. The word "only" is to be taken in connection with each term severally [in the aphorism-the translation of which here follows-viz.]:-Let there be THE FIRST CASE affix, WHERE THE SENSE IS ONLY THAT OF THE CRUDE-FORM OB where there is the additional sense of GENDER only, OR MEASURE only, OR NUMBER only. Thus-where the sense is only that of the crude-form-uchchaih "aloft," nichaih "below," krishnah "Krishna," orth "the goddess Lakshmi," jndnam "knowledge;" where there is the additional sense of gender only-tatak or tail or tatam "the bank of a river;"-where there is the additional sense of measure only-drono withik "rice-a drond (in measure);"-" number," here means [grammatical] number-[and the reason for this being specified in the rule is this-that otherwise the word eka "one," would not take me. nor dwi take un, nor baku take jas-for an affix is pever applied in order to give a sense which is implied in the word-as singularity is in eta, duality in dwi, and plurality in bake ]- no we have ebek "one," dwuw "two," bahavak "many."

#### सम्वाधने च।२।३।४७। प्रथमा । हे राम ।

No. 946.—AND WHEN the sense is that of ADDRESSING, the first care-affix is employed. Thus he raimes (No. 153) "O Rama !"

# यर्तुरीणिततमं वर्मे। १। ४। ४८।

#### बर्तु: क्रिययणुमिष्टतमं बारसं बर्मचंचं स्यात् ।

No. 947.—Lot THAT, related to the action, WHICH IT IS IN-THIDED SHOULD BE MOST AFFECTED by the act OF THE AGENT, be called the OBJECT.

# यर्मीख दितीया। २। ३। २।

चनुक्ते कर्मणि द्विनीया । इरिं भलति । चभिष्टिते तु बर्मादी प्रथमा । इरि: चेव्यते । लक्त्या चेवित: ।

No. 948.—WHEN THE OBJECT is not denoted [by the termination of the verb—i. a. when the verb does not agree with it], let THE SECOND case-affix be attached to the words. Thus *karisi* bhajati "he worships Hari," where, not the **Cobject of worship**, but the agent is specified by the tense-affix tip—No. 419—]. But when the object &c. is denoted by the termination of the verb, [let the *first* case-affix be attached to the word]. Thus harih sevyate "Hari is served,"—[where the termination of the verb—see No. 801—specifies the *object*:] and so too in *lakshmyá sevita*<sup>1</sup> "served by Lakshmí." [where—see Nos. 867 and 820 —the termination specifies the *object*].

### ञ्चकयितं च। १। ४। ५१।

#### षणदानादिविशेषेरविवचितं कारकं कर्मसंत्रं स्यात् ।

No. 949.—AND let THAT related to the action, WHICH IS NOT "SPOKEN OF," [see No. 950.—] as coming under any of the special relations of 'ablation' or the like [although it stands in such a relation to the verb, and, if so "spoken of," must be put in the ablative or the like,] be called *object*.

> दुद्याच्पच्दग्र्हथिप्रच्छि-चित्रगासुचिमन्य्मुषास् ।

> > रवाम।

कर्मयुक् स्यादकथितं

तथा स्णन्नीहृकृष्वद्वाम् । ९ ।

गां दोग्धि पय: । बलिं याचते वसुधाम् । तरबुलानेादनं पचति । गगान् चतं दरब्दयति । व्रद्यमवद्युद्धि गाम् । मायवकं बन्दानं एच्छति । वृद्यमवचिनोति फलानि । मायवकं धर्म व्रते । चास्ति वा । चतं चयति देवदनम् । सुधां चौरनिधिं मद्यति । देवदत्तं

चतां मुज्याति । याममजान् नयति । इरति कर्षति वद्यति वा । चार्द्वनिवन्धनेयं संज्ञा । बलिं भिचते वसुधाम् । माणवकं धमें मापते । चमिधते । वत्ति । इत्यादि ।

No. 950.—Let that be "not spoken of," [as coming under the special relation of 'ablation' or the like—see No. 949—] which is connected with the object OF the verbs DUH "to milk," YÁCH "to ask for," PACH "to gook," DAND "to fiue," BUDH "to obstruct," PRACHCHH "to ask," CHI "to collect," BRÚ "to speak," ŚÁS "to instruct," JI "to conquer," MANTH "to churn," and MUSH "to steal,"—and so too of Nf "to lead," HBI "to take," KBISH "to drag," and VAH "to carry."

Thus—"he milks the cow (for) milk," "he asks the earth (cf) Bali," "he cooks the raw rice (so that it becomes) boiled rice" [—cf. "he cooks catmeal into porridge"—]; "he fines the Gargas a hundred (pieces of money)," "he shuts up the cow (in) the cow-pen," "he asks the boy (which is) the road," "he gathers fruit (from) the tree," "he expounds virtue (to) the boy," or "teaches him virtue," "he wins a hundred (from) Devadatta," "he churns out ambrosia (from) the coean of milk," "he steals a hundred (from) Devadatta," "he leads the goats (to) the village," or "takes them," or "drags them."

This term [viz. the term object as appropriated by the present rule to something other than the direct object of the verb] is one the reason for taking which is the sense of the verb—[so that the rule is not confined to the verbs above enumerated, but applies to others which have the same sense—], hence we may have bulin bhikshate vasualham "he begs (as well as yachati asks) the earth (from) Bali," "he talks of (bhdehate), names (abhidhatte), tells of (wakti) virtue (to) the boy"—dro.

# साधयतमं यर्बम्। १। ४। ४२।

क्रियासिद्धी प्रकृष्टोपसारसं करब्संचं स्यात् । स्वतन्त्र इति हर्नुसंचा ।

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No. 951.—Let THAT WHICH IS ESPECIALLY AUXILIARY in the accomplishment of the action be called THE INSTRUMENT. The term "agent," as defined at No. 745, is applied to that which is spoken of as independent.

# यर्तृजर खयोस्तृतीया। २। ३। १८।

अनभिद्विते कर्तरि करणे च तृतीया स्यात् । रामेण बाणेन इते बाली ।

No. 952.—WHEN THE AGENT AND THE INSTRUMENT are not specified by the termination of the verb [i. e. when the verb is not in agreement with them—[let THE THIRD case-affix be enployed. Thus "Bálí was killed by Ráma with an arrow."

# कर्मचा यमभिग्रेति स संप्रदानम् । १ । ४ । ३२। दानस्य कर्मचा यमभिग्रेति स संप्रदानसंघ: ।

No. 953.—HE WHOM ONE WISHES TO CONNECT WITH THE OBJECT of giving—[i. e. with the gift—shall] be called THE BECI-PIENT.

# चतुर्धी संप्रदाने।२। ३। १३।

#### विप्राय गां ददाति ।

No. 954.—Let THE FOURTH case-affix be employed, when THE SENSE IS THAT OF THE RECIPIENT. Thus "he gives a cow to the Brahman."

# नसःस्वत्तित्वाद्वात्वधार्खंवषड्योगाच । २ । ३ । १६।

गभियोंगे चतुर्थी । हरये नम: । प्रजाभ्य: स्वस्ति । जाये स्वाहा । पितृभ्य: स्वधा । जलमिति पर्याप्त्यर्थयहण्यम् । तेन दैत्येभ्यो हरिरलं प्रभु: समर्थ: शक्त इत्यादि ।

No. 955.—AND let the fourth case-affix be employed IN CON-NECTION WITH [the forms of reverential address or religions invocation] NAMAS, SWASTI, SWÁHÁ, SWADHÁ; and with ALAM AND VASHAT.



Thus—" Salutation to Hari"—" Prosperity to the people"— "An offering to Fire"—" An offering to the manes." The word class is here taken in the sense of "sufficient for" or "equal to" so that [the same construction is admissible with equivalent terms —and we may say] "Hari is enough for (alam), or is the master of (prable), or is a match for (samartha), or is able to overcome (sakta), the Titans."

#### ञ्चनमपायेऽपादानम् । १ । ४ । २४ ।

षणयो विश्लेषस्तस्मिन् साध्ये यद्भुषमवधिभूतं कारकं तद-षादानसंघं स्यात ।

No. 956.—WHEN there is DEPARTURE FROM A FIXED POINT, let it be called ABLATION. By "departure" is meant "separation." When this is to be expressed, let that fixed point which is the limit, denoted by a word dependent on the verb, be called (the limit of) ablation.

### खपादाने पष्वमी। १। ३। २८। 🦳

बामादायाति । धावतोऽच्वात् पतति । इत्यादि ।

No. 957.—WHEN [the word denotes that from which there is] ABLATION (No. 956), let THE FIFTH case-affix be employed. Thus—"he comes from the village," "he falls from a galloping horse," &c.

### षष्ठी प्रेषे । २। ३। ५०।

बारबप्रातिपदिकार्थव्यतिरिक्तः स्वस्वामिभाषादिः शेषस्तत्र षष्ठी। राष्टः पुरुषः । कर्मादीनामपि चंबन्धमात्रविषद्यायां षष्ट्रवेव । सतां गतम् । सपिषा जानीते । मातुः स्मरति । ग्रधा दकस्यापस्कुरुते । मचे श्रम्भोध्चरखया: ।

No. 958.—Let THE SIXTH case-affix be employed IN THE BE-MAINING CASES—that is to may—where there is a sense, such as the relation between property and its owner, different from that of a word related to a verb, and from that of a crude word. Thus "the King's man."

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[Here it may be observed that the application of the term infraka is not co-extensive with that of the term case. The káraka -as its etymology indicates-stands in a relation dependent on the verb-whereas the sixth case provides further for such a relation as that of one noun with another. With an eye to this, we have readered káraka "that which is directly related to the action."]

Moreover, when it is intended to speak only of the relation in general [and not of the special relation] of object and the like, the sixth case affix alone is employed. Thus "the conduct of the virtuons," "he knows clarified butter," "he remembers his mother," "he prepares the wood and water for an oblation," "he adores the two feet of Siva."

### श्राधारोऽधिकरणम्। १। ४। ४५।

#### कर्तूकर्मद्वारा तन्निष्ठक्रियाया आधार: कारकमधिकरखं स्यात ।

No. 959.—Let that which is related to the action as THE SITE of the action, which action is located in this or that site by the agent or object, be called THE LOCATION.

### सप्तम्यधिकरणे च। २। ३। इह्।

चकाराट्टरान्सिकार्थेभ्य: । चौापश्लेषिको वैषयिकोऽमिव्यापकरने-त्याधारस्त्रिधा । कटे चाद्ते । स्याल्यां पचति । मोचे इच्छास्ति। वर्वस्मिन्नात्माम्ति । वनस्य दूरे चन्तिके था ।

### হুনি বিসদ্বর্য্যাः।

No. 960.—AND WHEN the sense is that of LOCATION (No. 959), THE SEVENTH case affix is employed. By the "and" it is meant that it is employed also after words meaning "far off" or "near." A site is of three kinds—actually contiguous, figuratively objective, and co-extensive. Thus (1) "he sits on (i. a in contact with) the mat," or "he cooks rice in (i. a which is actually contained within) the pot;" (2) "his desire is (bent) on salvation—(i.

e. is figuratively wrapt up in it as its object); (3) "Soul is in all" (i. e. is co-extensive with the universe). "Far from, or near, the wood."

So much for the sense of the case-affixes.

#### । समास: ।

#### OF COMPOUND WORDS.

#### समासः पष्डधा ।

तर समसनं समासः । स च विशेषसंज्ञाविनिर्मुक्तः केवलसमासः प्रथमः । प्रायेब पूर्वपदार्धप्रधानेाऽव्ययीभावा द्वितीयः । प्रायेग्रोत्तर-पदार्थप्रधानस्तत्पुरुषस्तृतीयः । तत्पुरुषमेदः कर्मधारयः । कर्मधा-रयमेदा द्विगुः । प्रायेग्रान्यपदार्थप्रधाने। बहुन्नीद्विश्चतुर्थः । प्रायेग्रो-मयपदार्थप्रधाने। द्वन्द्वः पञ्चमः ।

No. 961.-COMPOUNDS ARE OF FIVE KINDS. Here a compound means an aggregation. That which is destitute of any peculiar name, being "merely a compound," is the 1st kind. That called Avyaylbhava (No. 966)-in which, for the most part, the sense of the first of its elements is the main one (or the independent one on which the other depends), is the 2nd kind. That called Tatpurusha (No. 982)-in which, for the most part, the sense of the last of its elements is the main one, is the 3rd kind. A subdivision of the Tatpurusha class is called Karmadháraya (No. 1002) A subdivision of the Karmadháraya class is called Durigu (No. 983). That called Bahuwrihi (No. 1034)-in respect whereof, for the most part, the sense of a different word is the main one (to which the sense of the compound epithet is subordinate) is the 4th kind. That called Dwandwa (No. 1054)-in which, for the most part, the sense of both the one and the other of its elements is a main one-(neither being subordinate to the other), is the 5th kind.

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समर्बः पद्विधिः । २। १। १।

#### पदर्छवन्धी ये। विधि: स समर्थात्रितो बेाध्य: ।

No. 962.—A BULE WHICH RELATES TO complete WORDS [ and not to the roots and affixes out of which the words are constructed—] is to be understood to apply only TO THOSE words THE SENSES OF WHICH ARE CONNECTED. [For example—according to No. 992, one noun may combine with another which is in the genitive, so that for "a binder of books" we may substitute "a bookbinder :"—but it is necessary that the two words should be in construction—for if we have the expression "ignorant of books—a binder of sheaves," we cannot make a compound of "books" and "binder"—the word "binder" being here connected in sense, not with "books," but with "sheaves."]

#### प्राक् कडारात् समासः । २ । १ । ३ । कडाराः कर्मधारय इत्यतः प्राक् समास इत्यधिक्रियते ।

No. 963.—The word "COMPOUND" is made the regulator of the sense [and is therefore to be understood in each aphorism] from this point AS FAR AS the aphorism "KADÁRÁH karmadháraye" (II. 2. 38).

#### सइ सुपा। २।१।१।

सुए सुपा सह वा समस्यते । समासत्वात् प्रातिपदिकत्वेन सुपे लुक् । परार्थाभिधानं वृत्ति: । कृत्तद्धितसमासैकघेषसनादान्तधातु-रूपा: पञ्च वृत्तय: । वृत्त्यर्थावबेधिकं वाक्यं विग्रह्व: । स च लेकि-केऽलेक्तिकरचेति द्विधा । तष पूर्वे भूत इति लेकिक: । पूर्वे चम् भूत सु इत्यलेक्तिक: । भूतपूर्व: । भूतपूर्वे चर्राइति निर्देणात् पूर्वनिपात: ।

No. 964.—A word ending in a case-affix may optionally be compounded WITH a word ending in A CASE-AFFIX. Since that which is a 'compound' is, therefore, regarded as a crude word (No. 136), there is elision of case-affixes (No. 768). The conveying an additional meaning [besides the literal meaning, or besides that which resides in the separate portions of which it may be composed] is the 'function' [of an expression]. There are five 'functions' [of five different kinds of expression]—viz. those belonging to [what

ends with] a krit affix (No. 329) or a taddhita affix (No. 1067),—to a "compound" (No. 961), to a 'partial remainder' (No. 143), and to a verb that ends with san or the like (No. 502). An expression explanatory of the force of the 'function' is called its 'analysis' or "solution," and this is of two kinds—popular and technical. For example, the explanation "púrvań bhútuh" is the popular solution, and "púrva+am, bhúta+su" is the technical analysis, of the expression bhútapúrvah "formerly been" [which furnishes an example of the rule, No. 964, under consideration]. In this example the anomaly [—as regards placing the principal word first, instead of the secondary term—see No. 969—] of the word púrva, is in accordance with the example [of Páņini] in the sphorism "bhútapúrve charaf" (V. 3. 53).

### र्वन सह समासे। विभन्धलोपश्च । घागर्थे। रव घागर्थाविव । इति केवखसमासः प्रथमः ।

No. 965.—[A word enters into] COMPOSITION WITH IVA "like," AND there is NOT ELISION OF THE CASE-AFFIX. Thus vágartháviva "like a word and its meaning."

So much for the first kind-that which is "merely compound."

#### । भव्ययीभाव: ।

#### OF THE AVYAYIBHAVA OR INDECLINABLE COMPOUND.

### श्वव्ययोभावः । २ । १ । ५ । षधिकारोऽयम् । प्राक् तत्पुरुषात् ।

No. 966.—The term AVYAYIBHÁVA—i. e. "the becoming an indeclinable"—is a regulating expression [to be understood in each aphorism] as far as No. 982.

# भव्ययं विभक्तिसमीपसम्बिव्यृद्यर्थाभावात्ययासंग्र-तिवस्टमादुर्भावपस्वास्ववानुपूर्व्ययोगपससाहव्यसंपत्ति-साबस्यान्नवस्रतेषु। २। १। ६।

विभत्त्वर्थादिषु वर्तमानमव्ययं सुबन्तेन सद्द नित्यं समस्यते। प्रायेगाविग्रहेा नित्यसमास: । प्रायेगास्वपदविग्रहेा वा । विभक्ते। हरि ङि श्रधि इति स्थिते ।

No. 967.—AN INDECLINABLE (No. 399) employed with the SENSE OF A CASE-AFFIX, OB OF NEAR TO, OF PROSPERITY, OF ADVEE-SITY, OF ABSENCE OF THE THING, OF DEPARTURE, OF NOT NOW, OF the PRODUCTION OF SOME SOUND, OF AFTER, OF ACCORDING TO, OF OR-DER OF ARBANGEMENT, OF SIMULTANEOUSNESS, OF LIKENESS, OF POSSESSION, OF TOTALITY, OF TERMINATION, is invariably compounded with a word that ends with a case-affix.

For the most part, that which is invariably compound has no corresponding expression made up of separate words :—or its analysis must, for the most part, be made in other words [than those of which the compound itself consists].

[As an example of an "indeclinable" employed] with the sense of a case-affix—suppose that the case stands thus—vix hari+ $\pi i$ + adhi—[where the "indeclinable" adhi "upon" is to be employed with the sense of the 7th case-affix  $\pi i$ —we look forward].

## प्रथमानिर्दिष्टं समास उपसर्जनम् । १ । २ । ४३ । समार्घशास्त्रे प्रथमानिर्दिष्टमुप्सर्जनं स्यात् ।

No. 968.—IN a rule enjoining COMPOSITION, let THAT WHICH IS EXHIBITED WITH THE 1ST case-affix [i.e. let the word which is exhibited in the nominative] be called the UPASARJANA or "secondary." [Thus the *adhi*, in the example under No. 967, being an "indeclinable," is the *upasarjana*, because the term "indeclinable," in No. 967, is in the 1st case].

# उपसर्जनं पूर्वम् । २।२।३•।

समासे उपसर्जनं प्राक् प्रयोज्यम् । इत्यधे: प्राक् प्रयोग: । सुपे लुक् । यक्तदेर्थावकृतस्यानन्यत्वात् प्रातिर्पादक्षसंज्ञायां स्वाद्युन्पति: । षव्ययीभावश्वेत्यव्ययत्वात् सुपे। लुक् । ष्यधिद्वरि ।

No. 969.—The UPASARJANA (No. 968) is to be placed FIRST in a compound. Hence [in the example proposed in No. 967] the

**critics** [being the 'indeclinable' which is exhibited with the first caseaffix in No. 967] is to be placed first—[thus adhi+hari+hi]. Then (No. 768) there is elision of the case-affix—[leaving adhi+hari]. Then, seeing that what is partially altered (No. 181) does not become something quite different,—since this [vis. the expression under consideration, after being partially altered by the elision of the case-affix,] is still called a "crude form,"—the case-affixes, su &c., again present themselves (—No. 140)—; and they are again, finally, elided (No. 403) in consequence of this compound's being an 'indeclinable,' according to No. 402. Thus we have adkikari "upon Hari."

#### च्चच्योभावच । २ । ४ । १८ ।

ष्पयं नपुंससं स्यात् । गाः पातीति गोपाः । तस्मिन्नित्यधिगेा-पम ।

No. 970.—AND let AN AVYAYIBHÁVA compound be neuter. Thus, from gopá "one who tends cows," we have adhigopam (Nos. 269 and 971) "on the cowherd."

## माव्ययीभावादतारम् त्वपच्चम्याः । २ । ४ । ८३ ।

भदन्तादव्ययीमावात् सुपे। न लुक् तस्य पञ्चमी विना भमादेश: ।

No. 971.—There is NOT elision of the case-affix AFTER AN AVTAYIBHÁVA compound that ends IN A. In the room of it,—BUT NOT IF it is THE 5TH case-affix,—there is the substitute AM.

### तृतीवासत्तम्योर्वेष्टुखम्।२।४।८४।

भदन्तादव्ययीमावात् तृतीयास्त्राम्योर्थहुलमम्भाव: । उपकृष्णम् । उपकृ चेन । मदायां समृद्धिः सुमदम् । यवनानां व्यृद्धिदुंयवनम् । मचिमावाममावे। निर्माखिकम् । हिमस्यात्यये।ऽतिष्टिमम् । निद्रा संग्रति न युख्यतं इत्यतिनिद्रम् । इरियब्दस्य प्रकाश इतिहरि । विम्नो: पश्चादनुविष्यु । योग्यतावीप्यापदार्थानतिवृत्तिसादृश्यानि यद्यार्था: । इपस्य योग्यमनुइएम् । भर्धमर्थं प्रति प्रत्यर्थम् । शक्ति-मनतिक्षम्य यद्याद्यक्ति ।

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No. 972 .- The change to am (No. 971) OF THE 3RD AND 7TE case-affixes coming after an Avyayibháva compound that ends is a, occurs DIVERSELY (-see No. 823). Thus upakrishname or upakrishnena "near to Krishna;" [and, as further examples of No. 967,] sumadram "well (or prosperous) with the Madras," duryavanam "ill with the Yavanas," nirmakshikum "free free flies," atihimam "on the departure of the cold weather," atinidram "wakefully;"-i. e. sleep being not now engaged in-: itihari "the exclamation 'Hari' "-[thus vaishnavagrike itihari vartate "in the house of the Vaishnava there is the cry of 'Hari, Hari' "]-; anuvishnu "after Vishnu"-[i. e. following or worshipping him]. The meanings intended by the word wathd, [which, in the list at No. 967, has been rendered "according to,"] are "correspondence,' 'severalty' or 'succession,' 'the not passing beyond something,' and 'likeness.' Thus anurupam "in a corresponding manner," pratyartham "according to each several object or signification," yatháéakti " according to one's ability"-[i. e. not going beyond one's power].

# ञ्चव्ययीभावे चाद्माचे। १। १। ८१।

महस्य सः स्यादव्ययीभावे न तु काले । इरे: सादृष्यं सहरि । च्येष्ठस्यानुपूर्व्येयोत्यनुच्येष्ठम् । चन्नेय युगपत् सचक्रम् । सदृष्ठ: सख्या सर्वाख । चचायां संपत्ति: सचषम् । तृयमप्यपरित्यव्य सतृस्मति । षम्नियन्थपर्यन्तमधीते साम्नि ।

नदीभिष । २। १। २०।

### मदीमि: सद्द संख्या वा समस्यते । समाहारे चार्यामध्यते । षञ्चगङ्गम् । द्वियमुनम् ।

No. 974.—AND WITH names of BIVERS a numeral may be compounded. It is wished [by *Patanijuli*] that this should refer to their junction. Thus *panchagunfgam* "at the meeting of the five rivers Ganges" [viz. near the Mádhavaráw ghát at Benares], *dwiyamunam* "at the meeting of the two Yamunas."

# तदिताः । ४। १ । ७६ ।

#### षा पञ्चमसमग्रेरथिकारोऽयम् ।

No. 975.—The expression "the affixes called TADDHITA" (i. a.—see No. 1067—"relating or belouging to that" which is primitive—) is the regulating expression [to be understood in all the aphorisms] from this point to the end of *Panini's* Fifth Lecture.

### श्वव्ययीभावे श्वरत्प्रभृतिभ्यः । ५ । ८ । १ • ७।

चरदादिभ्यष्टच् स्यात् समासान्ते।ऽव्ययीभावे । चरद: समीपमुप-चरदम । प्रतिविपाचम ।

No. 976.—WHEN the compound is AN AVYAYIBHÍVA, let (the traddhita-affix—No. 975—) fuch (No. 148) come AFTER the words tarand &C., as the final of the compound. Thus upataradam (No. 971) "near the autumn," prativiptiam " along the river Viptia."

#### बराया चरस् च । ठपवरसम् । इत्यादि ।

No. 977,—"AND JARAS substituted in the room OF JARÁ (No. 181)"—[shall come under the head of "*éarad des*"]. Thus upajarasam (No. 976) " when decay is near"—&a.

#### चनय।५१४।१०८।

#### बन्ननादव्ययीमाबाट्र् ।

No. 978.—AND AFTER that Avyayibkava which ends in AN, let there be tack (No. 976).

### नस्तद्विते । इ । ४। १४४।



#### नान्तस्य भस्य टेलेंापस्तद्धिते । उपराचम् । षध्यात्मम् ।

No. 979.—WHEN A TADDHITA-affix (No. 975) FOLLOWS, there is elision OF the last vowel with what follows it (No. 51) of what ends in N and is called a *bha* (No. 185). Thus [there is elision of the an of rájan "a king" and átman " the soul," followed by the taddhita-affix tach—see No. 976.—in virtue of the commencing of which affix with a vowel these words then take the name of *bha* and we have] upardjam " under the king," adhyátmam " over or in the spirit."

#### नप्सकादन्यतरस्याम् । ५ । ४ । १ • ९ ।

भन्नन्तं यत् क्रीबं तदन्तादव्ययीभाषाट्टज्**षा । उपचर्मम् ।** उपचर्म ।

No. 980.—The taddhita-affix fach (No. 976) is OPTIONALLY placed  $\triangle$  FTER an Avyayibháva compound ending with  $\triangle$  NEUTER word that ends in an. Thus upacharmam or upacharma " near the skin."

#### स्तयः । ५ । ४ । १११ ।

## मयन्तादव्ययीभाषाट्टच्वा । उपसमिधम् । उपसमित् । इत्यव्ययोभावः ॥

No. 981.—The taddhita-affix (ach (No. 976) is optionally placed AFTER an Avyayibháva compound that ends in A JHAY. Thus upasamidham or upasamit (No. 165) "near firewood."

So much for the Avyayibháva compounds.

#### । तत्पुरुष: ।

OF THE TATPURUSHA, OR COMPOUND THE CON-STITUENTS OF WHICH ARE (GENERALLY) IN DIFFERENT CASES.

# तत्पुरुषः । २। १। २२।

भधिकारोऽयम् । प्राम्बहुव्रीहे: ।



No. 982.—The term TATPUBUSHA [i. e. "his man"—the expression itself—see No. 992—being an example of the kind of compound now to be treated of —] is a regulating expression [to be understood in each aphorism] as far as No. 1034.

#### दिगुष । २। १। २३।

तत्पुरुषसंचक: ।

No. 983.—AND the kind of compound called DWIGU (No. 1003) is also called *tatpurusha* (No. 982).

ित्तियाश्रितातीतपतितगतात्यस्तप्राप्तापन्नैः ।२।१। २४।

द्वितीयानां त्रितादिप्रकृतिक्षे: सुबन्ते: सद्द वा समस्यते । कृष्णं त्रित: । कृष्णचित: । इत्यादि ।

No. 984.—A word ending with THE 2ND case-affix is optionally compounded WITH the words SRITA "who has had recourse to," ATÍTA "who has surpassed," PATITA "who has fallen upon," GATA "who has gone to," ATTASTA "who has passed," PRÁPTA "who has reached," AND ÁPANNA "who has reached," when these are the governing words and end with case-affixes. Thus krishnaérita "who has had recourse to Krishna," &c.

तृतीया तत्यात्रार्चेन गुरावचनेन। २। १। ३०।

तृतीयान्तं तृतीयान्तार्थकृतगुववचनेमार्थेन च घष्ट वा प्राग्यत् । शङ्कलया खवड: । शङ्कलाखवड: । धान्येमार्थ: । धान्यार्थ: । तत्कृतेति बिम । चद्या काव: ।

No. 985.—A word ending with THE 3RD case-affix, as before [-eee No. 984—is compounded] optionally WITH WHAT DENOTES THAT THE QUALITY of which is instrumentally caused by the thing signified by what ends with the 3rd case-affix, AND WITH the word ARTHA "wealth" [-the wealth being caused by that denoted by what ends with the 3rd case-affix]. Thus éathulákhanda "a piece out by the nippers"--[where the cause of the piece being cut is the nippers]--; dhányártha "wealth acquired by grain"--[where the grain is the cause of the wealth]. Why do we say "caused by

the thing signified &c"? Witness akshnid kanah "blind of an eye" --[where the two words cannot form a compound, because the eye is not what makes the person blind].

### कतुंकरखे कृता बहुखम्।२।१।३२।

कर्तारे करये च तृतीया कृदन्तेन बहुलं प्रांग्वस् । इरिपात: । नखभिन्न: । कृद्वहये गतिकारकपूर्वस्यापि ग्रहणम् । नखनिर्भिन्न: ।

No. 986.—[That which ends with] the 3rd case-affix, WHEN it denotes THE AGENT OR THE INSTRUMENT, as before [see No. 984 is compounded] DIVERSELY (No. 823) with what ends with A KERT affix. Thus haritráta "preserved by Hari," nakhabhinna "divided by the nails." In the taking of krit [in the present rule] is implied that of the same when a preposition (No. 222) or a word directly related to the action (No. 958) precedes :—thus [the combination is not obstructed, by the preposition nir, in the example] nakhanirbhinna "quite divided by the nails."

चतुर्थी तद्र्थार्थवछिद्तिसुखरसितैः । २।१। ३६। चतुर्थ्यन्तार्थाय यत् तद्वाचिना पर्थादिभिष्च चतुर्थ्यन्तं वा प्राग्वत् । यूपाय दाह् । यूपदाह् । तदर्थेन प्रकृतिविकृतिभाव रवेष्ट्र: । तेनेह् न । रन्थनाय स्थाली ।

No. 987.—A word ending with THE 4TH case-affix, as before [—see No.984,—is compounded optionally] WITH what denotes THAT WHICH IS FOR THE PURPOSE of what ends with the 4th case-affix— AND SO too WITH the words ARTHA "on account of," BALI "a sacrifice," HITA "salutary," SUKHA "pleasant," AND RAKSHITA "kept." Thus yúpadáru "wood for a stake." By the expression "for the purpose thereof" the special relation of a material and its modification alone is [by Pataàjali] here held [to be intended]. Hence, in the case of such an expression as "a vessel for washing," composition does not take place—for the washing is not a modified form of the vessel, as a stake is a modified form of the wood which it is made of.

षर्य्येन नित्यसमासे। विशेष्यलिङ्गता चेति वक्तव्यम् ।

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टिचाया-

यत् । द्विप्तर्थ: सूप: । द्विवार्था यषागू: । द्विवार्थं पय: । भूतद्वति: । गोहितस् । गोतुखम् । गोरचितम् ।

No. 988.—"WITH ARTHA 'on account of,' IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT COMPOSITION takes place INVARIABLY, AND THAT THE COMPOUND TAKES THE GENDER OF THAT WHICH IT QUALI-FIES." Thus dwijárthak súpak "broth for the Bráhman," dwijárthá yavágúk "gruel for the Bráhman," dwijárthán payuk "milk for the Bráhman." [Examples of composition with the other words enumerated in No. 987 are] bhútabali "a sacrifice for [all] beings," gokita "what is good for cows," gosukha "what is pleasant for cows," gorakshita "what is kept for cows"—(as grass).

### यम्दनी भवेन। २। १। १७

# चेाराद्वयम् । चेारभयम् ।

No. 989.—A word ending with THE 5TH case-affix may be compounded WITH the word BHAYA "fear." Thus chorabhaya "fear [by reason] of a thief."

# रतोयानिवदूरायंयूप्याणि स्रेन ।२।१।३८।

No. 990.-Words WITH THE SENSE OF STOKA "a little," AN-TIKA " near," DÚBA " far,"-AND also the word KRICHCHHRA " pemance," [may be compounded] WITH what ends in KTA (No. 867).

# पन्दत्याः स्तोद्यादिभ्यः । इ। १। २।

षलुगुत्तरपदे । स्तोक्षान्मुतः । षन्तिकादागतः । षभ्यासादाग-तः । दूरादागतः । कृच्छादागतः ।

No. 991.—There is not elision OF THE 5TH case-affix (No. 768) AFTER words with the sense of STOKA &C. (No. 990), when a word in composition with them follows. Thus stokánmukta "loosed from a little distance," antikádágata " come from near," abkyásádágata " come from studying," dárádágata " come from far," kriokakkrádágata " come with difficulty."

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#### षष्ठी।२।२।८।

ंसुबन्तेन प्राम्वत् । राषपुरुष: ।

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 992.—A word ending with THE 6TH case-affix, as before, [—see, No. 984—is optionally compounded] with what ends with a case-affix. Thus rájapurusha (No. 200) "the king's man." [This example, with the demonstrative pronoun tat substituted for the word rájan, gives the compound tatpurusha "his man," which is taken as the type and name of the class,—see No. 982.]

पूर्वे।पराधरात्तरमेदादेशिलैदाधिदारखे । २। २। १। त्रवयविना सह पूर्वादयः समस्यन्ते रकत्वसंख्याविश्वित्रश्वेदवय-वी । षष्ठीसमासापवादः । पूर्वे कायस्य पूर्वकायः । अपरकाय: । रकाधिकरखे किम् । पूर्वेद्धात्राखाम् ।

No. 993.—The words PÚRVA "front," APARA "near," ADHARA "lower," AND UTTARA "upper," are compounded WITH WHAT [word signifies a thing that] HAS PARTS, PROVIDED that THE THING having parts IS DISTINGUISHED numerically BY UNITY. This debars No. 992 [which would have placed the words púrva &c last in the compound ;—whereas, being here exhibited in the nominative case—see No. 969—they take the precedence]. Thus púrvakúya "the front of the body," aparakúya "the back of the body." Why do we say "provided it is the site of unity [i. e. provided it be one]"? Witness púrvaśchlátránám "the foremost of the pupils"—[where compositiou does not take place, the pupils being more than one].

द्यर्धे नपुंसदाल् । २।२।२। समांगवाच्यर्थगब्दा मित्यं क्रीबे प्राग्वत् । अर्थे पिप्पल्या अ-र्धापपली ।

No. 994.—The word ARDHA, which, when it signifies exactly equal parts (i. e. halves) is always NEUTER, as before [i. e. as directed in No. 993—enters into composition]. Thus ardhapippali "a half of the pepper."

सतमी श्रीयुडेः । २ । १ । ४० । स्राम्यन्तं श्रीयडादिभिः प्राग्वत् । मद्देषु श्रीयडः । मद्दशीयडः । THE LAGHU KAUNUDÍ:

### स्त्यादि । द्वितीया तृतीयेत्यादियोगविभागादन्यवापि द्वितीयादि-षिभक्तीनां प्रयोगवशाल् समासा च्चेय: ।

No. 995.—A word ending with THE 7TH case-affix, as before [i. e. as directed in No. 984—is optionally compounded] WITH the words SAUNPA "skilled" &c. Thus akshusaunda "skilled in dice" —and so of others.

It had been stated that words ending with the 2nd, 3rd, and other case-affixes—see Nos. 984, 985, &c.,—may form compounds with certain words specified in the aphorisms; but a greater latitude is found necessary—so] on the ground of usage [in the works of good authors] it is to be considered allowable to form compounds out of words ending with the 3rd and other case-affixes, elsewhere also [than where directed in the aphorisms], by disjoining the expressions 2nd, 3rd &c. [from their appropriate aphorisms], and attaching them [to others].

### दिव्युसंत्ये संघायाम्। २। १। १० 1...

र्सचायामेवेति नियमार्थं सूत्रम् । पूर्वेवुकामश्रमी । सा ऋषय: । सार्थय: । तेनेह्र न । ठलरा वृत्ता: । पञ्च ब्राह्यया: ।

No. 996.—A word signifying a POINT of the compass OR a NUMBER [enters into composition] WHEN the sense is that of an APPELLATIVE.—The aphorism is intended to restrict the composition of such words to the case where the sense is that of an appellative. Thus priveshukdmakamf "(the town of) Ishukamafamiin-the-East," saptarshayah " the Seven-sages," (i. e. the constellation of the Great Bear). Hence not here—viz in uttard wrikeldh " northern trees," panoha bridhmanah " five Brahmana."

# तदितार्थेात्तरपद्समाहारे ब । २ । १ । ११ ।

तद्धितार्थे विषये ठतरपदे च परत: समाद्वारे च वाच्ये दिक्सं-क्ये प्राग्वत् । पूर्वस्यां धालायां भव: पूर्वाचाला इति समासे चाते । सर्वनाचो वृत्तिमाचे पुंवद्वाव: ।

No. 997.-In a case where the sense is that OF A TADDHITAafix (No. 975), AND WHEN AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER comes after



the compound, AND WHEN AN AGGREGATE is to be expressed, then a word signifying a point of the compass or a number, as before [—see No. 996—becomes compounded]. Thus, when a compound is formed out of the words púrvasyáń śáláyáň bhavah "that which is in the eastern hall," [in which analytical exposition—see No. 964—of the compound in question, the word bhava—see No. 998—serves to represent the force of a taddhita-affix—] the compound having (—see No. 964—) reached the form of púrvá + śúlá, [the feminine termination of the púrvá is rejected—because Pataùjali declares that] "the masculine state belongs to a pronominal, when exercising any of the five functions" [specified under No. 964].

# दिदःपूर्वपदादसंचायां ञः । ४। २। १०७। त्रसाद्ववादार्यं च: स्यादमंचायाम् ।

No. 998.—Let [the taddhita-affix—see No. 975—]  $\dot{N}A$ , with the sense of "being" &c., come AFTER A WORD PRECEDED BY another that signifies A POINT of the compass—PROVIDED the compound is NOT AN APPELLATIVE. [Thus, from No. 997, we have púrvasálá+ $\dot{n}a$ .]

### तद्वितेषचामादेः । ७। २। ११७।

जिति यिति च तद्धितेष्वचामादेरचे। वृद्धिः स्यात् । यस्येत च । पीर्षणालः । पञ्च गावे। धनं यस्येति चिपदे बहुव्रीहे। ।

No. 999.—Let vriddhi be substituted in the room OF THE FIRST vowel OF THE VOWELS, WHEN TADDHITA-affixes FOLLOW, having an indicatory  $\hat{n}$  (No. 998). or n. The final vowel, moreover, being elided by No. 260, we have paurvasála "who is in the eastern hall"—(No. 997).

In the case of the *Bahuvríhi* compound (No. 1034) consisting of three terms—signifying "whose wealth is five cows"—[the rule following applies].

### द्वन्द्वतत्पुरुषये।हत्तरपदे नित्यसमासवचनम् ।

No. 1000.—"WHEN AN ADDITIONAL NUMBER comes AFTER (what would else be but optionally) A DWANDWA compound (Na



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1034) OR A TATPURUSHA (No. 982), the compounding is TO BE SPO-KEN OF AS INVARIABLE."

# गारतवितजुकि।५्।४।८२।

गे। उन्तात् तन्पुर्द्शट्टच् स्यात् समासान्तो न तु तद्धितलुक्ति । प-ञ्चगवधन: ।

No. 1001.—Let (the *taddhita*-affix) *fach* be as the final of the compound AFTER a *Tutpurusha* that ends with the word GO "a cow"—but NOT when there is ELISION OF the TADDHITA-affix. Thus panchagavadhana "whose wealth consists of five cows."

# तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरयः कर्मधारयः । १। २। ४२।

No. 1002.—A TATPURUSHA compound (No. 982) THE CASE OF each member of WHICH IS THE SAME, is called KARMADHÁ-BAYA (—i. e. "that which comprehends the object"—but why so named does not seem to be anywhere explained).

# संखापूर्वें। दिगुः । २।१।५२। 👘

तद्धितार्थेत्यचेत्तस्त्रिविधः संख्यापूर्वे। द्विगुसंद्वः स्यात्।

No. 1003.—Let a compound, THE FIRST member OF WHICH IS A NUMERAL, and which is of one of the three kinds specified in No. 997, be called DWIGU—[the word *dwigu* itself—an instance of this kind of compound—signifying "of the value of two cows]."

### हिगुरेकवचनम् । २ । ४ । १ ।

द्विन्ववै: समाहार रकवत् स्यात् ।

No. 1004-An aggregate expressed by A DWIGU shall be like one-i. a shall be SINGULAR.

#### स नपुंसदाम् । २। ४। १७।

समाङारे द्विगुर्द्वन्द्वंश्व मपुंसकं स्यात् । पञ्चानां गवां समाहार: पञ्चगवम् ।

No. 1005.—When the sense is an aggregate, IT—a Durigu or a Durinduoz compound (No. 1054—shall be A NEUTER. Thus psickagavam "an aggregate of five cows."



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# विश्रेषणं विश्रेष्येख बघुखम्। २। १। १९।

भेदकं भेदोन समानाधिकरग्रेन छडुलं प्राम्वत् । नीलमुत्यसं मी-लात्पलम् । बहुलग्रहग्रात् क्वचिन्नित्यम् । कृष्यसर्थः । क्वचिन्न । रामेग्र चामदम्न्य: ।

No. 1006—The QUALIFIER (or discriminator) [is compounded] WITH the thing thereby QUALIFIED (or discriminated) DIVERSELY (No. 823), as before [—i. e. as directed in No. 984]. Thus allotpals "a blue lotus." By taking, in the rule, the expression "diversely" it is meant that in some cases it is imperative to make a compound—as in the case of krisknasarpa "a black snake," and sometimes it is forbidden—thus rámo jámadagnyak "Ráma (called also) Jámadagnya" (as being the son of Jamadagni)."

# उपमानानि सामान्यवचनैः । २ । १ । १५५ ।

#### घनश्याम: ।

No. 1007.—OBJECTS OF COMPARISON are compounded WITH WORDS DENOTING WHAT IS LIKENED to them. Thus ghanaiying "cloud-black"—[i. e. something black as a cloud].

शाकपार्थिवादीनामुत्तरपदलोपो वत्तव्य: । शाक्तप्रिय: पार्थिव: । शाकपार्थिव: । देवब्राह्लग्र: ।

No. 1008.—THE ELISION OF THE SECOND MEMBER IN the compounds ŚAKAPÁRTHIVA &C. should be stated." Thus the word prigs "beloved" is elided in the example śakupárthiva " the king of the era"—i. e. the king belovel by (the people of) his era, devabráhmana "a Bráhman beloved by the gods."

#### नज्।२।२।६।

#### नञ् सुपा प्राम्वत् ।

No. 1009.—The indeclinable privative MAR, as before [i. e. as directed in the foregoing rules—combines] with what ends with a case affix.

# नचेापा नजः । हा ३ । ७३ ।

#### मच्छा मस्य लोप ठत्तरपदे । प्यव्राह्मयः ।

No. 1010.—There is ELISION OF the NOF NAN (No. 1009), when a word follows in composition with it. Thus abráhmana "who is not a Bráhman"—(though a man).

## तत्मानुहरि। ह। ३। ७४।

### स्पूपनकारान्नच ठलरपदस्याचादेर्नुट् । चनच्च: । नेकधेत्यादी तु मधब्देन सद्द सुए सुपेति समास: ।

No. 1011.—Let NUT be the augment OF a word beginning with A VOWEL that comes, in composition, AFTER THAT nañ (No. 1010) of which the n has been elided. Thus anaéwa " (an animal) which is not a horse." But in such an expression as naikadhá "not at one time," there is composition with the word na [i. e. nañ with its indicatory final dropped] in accordance with No. 964 [' indeclinables' being regarded as if they had case-affixes, though these have been elided—see Nos. 403 and 210].

### कुगतिप्राद्यः । २। २। १८।

### यते समर्थन नित्यं समस्यन्ते । कुल्सितः पुरुषः । कुपुरुषः ।

No. 1012.—The word KU (No. 399), those called GATI (Nos. 222 and 1013), and PRA &C. (No. 48), are invariably compounded with that with which they are connected in sense. Thus kupurusha "a paltry man."

# च्यांदिचिडाचय। १। ८। ६१।

कर्यादयस्वव्यन्ता डाचन्तास्व क्रियायागे गतिसंचाः स्युः । करीकृत्य । शुक्लीकृत्य । पटपटाकृत्य । सुपुरुषः ।

No. 1013.—AND let the words ÚRÍ (No. 399) "assent," AND THE LIKE, AND those that end with CHWI (No. 1332), AND those that end with PÁCH (No. 1338), when in composition with a verb, be called gati (No. 222). Thus (No. 1012) úrikritya (No. 936) "having promised," úuklikritya "having made white," paţapaţákritys "having made a clattering," supuruska (Nos. 1012 and 48) "a good man."

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#### प्रादयो गतादार्ये प्रथमया । प्रगत श्वाचार्य: । प्राचार्य: ।

No. 1014.—"The words PRA &C. (No. 48), WHEN THE SENSE IS that of GONE OR THE LIKE, combine WITH what ends with THE IST case-affix." Thus *práchárya* "a hereditary teacher" (like Vafishtha in the family of Ráma).

#### श्रत्यादयः क्रान्तादार्थे द्वितीयया। श्वतिक्रान्तो मालामिति विग्रहे ।

No. 1015.—"The words ATI &C. (No. 48), WHEN THE THING DENOTED is GONE BEYOND or the like, combine WITH what ends with THE 2ND case-affix." Thus we may have, as the analysis of a compound atikránto málám "which has surpassed the necklace:"— [but, in regard to the compound, some further considerations are necessary].

# रुद्धविभक्ति चापूर्वनिपाते । १ । २ । ४४ ।

विग्रहे यन्नियतविभक्तिकं तदुपसर्चनं न तु तस्य पूर्वनिपातः ।

No. 1016.—AND that which, in the analytical statement of the sense of a compound, has ONE fixed CASE [whilst the word with it is compounded may vary its case] is called *upasarjana* (No. 968), BUT DOES NOT (necessarily) STAND FIRST (No. 969) [This furnishes occasion for the next rule].

# गोस्त्रियोरूपसर्जनस्य । १ । २ । ४८ ।

उपसर्जनं ये। गेश्विद्धः स्त्रीप्रत्ययान्तं च तदन्तस्य ग्रातिपदिकस्य इस्व: । चतिमाल: ।

No. 1017.—Let a short vowel be the substitute OF a crude word No. 135) which ends with the word GO "a cow," AND of that which ends with what has as its termination A FEMININE affix (No. 1341), WHEN regarded as AN UPASAEJANA (No. 1016). Thus [the example under No. 1015 becomes] atimála "exceeding the necklace (in beauty).

# भवादयः कुष्टादार्थे तृतीयया। भवकुष्टः कोकिलया। भवकोकिलः।

No 1018 .- "The words AVA &C. (No. 48), WHEN THE THING DENOTED is CRIED OUT &C., are compounded WITH what ends with

THE 3RD case-affix." Thus avakokila "what is announced by the cuckoo."-(e. g. the spring).

पर्यादया म्लानादार्थं चतुर्थ्या । परिम्लानाऽध्ययनाय पर्यध्ययन:।

No. 1019.—"The words PARI &c. (No. 48), WHEN THAT DE-MOTED IS WEARY &c., are compounded WITH what ends with THE 4TH case-affix." Thus paryadhyayana "weary of study."

निरादयः क्रान्तादार्थे पञ्चम्या । निष्क्रान्तः क्रीशाम्ब्या निष्क्री-श्वास्त्रिः ।

No. 1020.—" The words NIE &c. (No. 48), WHEN THE THING DENOTED IS GONE BEYOND &c., are compounded with what ends with THE 5TH case-affix." Thus *mishkauśámbi* " who has gone beyond Kauśámbi."

### तचापपर्दं सप्तमीखम्। ३।१।८२।

सग्रम्यन्ते पदे कर्मग्रीत्यादी वाच्यत्वेन\_स्थितं यत् कुम्भादि तद्वाद्यं पदसुपपदं स्यात् ।

No. 1021.— HERE [i. e. in the division of the Grammar referring to verbal roots] let the word, such as "pot" or the like, denoting that which, in virtue of its being a significate, is IMPLIED in a term exhibited IN THE 7TH case, such as *karmani* (No. 841), be called UPAPADA (No. 1022).

### जपपदसतितः । २। २। १८।

उपपदं समर्थेन नित्यं समस्यतेऽतिडन्तश्च समासः । कुम्मं बरोतीति कुम्भकारः । चतिङ् किस् । मा भवान् भूत् । माङि सुङीति सामीनिर्देशान्माङुपपदम् । गतिकारकोापपदानां कृद्धिः सद्द समासवचनं प्राक् सुबुत्पतेः । व्याग्री । चश्वक्रीती । कच्छ-यो । इत्यादि ।

No. 1022.—AN UPAPADA (No. 1021) is always compounded with that with which it is in construction— and the compound does nor end IN A TENSE-AFFIX. Thus kumbhakára (No. 841) "one who makes pots." Why do we say "not in a tense-affix"? Wit-

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ness má bhaván bhút "let not your Honour become"—where mák as having been exhibited, in No. 469, in the 7th case, takes the name of upapada [but is not compounded with bhút].

The compounding of a gati (No. 222) or a káraka (No. 945), or an upupudu (No. 1021) with what ends with a krit-affix is declared to be effected before the case-affixes present themselves. Thus we have vyághri "a tigress," aswakriti "a female (e. g. cow or the like) bought in exchange for a horse," kachchhapi "a shetortoise." [The word vyághri is said to be derived from the root ghrá "to smell," with the gati-prefixes vi and á, because the animal "goes smelling about." By Nos. 839 and 524, short a is found in the room of the long á. Then, if the vi+d+ghrá were not held to have become a compound before the case-affixes present themselves, in forming the feminine we should have to follow No. 1341 instead of No. 1373—for we should be forming the feminine of a verbal and not of a word denoting a genus. And so of the other examples].

तत्पुरुषस्याङ्गचिः संख्याव्ययादेः । ५ । ४ । ८६ । चंख्याव्ययादेरङ्गुल्यन्तस्य तत्पुरुषस्य चमाचान्तोऽच् स्यात् । द्वे श्वङ्गुली प्रमाणमस्य द्याङ्गुलम् । निगतमङ्गुलिभ्यो निरङ्गुलम् ।

No. 1023.—Let the affix ach be the final OF the TATPURUSHA compound WHICH BEGINS WITH A NUMERAL OB AN INDECLINABLE AND ENDS WITH ANGULI "an inch." Thus dwyahgula (No. 260) "of the measure of two inches," nirahgula "exceeding in measure the breadth of the fingers (of a hand)."

छाइःसर्वेवद्यसंखातपुत्याच राचेः । ४ । ८ । ८७ । रभ्यो राचेरच् स्यात् । चात् संख्याव्ययादे: । षद्य्य्रीहणं द्वन्द्वार्थम् ।

No. 1024.—AND let the affix ack come AFTER the word RATEI "night," when it comes AFTER AHAN "a day," SARVA "all," WHAT SIGNIFIES A PORTION, AND SANKHYATA "numbered," AND PUNYA "holy." By the "and" is meant that this is to hold also when the compound " begins with a numeral or an indeclinable."

The word *alian* "a day" is taken, in this aphorism, with a view to its entering into a *Dwandwa* compound—(No. 1054).

## रापायाणः पुंति। २। ४। २८।

यत्वदन्ते। द्वन्द्वतम्पुरुषे। पुंस्येव । षष्टश्व राषिश्वाहोराष: । सर्वराष: । संख्यातराष: ।

No. 1025.—Dwandwa (No. 1054) and Tatpurusha compounds ending in RATEA (i. e. rátri+ach—see No. 1024), AND AHNA (V. 4. 88.) AND AHA (Nos. 1027 and 979), appear IN THE MASCULINE only. Thus aborátrak (No. 395, in spite of No. 129, taking effect as directed by Kátyáyana) "day and night," sarvarátrak "the whole night," sankhyátarátrak "a night numbered (as the 1st, 2d, 13th, &a)."

#### संख्यापूर्वे रापं क्रीबम् । द्विरापम् । पिरापम् ।

No. 1026.—"The word E (TRA ' night,' (No. 1025) PRECEDED in composition BY A NUMERAL, is NEUTER." Thus dwirdtram "a space of two nights," trivátram "a space of three nights."

### राजाहःसतिभ्यष्टच्।४ू।४।८१ 🛌

#### श्तदन्तात् तत्पुरुषाट्टच् । परमराचः ।

No. 1027.—The taddhita-affix TACH comes AFTER a Taipurusha compound (No. 982) that ends with the word BÁJAN "a king," AMAN "a day," OE SAKHI "a friend." Thus paramarájak "a supreme king."

# धाग्जपतः समानाधियरणजातीययोः । 🗧 । ३ । ४८ ।

#### महारावः । प्रकारवचने जातीयर् । महाप्रकारी महाचातीयः ।

No. 1023.—Let LONG Á be the substitute (of the final) OF MAHAT "great." WHEN A WORD IN THE SAME CASE FOLLOWS, AND WHEN JÁTÍYAR (V. 3. 69.) FOLLOWS. Thus makárájak (No. 1027) "s great king." The word játíyar means "kind:"---thus makájátíyak "like the great."

## द्यष्टनः संखायामबहुवीध्यश्रीत्योः । ६ । ३ । ४७। बात् स्मात् । द्वादच । ब्रष्ठाविंशतिः ।

No. 1029.-Let long & be the substitute OF DWI "two" AND ASETAN "eight," WHEN A NUMERAL FOLLOWS, but NOT WHEN the



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mpound is A BAHUVRÍHI (No. 1034), NOR WHEN ASITI "eighty" )LLOWS. Thus ducidata "twelve" (2+10), *istatiael fávi* (No. 10) "twenty-eight."

# परवह्यिङ्गं दन्दतत्पुरुषयोः । २ । ४ । २६ । कुतुटमयूर्याविमे । मयूरीकुतुटाविमे । पर्धापणली ।

No. 1030.—The GENDER OF A DWANDWA (No. 1054) OR TAT-URUSHA compound (No. 982) IS LIKE that of the LAST word in . Thus kukkufamayúryávims "those two (fem.) the cock and he peahen," muyúríkukkufávimau "those two (mas.) the peaien and the cock," ardhapippalí "the half of the pepper" (which s fem.—though ardha here—see No. 994—is neuter).

द्विगुप्राणपत्नालंपूर्वगतिसमासेषु न । पञ्चकपाल: पुरोदाश्व: । ग्रेग जीविकां प्राप्रजीविक: । श्वापत्तजीविक: । श्वलं कुमार्ये श्वतं-कुमारि: । श्वत रव ज्ञापकात् समास: । निष्कोर्धाम्वि: ।

No. 1031.—"This (dependence of the gender on that of the last word—No. 1030—) does NOT hold IN A DWIGU compound (Na. 1003), nor in compounds THE FIRST member of which is PRÁFTA 'obtained,' ÁPANNA 'obtained,' ALAM 'enough,' AND a GATI (Na. 1012)." Thus panchakapálah purodásah "cakes soaked in butter (and offered at a sacrifice) in a dish with five compartments "— [though kapála is neuter], práptajívikah or ápannajívikak " who has obtained a livelihood"—[though jíviká is fem.], alankumárik "who is a suitable match for the girl"—which, only by the present rule, could be known to be a case justifying composition ; (so too, where a gati is the first member] nishkaulámbik " (a man) who has come out of Kaulámbí" [though the name of the place is feminine].

### घर्धर्चाः पुंसि च।२।४।३१।

पर्धर्चादय: पुंसि क्रीबे च स्यु: । पर्धर्च: । पर्धर्चम् । स्वं व्यचनीर्धयरीरमबरुपयूषदेष्टाङ्ग्रुयकलघपाषसूषादय: ।

No. 1032.—The words ARDHABCHA &C. may be MASCULIER IND neuter. Thus ardharcha or ardharcham "half a verse

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#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

(of Scripture)." In like manner [the following words may be either mass. or neut., vix.] dhwaja "a flag," tirtha "a place of pilgrimage," sarfra "the body," mandupa "a shed," yúsha "pease-coup," deka "the body," ankusa "a goad for an elephant," kalasa "a jar," pátra "a vessel," sútra "a thread," &c.

### सामान्ये नपुंसकम् । मृदु पर्चति । प्रातः, कमनीयम् । इति तत्पद्वयः ।

No. 1033.—(By common consent) the NEUTER is employed WHEN the application is GENERAL [i. e. when nothing is qualified in particular by the word in question]. Thus mridu pachati "he cooks soft (anything in general that he does cook)," pratak kamaniyam "in the morning it is pleasant"—(i. e. things in general are so).

So much for the Tatpurusha compounds.

### । बहुग्रीहि: ।

### OF THE BAHUVBIHI OR ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUND. येषो बएवोडिः । २। २। २३।

#### षधिकारोऽयस् । प्राय्हुन्द्वात् ।

No. 1034.—Let THE REST be called BAHUVRÍHI. This is a regulating expression [to be understood in each aphorism] as far as No. 1054.

# धनेकमन्यपदार्थे। २। २। २४।

चनेकं प्रथमान्तमन्यस्य पदस्यार्थे वर्तमानं वा समस्यते स बहु-ब्रीडि: ।

No. 1035.—[A collection of] MORE words THAN ONE, in the nominative, employed TO DENOTE THE SAME THING AS ANOTHER WORD, is optionally compounded :—this is a *Bakuvriki* compound (No. 1034).

# सत्तमीविभेषचे बहुत्रीहै। २ । २ । ३५ ।

सप्रम्यन्तं विधेपणं च बहुव्रीहै। पूर्वे स्यात् । क्रयठेकाल: । पत रव ज्ञापकाद्यधिकरणपदेा बहुन्नीहि: ।

No. 1036.—A word in THE 7TH CASE, AND AN EPITHET shall stand first IN a BAHUVRÍHI compound. Thus kanthekála "who is black in the throat—(Śiva)." [Had the noun not been in the 7th case, the epithet must have come first—thus kálakantha "blackthroated"]. From this we learn that a Bahuvríhi compound may consist of words in different cases—[though No. 1035 speaks of them as being all alike in the nominative].

### इखद्न्तात् सप्तम्याः संज्ञायाम् । ६ । ३ । ८ ।

हलन्ताददन्ताच्च सप्रम्या श्रल्कु । त्वचिसार: । प्राप्रमुदकं यं प्राप्रोदका याम: । अठरथाऽनड्वान् । उपहृतपण् रुद्र: । उद्घृतीदना स्थाली । पीताम्बरा हरि: । वीरपुरुषका याम: ।

No. 1037.—There is not elision OF THE 7TH case-affix AFTER what ends in A CONSONANT OR SHORT A, WHEN the sense is that of AN APPELLATIVE. Thus *twachisára* "a bambu" (the pith, or strength, of which is in its cuticle).

[Other examples of Bahuwrihi compounds are] práptodako grámah "a village at which the water has come," údharatho, nadwán "an ox by which the car is borne," upahritapasú rudrak (No. 131) "Rudra, to whom cattle are offered (by being turned loose)," uldhritaudaná sthálí "a pot from which the boiled rice has been taken out," pítámbaro harih "Hari, whose garments are yellow," vírapurushako grámah "a village the men of which are heroes."

प्रादिभ्यो धातुनस्य वाच्यो वा चेानरपदलोप: । प्रपतितपर्य: । प्रपर्य: ।

No. 1038.—"The OPTIONAL compounding OF WHAT ARISES FROM A VERBAL ROOT coming AFTER PEA &C. (No. 48), SHOULD BE STATED, AND THE ELISION OF THE TERM SUBSEQUENT (—here subsequent to the prefix)." Thus praparnah "(a tree) of which the leaves are all fallen"—[the word patita being omitted in the compound].

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THE LAGEU KAUMUDÍ:

मजोऽस्त्यर्रानां बाच्ये वा चेत्तरपदलोष: । पविदामानपुचेऽपुच: ।

No. 1039.—"The compounding OF words SIGNIFYING 'WHAT EXISTS,' coming AFTER the negative MAN (No. 1010), SHOULD BE STATED, AND THE OPTIONAL ELISION OF THE SECOND OF THE TERMS." Thus avidyamánaputra or aputra "of whom there exists not a child"—(i. e. childless).

# रिनयाः पुंवद्वाषितपुंद्धादनूङ् समानाधिकरणे दिन-यामपूरणीप्रियादिषु । हा ३। ३४।

ठत्त्रपुंस्कातनूङ् कले।ऽमावा या तयामूतस्य स्त्रीवाच्य्राण्डस्य पुंवाच्य्यस्येय इतं समानाधिकरणे न तु पूरस्यां प्रियादे। च । गोस्तियोरिति द्रस्व: । चित्रगु: । इपबद्वार्य: । चनूङ् दिस् । बामारद्रमार्य: ।

No. 1040.—WHEN TRERE IS NOT US AFTER WHAT is employed in SPEAKING OF what is MASCULINE,—i. e. where there is the absence of the feminine affix us-(see No. 1376) the form OF such a FEMININE word becomes LIKE the MASCULINE, WHEN a FEMININE word IN THE SAME CASE FOLLOWS (in the compound)—but NOT IF this (word that follows) is an ORDINAL, OR is the word PRIYA "beloved" &c.

[Thus—when we mean to speak of a man as having "a brindled cow"—the two words chitrá gauk being converted into an epithet], gau becomes short, by No. 1017, [and then, by the present rule, the chitrá, which is "followed by a feminine word in the same case"—viz. by gauk—, becomes "like the masculine"—i. a. becomes chitra—so that we have] chitraguk "(a man) who has a brindled cow." In like manner [from rúpavatí bháryá "a handsome wife"] rúpavadbháryak " who has a handsome wife." Why do we say " when there is not úé" / Witness vámorúbháryak "one who has a wife with handsome thighs"—[where the feminine afir ú4—No. 1380—by which the final of the word usus " a thigh" was lengthened, remains].



पूरणार्थप्रत्ययान्तं यत् स्तीलिङ्गं तदन्तात् प्रमाण्यन्ताच्च बहुन्नी-ह्वेरए स्यात् । कल्याग्री पञ्चमी यासां राषीग्रां ता: कल्याग्रीपञ्चमा राषय: । स्त्री प्रमाग्री यस्य स्त्रीप्रमाग्र: । षप्रियादिषु क्रिम् । कल्याग्रीप्रिय: । इत्यादि ।

No. 1041.—WHEN a feminine word ends with an affix giving the sense of AN ORDINAL, let the affix AP be AFTER the Bahuvriki compound (No. 1034) which ends therewith or with the word PRAMÁNÍ "a witness." Thus kalyánípanchamá rátrayah "nights, the fifth of which is suspicious," strípramánah "having a woman for witness or authority"—(a.suit &c). Why do we say (in No. 1040) "not if this is the word priya &c"? Witness kalyánípriyak "whose beloved is an honourable woman":—and so on.

बहुव्री है। सक्ष्य्यद्योः स्वाङ्गात् षच् । ५ । ४ । ११३। स्वाङ्गवाचिसक्ष्य्यद्यन्ताद्वहुव्रीहे: षष् । दीर्घसक्य: । खलखाद्यो । स्वाङ्गात् किम् । दीर्घसक्षिं शकटम् । स्यूलाद्या वेगुयष्टि: । पत्यो-ऽदर्शनादिति षद्यमाग्रे। प्

No. 1042.—Let the affix SHACH come AFTER the words SAKTHI "the thigh" AND AKSHI "the eye" final IN A BAHUVRIHI compound and denoting A PART OF THE BODY. Thus dirphasakthah "whose thighs are long," jalajákshi (No. 1348) "lotus-eyed." Why do we say "denoting a part of the body"? Witness dirphasakthi śakajam "a cart with long shafts," sthúlákshá vonuyashih "a bambu-staff with large eyes"—[meaning the marks at the joints left on removing the twigs that grew there]. In this last example, as will be stated in No. 1064, the affix is ack.

# दिचिभ्यां ष मूर्झः । ४ । ४ । ११४ । द्विमूर्थ: । षिमूर्थ: ।

No. 1043.—Let the affix SHA be placed AFTER the word MUR-DHAN. "the head" coming AFTER DWL "two" OR TRI "three." Thus dwimindhah (No. 979) "who has two heads," trimundhak "who has three heads."

# भ्यः लर्पे दिर्भ्यां च खासाः । पू । ४ । ११७। ष्यपु स्यात् । चन्तर्लोमः । बह्रिलामः ।

No. 1044.—AND let the affix ap be placed AFTER the word LOMAN "hair" coming AFTER the word ANTAR "within" OB VAHIS "without." Thus antarlomak "that (as a fur garment) of which the hair is inside," vakirlomak "that of which the hair is outside."

# पादस्य चोपोऽहरूचादिभ्यः । ५् । ४ । १३८।

इस्त्यादिर्षार्चतादुपमानात् परस्य पादस्य लोप: । व्याघ्रस्येष पादा-

वस्य व्याग्रपात् । पाइस्त्यादिभ्य: किम् । इस्तिपाद: । कुशूलपाद: । No. 1045.—There is ELISION of (the last letter) of the word

PÁDA "a foot," employed as an object of comparison, but NOT AFTER the words HASTIN "an elephant" &C: Thus vyághrupát "whose feet are like those of a tiger." Why do we say "not after hastin &c." Witness hastipádah "whose feet are like those of an elephant," kusilapádah "whose feet are like large grain jars."

## संर्यासुपूर्वस्य । ५ू । ४ । १४० ।

सोप: स्यात । द्विपात । सुपात ।

No. 1046.—Let there be elision OF it (i. e. of the final of páda "a foot"—No. 1045) PRECEDED BY A NUMERAL AND by SU. Thus dwipdt "whose feet are two"—(i. e. a biped), supát "whose feet are good."

## खद्धिभ्यां यागुद्स्य।५्।४।१४⊏।

सेष: स्यात् । ठत्काक्षत् । विकाकुत् ।

No. 1047.—Lot there be elision (of the final) OF KÁKUDA " the palate" AFTER UT AND VI. Thus utkákud " who has a high palate," vibákud " who has a wrongly formed palate."

### पूर्यादिभाषा । ५ । ४ । १४८ ।

### पूर्ययासुत् । पूर्यकासुद: ।

No. 1048.—AFTER the word PÚRNA (the elision of the final of kikuda—No. 1047 takes place) OPTIONALLY. Thus púrnakákud or púrnakákudak " whose palate is complete."

# सुह्तदुर्घुर्दे। सिचासिचयोः । ५् । ४। १५०। सुहून्मिषम् । दुर्हूदमिष: ।

No. 1049.—The forms SUHRID AND DURHRID, WITH THE SENSE OF FRIEND AND FOE [are the only forms admissible, whether you suppose them to be compounds of hrid or of hridaya "the heart"]. Thus suhrid "whose heart is well-affected," durhrid "whose heart is ill-affected."

### उरःप्रस्तिभ्यः क्षप्।५्।४।१५्१।

No. 1050.—AFTER the word URAS "the breast" &C. [when final in a compound], let there be the affix KAP.

## कक्तादिषु च।८।३।४८।

गविषा उत्तरस्य विसर्गस्य षेाऽन्यस्य तु स: । इति स: । व्यू-ढेारस्क: । प्रियसर्पिष्क: ।

No. 1051.—AND IN the words KASKA "who? who? &c." SH is the substitute of visarga coming after an in—but of another (i. e. of visarga coming not after an in) there is s. Thus widhoraskah "whose chest is broad," priyasarpishkah "to whom clarified butter is pleasant."

### निषा।२।२।३६।

## निष्ठान्तं बहुत्रीहे। पूर्वं स्यात् । युक्तयाग: ।

No. 1052.—What ends with  $\blacktriangle$  NISHTHÁ (No. 866) shall stand first in a *Bahuvríhi* compound. Thus yuktayoga "who is devoted to devotion."

### भेषाद्धिभाषा । ५ । ४ । १५४ ।

भनुत्तरमासान्ताद्रहुवीहे: कब्या । महायशस्त्र: । महायशाः ।

### इति बहुवीहिः।

No. 1053.—The affix kap is OPTIONALLY placed AFTER TEL REMAINDER—i. e. after any Bahuvrihi compound in respect of

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

which no other affix is enjoined as the final of the compound. Thus makéyaéaskak or makéyaéas "whose renown is great."

So much for the Bakworthi Compounds.

#### । द्वन्द्वः ।

OF THE DWANDWA OR AGGREGATIVE COMPOUND.

चार्यें दुन्दः । २। २। २८।

भनेकं सुबन्तं चार्थं वर्तमानं वा समस्यते स द्वन्द्वः । समुच्चया-न्वाचयेतरेतरयोगसमाहाराश्वार्थाः । तर्षश्वरं गुरुं च भवस्वेति परस्परनिरपेत्रस्यानेकस्येकस्मिन्नन्वयः समुच्चयः । भिचामट गां चा-मयेत्प्यन्यतरस्यानुपङ्गिकत्वेनान्वयोऽन्वाचयः । भनयोरसामर्थ्यात् समासे न । घवर्धदिरौ छिन्धीति मिलितानामन्वय इतरेतरयोगः । संग्रापरिमार्थमिति समुद्दः समाहारः ।

No. 1054.-When a set of several words ending with case-affixes stands IN A RELATION EXPRESSIBLE BY "AND," the set is optionally made into a compound :- this is called DWANDWA " doubhing" or "coupling." The meanings that may be indicated by "and" are "community of reference," "collateralness of reference," "mutual conjunction," and "lumping." For example-iswarah gurun cha bhajamoa "reverence God and thy teacher"-here the dependence, on one (and the same verb), of the mutually unrelated set of more than one, is what we call "community of reference." In the example bhikshámaja gán chánaya "go for alms and bring the cow," the relation founded on the one or the other's being concerned in a collateral action -is what we call " collateralness of reference." In these two cases composition does not take place. because the words are not directly related to one another-(No. 962). In the example dhavakhadirau chhindhi "cleave (alike) the Mimors and the Grisles"-the relation of the two mixed up (in one action of which they are spoken of as the joint object) is what we call "mutual conjunction." "Lumping" is aggregation (into a neuter singular word)-as in the example sanjindparibhdeham "an appellative and a maxim of interpretation."

## राजदन्तादिषु परम्।२।२।३१।

#### र्षु पूर्वप्रयोगाहँ परं स्यात् । दन्तानां राजा राजदन्त: ।

No. 1055.—In the words RÁJADANTA AND THE LIKE, let that be put LAST which is (according to No. 969) proper to be placed first. Thus *rájadantah* "a chief of teeth" (i. e. an eye-tooth).

### धर्मादिष्वनियम: । त्रर्थधर्मौ । धर्मार्था । इत्यादि ।

No. 1056.—"In regard to the words DHARMA AND THE LIER, there is NO fixed RULE." Thus arthadharmau or dharmártas "wealth and virtue" or "virtue and wealth" &c.

### इंन्दे घि। २। २। ३२।

#### पूर्वं स्यात् । इरिइरो ।

No. 1037.—IN A DWANDWA compound, let a word called GHI (No. 190) stand first. Thus hariharau "Hari and Hara."

#### ञजाचदन्तम्।२।२।३३।

#### ইযারজা।।

No. 1058.—[And likewise—see No. 1057.—] WHAT BEGINS WITH A VOWEL AND ENDS WITH SHORT A. Thus isakrishnau "the Lord and Krishna."

#### छल्याच्तरम्।२।२।३४।

#### शिवकेशवी ।

No. 1059.—[And likewise—see (No. 1057—] THAT WHICH HAS FEWER VOWELS. Thus sivakesavau "Siva and Kesava."

#### पिता माचा। १।२।७०।

#### मात्रा सहोत्तो पिता या शिष्यते । पितरी । मातापितरी ।

No. 1060.—The word PITRI "father," when spoken of ALONG WITH MATRI "mother," is optionally left alone. Thus pitaress or mátápitarau "one's parents."

# द्वन्दय पाणितूर्यसेनाङ्गानाम्।२।४।२।

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यणं द्वन्द्व रक्षवत् । पाणिपादम् । मार्दङ्गिकपायविकम् । रथि-काष्यारोधम् ।

No. 1061.—AND A DWANDWA compound OF words signifying members of LIVING BEINGS, AND PLAYERS (or singers or dancers), AND component PARTS OF AN ARMY, shall be singular. Thus pdnipddam "the hand and foot," márdahgikapánavikam "players on the mridahga and panava (kinds of drums)," rathikáśwároham "the chariots and the cavalry."

### इन्दायुद्षपान्तात् समाधारे । ५ । ४ । १ • ६ ।

चवर्गान्ताट्वयद्यान्ताच्च ट्वन्द्वाट्टच् स्यात् समाहारे । वाक्त्वचम् । त्वक्सचम् । यमीदृषदम् । वाक्त्वियम् । छचेापानहम् । समाहारे किम् । प्राष्ट्रयरदी ।

#### इति दुन्दुः ।

No. 1062—AND AFTER A DWANDWA compound, ENDING IN A PALATAL, or D, or SH, OR H, let there be the affix *fach*, WHEN the compound is a neuter AGGREGATE. Thus viktwacham "the organs of speech and of touch," twaksrajum "the skin and a chaplet," *samidriskadam* "Acacia-sums and a stone," viktwisham "eloquence and splendour," chhatropánaham "umbrella and shoea." Why do we say "when the compound is a neuter aggregate" i Witness právyi járadau "the rains and the cold weather."

So much for the Dwandwa Compounds.

#### । समासान्ताः ।

OF THE AFFIXES WHICH COME AT THE END OF COMPOUNDS.

### खन्पूरव्यूःपयामानस्रे । ५ । ४ । ७४ ।

स्रगादानास्य समायस्य स्प्रात्पयेाऽन्तावयवः । सचे या धूस्त-दन्तस्य म । सर्धर्त्तः । विष्युपुरस् । विमलापं सरः । राजधुरा । सचे तु । सत्वधूः । दृठधूरतः । सबिपघः । रम्यपये। देशः ।

No. 1063.—The affix a is the end-portion of a compound which ends with RICH "a verse (of Scripture)," PUR "a city," AP "water," DHUR "a burthen," PATHIN "a road"—but not of that which ends with *dhur* when relating to AKSHA "an axle-tree." Thus ardharcha "half a verse (of Scripture)," vishnapures " the city of Vishnu," vimalápan sarah "a lake the water of which is pure," rájadhurá (No. 1341) "the king's load (of government)," but, when relating to aksha,—akshadhúh "the shafts attached to the axle-tree," dridhadhúrakshah "an axle the shafts attached to which are strong." Then, again, sakhipathah "the road of a friend," ramyapatho desah "a place the road of which is pleasant."

# श्रध्योऽदर्शनात्। ५ । ४ । ७६ ।

#### भवतुःपर्यायाददयोऽच स्यात् । गवामचीव गवाचः ।

No. 1064.—Let the affix ack come [in a compound] AFTER the word AKSHI, when it is NOT a synonyme of THE ORGAN OF VI-SION. Thus gavakeha "a bull's eye (a small window, so called).

### उपसर्गादध्वनः । ५ू । ४। ८५ ।

#### प्रगतोऽध्वानं प्राध्वा रथः ।

No. 1065.—[Let the affix ack come, in a compound] AFTER ADHWAN "a road," coming AFTER AN UPASARGA (No. 48). Thus prédhuo rathah "a carriage that has got upon the road."

### न पूजनात् । ५ । ४ । ६८ ।

पुचनार्थात् परेभ्यः समासान्ता म स्युः । सुराचा । चतिराचा ।

### इति समासानाः ।

No. 1066.—[The taddhita affixes—see No. 1027 & ] which come at the end of compounds, shall NOT come after words coming AFTER what is intended for PRAISE. Thus (in spite of No. 1027) surdjan "a good king," ativijan "a pre-eminent king."

So much for the affixes which come at the end of Compounds.

#### । त्रद्धिता: ।

OF WORDS ENDING WITH TADDHITA AFFIXES.

# समर्यानां प्रथमादा । ४। १। ८२।

#### इदमधिक्रियते । प्रास्तिं श इति यावत् ।

No. 1067.—(The *taddhita* affixes) ON THE ALTERNATIVE (of their being employed at all), come AFTER the word that is signified by) THE FIRST OF THE WORDS IN CONSTRUCTION (in an aphorism). This applies to all the aphorisms as far as No. 1284.

[N. B.—Primitive nouns having been formed from verbs by adding the krit affixes—No. 816—, other nouns may again be derived from the primitive nouns, to imply every possible relation to the things, actions, or notions, which the primitives express. The affixes forming these derivative nouns are called *tad-dhita* because the nouns denote something 'relating or belonging to that' which is primitive.]

### च्चत्र्याद्भ्यथ । ४ । १ । ८४ ।

### क्म्याऽष् स्यात् प्राप्दीव्यतीयेष्वर्थेषु ।

No. 1068.—AND let the affix an, in the senses of the various affixes occurring antecedently (in the order of the *Ashiddkydyi*) to No. 1203 come AFTEE these—viz. ASWAPATI "a lord of horses," &c.

# तदितेषचामादेः ।७।२।११७।

### बिति बिति च तद्धिते परेऽचामादेरचे वृद्धिः स्यात् । चच्च-पतेरपत्यादि । चाच्चपतम् । गावपतम् ।

No. 1069.—WHEN A TADDHITA affix FOLLOWS, with an indicatory is or s, let there be widdle in the room OF THE FIRST vowel AMONG THE VOWELS. Thus, to denote the offspring &c. of (one of the kings styled) Assapati, we may have diwapata (No. 1068). So again, génapata " the offspring &c., of Ganapati (i. e. of Ganeta).

### दित्यदित्यादित्यपत्युत्तरपदाण्ड्यः । ४ । १ । ८५ ।

प्राग्दीव्यत्तीयेष्वर्ष्येषु । दितेरपत्यं दैत्य: । षदितेरादित्यस्य षा ष्रादित्य: । प्राचापत्य: ।

No. 1070.—Let the affix NYA, in the senses of the various affixes occurring antecedently to No. 1203, come AFTEE the proper names DITI, ADITI, AND ADITYA "the sun," AND THAT WHICH HAS the word PATI AS ITS FINAL MEMBER. Thus daitya "a descendant of Diti," áditya "a descendant of Aditi," or "(a descendant) of the sun," prájápatya "a descendant of Prajápati.

#### देवाद्यञज्ञे । देव्यम् । देवम् ।

No. 1071.—"AFTER DEVA "a god," let there be the affixes YAN AND AN." Thus daivya or daiva "divine."

#### बह्विषष्टिलोपो यज् च । बाह्य: । ईकक् च ।

No. 1072.—" Let there be ELISION OF the TI (No. 52) OF VA-HIS "out," AND let there be the affix YAN." Thus vákya "external." And the affix *flak* may be employed (which gives occasion to the rule following).

### किति च। ७। २। ११८।

#### श्रचामादेरचेा वृद्धिः स्यात् । बाह्वीकः ।

No. 1073.—AND WHEN IT (the taddhita affix) HAS AN INDICA-TORY K, let there be vriddhi in the room of the first vowel of the vowels (in the word). Thus váhíka "external."

## गोरजादिप्रसङ्गे यत् । गोरपत्यादि । गव्यम् ।

No. 1074.—"WHEN an affix BEGINNING WITH A VOWEL PRE-SENTS ITSELF AFTEE the word GO "a cow," let the affix YAT (be substituted for it)." Thus "what is descended (or procured &c.) from a cow" is expressed by gavya (No. 31).

### जत्तादिभ्योऽञ् । ४ । १ । ८६ ।

### षोत्सः । इत्यपत्यादिविकारान्तार्थाः प्रत्ययाः ।

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8 .

No. 1075.-Let the affix AN come AFTER UTSA &C. Thus creaters "a descendant of Utsa."

So much for the affixes that convey the senses beginning with "posterity" (No. 1077) and ending with "change" (No. 1195).

## रद्नीपुंसाम्यां मञ्ज्ञञ्जैा भवनात् । ४। १। ८७। च्यान्यानां मवन इत्यतः प्राग्र्येष्वाभ्यामेते। स्तः । स्त्रेयः । चेंस्वः ।

No. 1076.—In the senses specified in the aphorisms reckoning from this one AS FAR AS No. 1249, the two MAN AND SNAN come AFTER these two words STRI "a female" AND PUNS "a male." Thus straing "female," partients "male."

#### तत्यापत्यम् । ४ । १ । ८२ ।

षायुग्नगत् कृतसंधेः समर्थादपत्येऽचे ठक्ता वद्यमायाश्व प्रत्यया ह्य स्युः ।

No. 1077.—Let the affixes already mentioned, or to be mentioned, come optionally, in the sense of THE OFFSPRING THEREOF, after what word ending with the sixth osse-affix, and having completed its junction [with whatever it may require to be compounded with], is in grammatical relation thereto.

[N. B. Were the affix applied to a word standing at the end of a compound, before the word had completed its junction with the other words in the compound, then such a rule as No. 1069 would not apply to the whole term, and the alteration directed would fall upon the wrong letter.]

# े चोगुँ खः । इ । ४ । १४इ ।

ठवर्णान्तस्य भस्य गुबस्तद्धिते । ठपगोरपत्यमोपगव: । चाच्व-इत: । देत्य: । चात्प: । स्त्रब: । पेंत्व: ।

No. 1078.—Let GUNA be in the room of a bha (No. 185) ending in U or Ú, when a taddhita affix follows. Thus aupagava (No. 1069) "a descendant of Upagu," [and then, as examples of No. 1077] áswapata "a descendant of an Aswapati," daitya "a descendant of Diti," autsa "a descendant of Utsa," straina "produced from a woman," pawnsna "produced by a man."

## प्रापत्यं पाैचप्रखति गेाचम्। ४। १। १६२। अपत्यत्वेन विवचितं पाैचादि गांचमंत्रं स्यात ।

No: 1079.—Let what is spoken of as POSTERITY, BEGINNING WITH GRANDSONS, be called GOTRA:

# रदी गेचे।४।१।८३।

## प्रत्ययः स्यातः । उपगोर्गाेचापत्यमाप्रगवः ।

No. 1080.—WHEN DESCENDANTS, BEGINNING WITH THE GRANDSON (No. 1079), are spoken of, let there be but ONE affix. Thus awpagawa "a descendant such as a grandson or still lower descendant of Upagu"—[the word being the same as that—No. 1078—which denotes "a son of Upagu"].

#### गगाँदिभ्या यञ्।४।१।१।१०५

#### गोवापत्ये । गगस्य गोवापत्यं गार्ग्यः । वात्स्यः ।ः

No. 1081.—Let YAN be the affix AFTER GARGA AND-THE LIKE, when the sense is that of a descendant not nearer than a grandson (No. 1079). Thus gárgya "a grandson; or still lower descendant, of Garga," vátsya "a descendant of Vatsa."

# यनजोख।२।४।६४।

गोरे यदाजन्तमजन्तं च तदवयवयेारेतयेंार्लुंक् तत्कृते बहुत्वे न तु स्त्रियाम् । गर्गा: । बत्सा: ।

No. 1082.—AND there is elision OF these two, YAN (No. 1081) AND AN (No. 1075), being parts of what, ending with yan or an, has the sense of a descendant not nearer than a grandson (No. 1079), when the word [of itself, and not as part of a compound epithet dependent on another word] takes the plural,—but not in the feminine. Thus gargáh "the male descendants of Garga," watsáh "the male descendants of Vatsa."

# धीवति तु र्यस्त्रे युवा । ४। १। १६३।

बंश्ये पित्रादी जीवति पैात्रादेर्यदपत्यं चतुर्थादि तद्युवसंचमेव स्यात ।

1083.—BUT WHEN ONE IN A LINE of descent, beginning with a father (and reckoning upwards), IS ALIVE, let the descendant of a grandson or still lower descendant, beginning (therefore) with the fourth (in the order of descent) be called YUVAN [—and not gotra No. 1079].

# गोपापून्यद्भियाम्।४।१।८४।

यून्यपत्ये गेाच्य्रत्ययान्तादेष प्रत्ययः स्यात् स्त्रियां तु म युव-र्यजा ।

No. 1084.—WHEN a descendant of the description denoted by YUVAN (No. 1083) is spoken of, let the affix be attached only AF-THE what already ends with an affix marking a DESCENDANT AS LOW AT LEAST AS A GRANDSON :—but, IN THE FEMIMINE, the word is NOT termed yuvan, [nor treated accordingly].

### यणिजोख । ४ । १ । १ • १ ।

गोरे यो यविवे तदन्तात् पक् ।

No. 1085.—AND let *phak* come AFTER what ends with YAN AND IR, signifying a descendant (No. 1075) at least as low as s grandson, [when a further descendant, of the description mentioned in No. 1083, is to be denoted].

## प्तावनेयीनीयियः फटउप्ड्यां प्रत्ययादीनाम् ।७ १।२।

प्रत्ययादेः एस्य चायन् ठस्येय् वस्य ईन् छस्य ईय् घस्य इय् इते स्युः । गर्मस्य युवापर्त्य गार्ग्यायवः । दाखायवः ।

No. 1066.—Let there be AYAN in the room OF PHA, BY in the room of DHA, IN in the room OF KHA, IY in the room OF CHHI AND IY in the room OF CHA, being INITIALS OF AFFIXES. Thu gargydynnas (No. 1085) "a distant descendant of Garga," dal A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

shayana "a distant descendant of Daksha"—[Garga and Dakha being alive, or some one intermediate between them and the &scendants so named being alive].

#### ञ्चत रज्। १। १। १। १४।

ষদন্যুয়ে । ব্রান্বি: ।

No. 1087.—Let IN, in the sense of a descendant, come AFTE what ends in SHORT A. Thus dákski (No. 260) "a descendant é Daksha."

## वाप्तादिभ्यख। ४। १। ८६।

#### बाह्वि: । चौडुलोमि: । चाकृतिगयोऽयम् ।

No. 1088.—AND AFTER BÁHU &C. [let in, No. 1087, come]. Thus báhavi (No. 1078) "a descendant of Báhu," augulomi "a descendant of Uduloman."

This is a class of words recognizable only by the form (see No. 53).

## छन्टष्यानन्तर्ये विदादिश्योऽञ् । ४। १ । १ • ४ ।

ये त्वचानृषयस्तेभ्योऽपत्येऽन्यच तु गोचे । विदस्य माचं वेदः । वेदो । विदाः । पुचस्यापत्यं पाेचः । पाेचा । पाचाः । यवं दोहिच दयः ।

No. 1089.—Let there be the affix AN AFTER VIDA &C., IF THE SENSE OF IMMEDIATE DESCENDANT (or son) AFTER those which are NOT names of sanctified BAGES, but otherwise in the sense of a descendant not nearer than a grandson (No. 1079). Thus waik "the descendant (not nearer than a grandson) of (the sanctified sage) Vida," which in the dual becomes vaidau, and in the plural viddh (No. 1082); then again pautra " a son's son (i. e. a grandson)"—dual pautrau, plural pautrah—(No. 1082 not applying to this, because the derivation is not of the kind called gotra—Na 1079). In the same way daukitra (No. 1069) " a daughter's son," and the like.

# णिवादिभ्याऽख् । ४ । १ । ११२।

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### ष्यपत्ये । शेव: । गाङ्ग: ।

No. 1090.—Let the affix AN come AFTER SIVA &C., in the sense of offspring. Thus saiva "a descendant of Siva," ganga "s descendant of Ganga."

## र्य्यन्धयर्यद्यायुव्यथा । ४ । १ । ११४ ।

इ.चिभ्य: । वासिष्ठ: । वैश्वामिष: । प्रन्धकेभ्य: । श्वाफल्क: । दृष्टिभ्य: । वासुदेष: । क्षुहभ्य: । नाकुल: । साह्रदेव: ।

No. 1091.—AND (the affix an may come) AFTER names of sanctified SAGES, AND of persons belonging to the ANDHAKA, VRISHNI, AND KURU race. It comes after the names of sages in the examples vásishtha "a descendant of (the sage) Vasishtha," and vaišwámitra "a descendant of Viśwámitra," after the Andhakas in śwáphalka "a descendant of Šwaphalka, after the Vrishnis in vásudsva "the son of Vasudeva," and after the Kurus in nákula "a descendant of Nakula," and sáhadeve "a descendant of Sahadeva."

## मातुवत् संरवासंभद्रपूर्वायाः । ४ । १ । ११५ ।

र्षव्यादिपूर्वस्य मातृण्वदस्य ठदादेशः स्यादण् प्रत्ययश्च । द्वेमा-तुरः । षायनातुरः । सांमातुरः । भाद्रमातुरः ।

No. 1092.—Let U be the substitute OF the word MATRI "a mother" PRECEDED BY A NUMERAL, OB by SAM, OB BHADRA; and let there be the affix an. Thus dwaimátura (No. 37) "having a mother and a step-mother"—(meaning Ganesa), shánmátura " having six mothers"—(meaning Kártikeya who was brought up by the six Krittikás), sánmátura " whose mother is good," bhádramáturs " having an illustrious mother."

## द्रीभ्या छद् । ४। १ । १२°। स्वीप्रत्ययान्तेभ्या ठक् । बेनतेय: ।

No. 1093.—AFTER words ending with FEMININE affixes (No. 1841), let there be the affix DHAK (No. 1086). Thus vainateya, "the son of Vinatá"—(meaning Garuda).

# कन्वायाः कनीन च।४।१।११६।

### चादण् । कानीनेा व्यास: कर्णश्च ।

No. 1094.—AND let KANÍNA be the substitute OF KANYÁ. By the "and" the affixing of *an* is indicated. Thus kánína "the son of an unmarried woman"—e. g. Vyása or Karna.

#### राजयधुरादत्।४।१।१३७।

No. 1095.—AFTER RÁJAN AND ŚWAŚURA, let there be the affix YAT.

#### राचे। जातावेव ।

No. 1096.—" AFTER RÁJAN, ONLY WHEN IT MEANS THE regal CASTE," (does the affix directed by No. 1095 come).

# ये चाभावकर्मखाः । ६ । ४ । १६८ ।

यादे। तद्धितेऽन् प्रकृत्या स्यान्न तु भाषकर्मयोः । राचन्यः । जातावेवेति दिम् ।

No. 1097.—AND WHEN a taddhita affir, beginning with Y, follows, let AN (if the word ends in an) remain in its shape unaltered, but NOT WHEN THE SENSE IS THAT OF ACTION OR STATE. Thus rájanya (Nos. 1095 and 1096) "a Kshatriya or man of the regal caste" ——(whereas "the royal state of a king," by No. 979, would be rájya). Why do we say, in No. 1096, "only when it means the regal caste"? [For the reply see the example under the next rule].

## धन्।६।४।१६७।

#### मन प्रकृत्याणि परे। राजन: । श्वशुर्य: ।

No. 1098.—Let AN (at the end of a word) remain in its original form (in spite of No. 979), when the affix an follows. Thus rájana "the son of a king" (who need not have had a Kshatriya mother, in which case he will not be of the Kshatriya race—eee No. 1097). Then, again, by No. 1095, we have *swasurya* "the son of a father-in-law."

### द्यचाद्यः । ४। १। १३८।

#### चपियः । खातावित्येष । चापिरन्यः ।

No. 1099.—AFTER KSHATRA, let there be the affix GHA. Thus kshatriya (Nos. 1086 and 260) "one of the caste of the Kshatras." This is the form of the derivative only when the caste is spoken of—for otherwise the derivative is *kshdtri* (No. 1087) "a descendant of a Kshatra" (not necessarily by a Kshatra mother).

## रेवत्यादिभ्यष्ठञ् । ४ । १ । १४६ ।

No. 1100 .- AFTER REVATI &C., let there be THAK. .

### उखेकः । ७। ३। ५ • ।

#### चङ्गात् परस्य ठस्येकादेश: । रैषतिक: ।

No. 1101.—Let IKA be the substitute OF THA coming (without the intervention of any letter) after an inflective base (No. 152). Thus raivatika "a descendant of Revati."

## जनपद्रश्रम्दात् श्वचियाद्रम् । ४ । १ । १ ६८ ।

#### वनपदचप्रियबाचकाच्द्रब्दादखपत्ये । पाञ्चाल: ।

No. 1102.—Let there be AN, to denote progeny, AFTER A WORD WHICH, while it EXPRESSES A COUNTRY, expresses ALSO A KSHA-TRIYA. Thus poinchials "the descendant of the Kshatriya who gave his name to the country of Paùchála."

### चरियसमानग्रन्धाञ्चनपदात् तस्य रावन्यपत्यवत् । पञ्चालानां रावा पाञ्चाल: ।

No. 1103.—"(Let the same affix—see No. 1102—) AS WHEN the sense is that of PROGENY, WHEN the sense is that of the KINGS THEREOF, come AFTER the name of A COUNTRY OF THE SAME NAME AS A KEHATEIYA." Thus publickdia "the king of the Kehatriyas (or of the country) of Paùchéla."

#### पुरोरब् । पीरवः ।

No. 1104 .- "Lot AN come AFTER PURU." Thus paurava "a descendant of Puru."

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#### पाग्डांड्येषु । पाग्ड्य: ।

No. 1105.—"Let PYAN come AFTER PÁNDU." Thus pándyas a descendant of Pándu.

# कुदनादिम्या खः । ४। १ । १७२।

#### कीरव्य: । नेषथ्य: ।

No. 1106.—Let there be NYA AFTER KURU AND names BEGIN-ING WITH N (signifying both a country and its Kabatriya inhabiants). Thus kauravya (No. 1078) "a descendant of Kuru," maihadhya "a descendant of Nishadha."

### ते तद्राजाः । ४ । १ । १७४।

#### प्रबादयस्तद्राचसंज्ञाः स्यः ।

No. 1107.—Let THESE, vis. the affixes and &c., be called TAD-LJA (No. 1027.—i. e. "the king thereof").

### तद्राजस्य बहुषु तेनैवाद्वियाम्।२।४। ६२।

बहुम्बर्येषु तदाजस्य लुक् तत्कृते बहुत्वे न तु स्तियाम् । छाला: । इत्यादि ।

No. 1108.—There shall be elision OF a TADRÁJA (No. 1107) fix, WHEN the meanings are MANT (i. e. when the word is plural) 'HEN BY THE WORD ITSELF [and not by the word standing as part f a compound epithet dependent on another word] the plural is iken—but NOT IN THE FEMININE. Thus (as the plural of painchala -No. 1103 we have) painchaldh " the kings of Panchála, or their escendants." And so of others.

### कम्बीजालुक्। ४। १। १७५।

#### पस्मात् तद्राजस्य लुक् । कम्बोचः । कम्बोची ।

No. 1109.—AFTER the word KAMBOJA, there is elision of the udrája affix (No. 1107). Thus Kamboja " the king of Kamboja," umbojau " two kings of Kamboja."

कम्बोवादिभ्य इति वक्तव्यम्। चेलः । एकः । केरलः । यदनः ।

### इत्यपत्याधिकारः ।

No. 1110.—"IT SHOULD BE SAID (in No. 1109) 'AFTER KAM-BOJA AND THE LIKE'" Thus chola "the king of Chola," saka "the king of Scythia," kerala "the king of Kerala," yavana "the king of Greece."

So much for the subject of Patronymics (or for the division of the Grammar where the words-"in the sense of progeny"-exert an influence-having to be supplied in each rule).

## तेन रहां रागात्। 81२1१।

## चयु स्यात् । अपायेव रत्तं वस्त्रं काषायम् ।

No. 1111.—Let an come after a word denoting  $\bot$  COLOUR, to signify what is COLOURED THEREBY. Thus kiskdya "coloured of a dull red"—as cloth.

## नधचेय युक्तः काखः ।४।२।३।

चय स्यात् ।

No. 1112.—Let an come (after the name of an asterism) to signify a TIME CONNECTED WITH THE ASTERISM.

### तिष्यपुष्पयोर्नचर्चाव यलेाप इति वाच्यस् । पुष्येव युक्तं पाैष-मड: ।

No. 1113.—"IT SHOULD BE MENTIONED THAT THERE IS ELISION OF the Y, WHEN AN (No. 1112) COMES AFTER the ASTERISM OF THEHYA OR (as it is also called) PUSHYA." Thus pausha "belonging—as a day—to the asterism Pushya"—(i. e. to the month of December, in which month the moon is full in that asterism).

# দ্ধৰৰিমীৰ । ৪। ২। ৪।

### ्यूचेंब विद्वितस्य सुए षष्ठिदवडात्मबस्य बालस्यावान्तरविशेष-इत्तेत्र गम्पते । चदा पुष्य: ।

No. 1114.—There shall be ELISION (lup, No. 209,) of the affix enjoined by the preceding aphorism (No. 1112), IF NO SPECI-FICATION is to be understood of an included portion of the time consisting of twenty-four hours (or sixty dandas). Thus adya pushyah "to-day belongs to the asterism Pushya"—(meaning by "to-day" neither the day-time in particular, nor the night-time in particular, but both alike).

### द्दर्छं साम । ४ । २ । ७ । तेनेत्येव । वसिष्ठेन दृष्टं वासिष्ठं साम ।

No. 1115.—Let an come after what ends with the 3rd caseaffix in the sense of SEEN—the thing seen by the one whose name is in the 3rd case, being the SAMA-VEDA. Thus vásishthan sáma "the (portion of the) Sáma seen by (or revealed to) Vasishtha."

# वामद्वाड्खड्ढी। ४। २। ८।

### षामदेवेन दृष्टं साम वामदेव्यम् ।

No. 1116.—Let PYAT AND PYA come AFTER the name VÁRA-DEVA (under the circumstances set forth in No. 1115). Thus vámadevya (No. 260) "the (portion of the) Sáma seen by Vámadeva"

### परिवते। रथः । ४। २। १०।

ष्मस्मिन्नर्थेऽण् प्रत्यये। भवति । बस्त्रेय परिवृत्ते। बास्त्रे। रष्ट: ।

No. 1117.—The affix an comes (after a word in the 3rd case, in the sense of SURROUNDED—the thing so surrounded being a CHARIOT. Thus vástra "surrounded with cloth"—e. g. a chariot.

#### तचाडुतममचभ्यः । ४। २। १४।

## गरावे डट्ठुत: गाराव श्रोदन: ।

No. 1118.—The affix an comes AFTER words denoting VESSELS, to singify PLACED THEREON. Thus édráva "placed on a shallow" dish"—as boiled rice.

## संद्धतं भष्ताः । ४। २। १६।

सप्रम्यन्तादण् स्यात् संस्कृतेऽर्थं यत् संस्कृतं भचाश्वेत् ते स्यु: । भ्राष्ट्रेषु संस्कृता भ्राष्टा भचा: ।

No. 1119.—Let an come after what ends with the 7th caseaffix, to denote what is PREPARED therein—if that which is so pre-

THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

pared be GRANULAR FOOD. Thus bardehira "prepared in fryingpans"-(as barley &c).

### साऽख देवता । ४ । २ । २४ ।

इन्द्रो देवताऽस्येति रेन्द्रं इवि: । पाशुपतम् । बाईस्पत्यम् ।

No. 1120.—An affix comes after the name of ANY DEITY, when something is to be spoken of as HIS. Thus aindra " belonging to the deity Indra"—as butter (in an oblation), pdiupata " belonging to Siva," vdikaspatya " belonging to Vrihaspati."

### युद्धाद्यम्।४।२।२६।

शुक्तियम् ।

No. 1121.—AFTER the name SUERA, there is the affix GHAN. Thus sukrigs (Nos. 1120 and 1086) " belonging to Sukra"—(as an oblation of butter).

#### सेामाट्वय् । ४। २। ३•।

सेाम्यस् ।

No. 1122.—AFTER the name SOMA, there is the affix TYAN. Thus source (No. 1069) " belonging to the Moon"—(as an oblation of butter).

### वाय्टतुपिपुषरी यत्। ४। २। ३१।

#### वायव्यम् । श्वतव्यम् ।

No. 1123.—AFTER VÁYU, BITU, PITRI, AND USHAR, there is the affix YAT. Thus váyuvya "belonging to the god of the winds," riturya "belonging to the seasons"—(as an oblation of butter).

#### रोङ् एतः ।७।४।२७।

पकृदासारेऽसार्वधातुके यकारे हो च परे स्हता रीडादेश: । बस्पेति च । पिव्यम् । ठबस्यम् ।

No. 1124.—The substitute OF SHORT EI shall be Rife, when an affix, beginning with y and not being a krife (No. 329) nor a sárvadhátuka (No. 418), follows, or if churi (No. 1332) follows. Thus,

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by No. 260, we have *pitrya* (No. 1123) "belonging to the progenitors," ushasya "belonging to the dawn"—(as butter offered in oblation).

पितृव्यमातुखमातामद्वपितामद्वाः । ४ । २ । ३६ । यते निपात्यन्ते । पितुर्भ्राता पितृब्य: । मातुर्भ्राता मातुल: । मातु: पिता मातामद्व: । पितु: पिता पितामद्व: ।

No. 1125.—The word PITEIVYA "a father's brother," MÁTULA "a mother's brother," MÁTÁMAHA "a mother's father," AND PITÁMA-HA "a father's father," are anomalously formed.

#### तस्य समुद्रः । ४। २। ३७।

काकानां समूहः काकम् ।

No. 1126.—An affix is added to a word, when the sense is a COLLECTION THEREOF. Thus káka "a collection of crows."

#### मिश्वादिभ्याऽख्। ४। २। ३८।

भेजम् । गर्भियोनां समूहो गार्मियम्। रह मस्याठे तद्धित इति पुंबद्वावे कृते ।

No. 1127.—The affix AN comes AFTER BHIESHÁ "alms" &c. Thus bhaiksha (No. 1126) "what is collected in the shape of alms," gárbhina "a collection of pregnant females." In this example the word (garbhini "a prognant woman") having been reduced to the form of the masculine by the supplementary rule, that "the masculine form of a bha (No. 185) is substituted, when a taddhita affix follows without an indicatory dh" (the application of No. 979 is debarred by the rule following).

# इनखनपत्ये। ६। ४। १६४।

चनपत्याचेऽयि इन् प्रकृत्या । तेन मस्तद्धित इति टिलोपो म । युषतीनां समूहे। योवतम् ।

No. 1128.—WHEN the affix AN FOLLOWS, NOT IN THE SERIES OF OFFSPRING, the termination IN shall remain in its original shape. Hence (in the case of garbhing, No. 1127) there is not elision of the last vowel and what follows it by No. 979. Then, again, (as another example of No. 1127) we have (from yuvati "a young woman") yauvata (No. 260) "a collection of young woman."

#### मानजनवन्ध्रभ्यक्ता । १ । २ । १३ ।

### ंतरुन्तं स्त्रियाम् । यामता । जनता । बन्धुता ।

No. 1129.—The affix TAL comes AFTER GRÁMA, JANA, AND BANDHU. What ends in tal is feminine. Hence grámatá (No. 1341) "a collection of villages," janatá "a collection of persons," bandhutá "a collection of relatives."

#### गवसद्दायाभ्यां चेति वक्तव्यम् । गचता । सद्दायता ।

No. 1130.—" IT SHOULD BE STATED that this (affixing of tal-No. 1129) takes place ALSO AFTER GAJA AND SAHÁYA." Thus gajatá " a collection of elephants," saháyatá " a collection of allies."

#### षट्ट: ब: क्रते। पहीन: ।

No. 1181.—"The affix KHA comes AFTER AHAN 'a day' IN THE SERVE OF A SACRIFICE." Thus *akina* (No. 1086) "a particular sacrifice—one lasting a certain number of days."

# ध्यचित्तदक्तिधेनेाष्टक् । ४। २। ४७।

No. 1132 — AFTER things WITHOUT CONSCIOUSNESS, AND HASTI "an elephant," AND DHENU "a milch cow," there is the affix THAK.

#### रसुसुक्तान्तात् कः । ७। ३। ५१।

### इष् उष् उष् तान्तात् परस्य ठस्य कः । साक्तुकम् । श्वास्ति-इम् । चेनुदाम् ।

No. 1183.—Let K be the substitute of TH AFTER WHAT ENDS WITH IS, OR US, OR an UK, OR T. Thus saktuka (No. 1182) "a quantity of flour," kastika "a collection of elephants," akasinuka "a collection of milch cowa."

# तद्भीते तहेद् । ४ । २ । ५८ ।

No. 1134.—(Let an affix come after a word denoting some subject of study) IN THE SENSE OF WHO HAS STUDIED THAT, or WHO UNDERSTANDS THAT.

न य्वाभ्यां पदान्ताभ्यां पूर्वे। तु ताभ्यामैच्। ७। ३। ३। पदान्ताभ्यां यकारवकाराभ्यां परस्य न वृद्धिः किंतु ताभ्यां पूर्वे। क्रमादेतावागमे। स्त: । व्याकरयमधीते वेद षा वैयाकरयः ।

No. 1135.—There is NOT *widdhi* (by No. 1069) in the room of what stands AFTER the letters Y AND V, being the FINALS OF PADAS, BUT there are, BEFORE THE TWO, RESPECTIVELY, the two augments AI AND AU. Thus *vaiyákarana* "one who has studied, or who knows, the grammar"—where the y of *vyákarana* "grammar" is at the end of a *pada*, inasmuch as the prefix vi is one of the Indeclinables—(No. 399).

### क्रमादिभ्या वुन्। ४। २। ६१।

क्रमक: । पदक: । शिजक: । मीमांसक: ।

No. 1136.—AFTER KRAMA &C., let there be the affix VUN (in the sense of "who knows the thing"). Thus kramaka (No. 836) "one who knows the order," padaka "one who knows the verses (of the Veda)," sikshaka "one who knows one of the six Vedángas," mímánsaka "one who knows the Mímánsá philosophy."

# तद्िानस्तीति देग्रे तन्तामि । ४।२। ६७। ठदुम्बराः सन्त्यस्मिन् देशे भोदुम्बरो देश: ।

No. 1137.—(An affix is placed after a word expressive of anything) in the sense of —THAT thing IS IN THIS—THE PLACE TA-KING A NAME THEREFROM. Thus audumbara "a country in which there are glomerous fig-trees."

# तेन निर्ृत्तम् । ४। २। ६८। कुशाम्बेन निर्वृता नगरी केाशाम्बी ।

No. 1138.—In the sense of what is COMPLETED BY HIM (an affix is placed after the person's name). Thus kausambs "the city completed by Kusamba."

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### रात्य लियासः । ४।२। ६८। घिवीनां निवासे देश: शैव: ।

No. 1139.—When the sense is HIS DWELLING-PLACE, (an affix is placed after the person's name). Thus *éxiva* "the country of the Sivia."

### ध्यदूरभवख।४।२।७•। धिदिशाया भदूरमवं वेदिशम्।

No. 1140.—AND when the sense is WHAT IS NOT FAR OFF therefrom (an affix is placed after the name of a place). Thus weiding "what is not far off from the city Vidina."

## द्यनपदे पुप्।१।२।५१। जनपदे वाच्ये चातुर्रार्थकस्य लुप्।

No. 1141.—WHEN A COUNTRY is to be expressed, there is ELISION (lup) of a "quadruply significant" affix—[i.e. of an affix which conveys the senses specified in Nos. 1137, 1138, 1139, and 1140].

### তুদি যুত্নৰদ্বনিৰম্বন । १। ২। ১१।

स्ति सति प्रकृतिवल्लिङ्गवचने स्त: । पञ्चालानां निवासे। जनपद: पञ्चाला: । कुरव: । चङ्गा: । बङ्गा: । कलिङ्गा: ।

No. 1142.—WHEN there is elision by LUP (No. 1141), the GENDER AND NUMBER remain AS IN the ORIGINAL term. Thus penchálák " the country which is the dwelling-place of the Pahchálae," kuravak " the country of the Kurus," angák " the country of the Angas," bangák " the country of the Bangas," kalingák " the country of the Kalingas."

### बरपादिभ्यय । ४। २। ट२।

#### षवनपदार्थे षारम्भ: । घरवामामदूरमवं नगरं घरवा: ।

No. 1143.—AND AFTER the words VARANÁ &C. (elision takes place as directed in No. 1142). The origination of this rule is for the sake of what is not a country [like the words referred to in No. A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

1142]. Thus varandh "the city [-not the country-] not far from the country of the Varanás."

### कुसुदनढवेतसेभ्यो ड्मतुप्।४।२।८९।

No. 1144.—The affix DMATUP comes AFTER the words KUNUDA "a lotus," NADA "a reed," AND VETASA "a ratan."

### स्तयः । ⊏ । २ । १० । फयन्तान्मतार्मस्य व: । कुमुद्वान् । नड्वान् ।

No. 1145.—Let there be v in the room of the m of the affix matu (No. 1144) AFTER what ends in A JHAY. Thus kumudwat (No. 267) abounding in lotuses," nadvat "abounding in reeds."

### माद्पधायाथ मताेर्वेाऽयवादिभ्यः । ८ । २ । १ ।

मवर्णावर्णान्तान्मवर्णावर्णे।पधाच्च यवादिवर्जितात् परस्य मते। र्मस्य व: । वेतस्वान् ।

No. 1146.—Let there be v in the room OF the m of the affix MATU (No. 1144) coming AFTER a word the final of which is M OR A or á, OR THE PENULTIMATE letter OF WHICH IS M OR A or á—but NOT AFTER the word YAVA "barley" &C. Thus vetuesout (Nos. 1144 and 267) "abounding in ratans."

#### नडगादाद्वखच्।४।२।८८।

नडुल: ।

No. 1147.—AFTER the words NAPA "a reed" AND SAD. "young grass," there is the affix DWALACH. Thus nativala (No. 267) "abounding with reeds."

#### श्विखाया वखच्।४।२।८१

যিজ্ঞাৰল: ।

# इति चातुरर्धिकाः ।

No. 1148.—AFTER the word SIKHÁ "a crest," there is the affix VALACH. Thus sikhúvulus "crested (as a peacock)."

So much for the affixes "quadruply significant" (see No. 1141

भेषे । ४ । २ । ८२ ।

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ:

ण्यपत्यादिचतुर्घ्यन्तादन्ये।ऽर्थ: शेषस्तवाादय: स्यु: । चत्तुपा गृद्धते चापुपं रूपम्। मावय: शब्द: । चौपनिषद: पुरुष: । दृषदि पिष्टा दार्पदा: सत्तव: । चतुर्भिरुद्धते चातुरं शकटम् । चातुर्दश्यां दृष्ट्यते चातुर्दशं रद्य: । तस्य विकार इत्यत: प्राक् शेषाधिकार: ।

No. 1149.—Let a meaning, other than those of which "progeny" (No. 1077) was the first mentioned and the "quadruple signification" (No. 1141) the last, he called "the remainder,"—and IN that REMAINDER of senses, too, let there be the affixes an &C. Thus chickshusha "visible"—viz. colour, which is apprehended by vision, frituana "audible"—viz. sound, *aupanishudus* "treated of in scripture"—vis. soul, dárshadus "ground on a stone"—viz. the flour of fried corn, chátura " ridden in by four persons"—viz. a kind of cart, cháturulutus " who is seen on the fourteenth day of the month"—viz a goblin.

The regulating influence of the expression "in the remainder" extends from this aphorism forward as far as that marked No. 1195.

# राद्रावारपाराद्घची । ४ । २ । ८३ ।

राष्ट्रे जातादी राष्ट्रिय: । भवारपारीय: ।

No. 1150.—AFTER the words BASHTRA "a country" AND AVÁRAPÁRA "both banks," there are respectively, the affixes GHA AND KHA. Thus rdshfriya (No. 1086) "born &c., in a country," awdrapárina "who or what goes or extends to both banks."

भवारपाराद्विगृष्टीतादपि विपरीताञ्चेति वक्तव्यम् । भवारीयः । पारीयः । पारावारीयः । इड प्रकृतिविधेषाद्घादयष्ट्र्युट्युलन्ता उच्चन्ते तेवां जातादयोऽर्धविधेषाः समर्थविभक्तयस्य वद्यन्ते ।

No. 1151.—"IT SHOULD BE STATED (in addition to what is stated in No. 1150) THAT the affix may come AFTEB the word AVÁ-RAPÁRA (not only in the form in which it is there exhibited, but) ALSO WHEN IT IS TAKEN SEPARATELY in pieces, AND when it is IN-VERTED." Thus *wedring* "belonging to this bank of the river," páring "belonging to the other bank," páráváring " belonging to the other bank as well as to this."

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There shall now be new those affixes the first whereaf is of are *fyu* and *fyul* (No. 1171), terms (to which the application their varieties of meaning—such and the like—shall be mention in connection with which the star

## बासाखखनी। ४। २। ८८ याम्यः । यामीयः ।

No. 1152.—AFTER the work the affix Y OR KHAN. Thus gru "rustic."

## नचादिभ्यो ढन्। ४। २। ८० नादेयम् । माहेयम् । बारायारेक

No. 1153.—AFTER the words the affix DHAK." Thus nádeya (M "earthen," váránaseya "belonging r

## द्त्तिखापञ्चात्पुरलत्त्वव् । ४। दावियात्यः । पाश्चात्त्यः । पीरका

No. 1154.—AFTER the words DAK let there be the affix TYAK. Thus  $d \leq$ south," *páśchátya* "produced in the winthe east."

# चुमारापागुद्व् मतीचे यत्। ४। दिव्यम् । प्राच्यम् । वर्षाच्यम् । उदी

No. 1155.—AFTER DYU "the sky," AND PRATICH, let there he the affix YAT. práchya "eastern," apáchya "southern," a thern," pratichya "western."

### श्रव्ययात् त्यप् । ४। २। १०४।

ब्दिद्धतविषेभ्य रब । भामात्य: । इहत्य: । क्वत्य: । तत्तस्त्य: । तत्रत्य: ।

No. 1156.—Let there be the affix TYAP AFTER AN INDECLINA-BLE—that is to say, however, only after amá "together," iha "here," kwa "where i," and (those that end in) tasi (No. 1286) and tra (No. 1291). Thus amátya "a minister," ihatya "produced here," kwatya "produced where i," tatastya "produced thence," tatratya "produced there."

त्यव्रेध्रेवे । नित्य: ।

No. 1157.—" Let TYAP come AFTER the indeclinable MI IN THE SENSE OF CONSTANTLY." Thus nitys "eternal."

# रहिर्यस्याचामादिस्तहृत्रम्। १। १। ७३।

### यस्य समुदायस्याचां मध्ये चादिर्षुद्धिस्तद्षुद्धसंचं स्यात् ।

No. 1158.—Let THAT whole word ANONG THE VOWELS OF WHICH THE FIRST is A VRIDDHI be called VRIDDHA.

### त्यदादीनि च। १। १। ७४।

#### वृद्धंचानि स्य: ।

No. 1159.—AND let TYAD &C., (No. 170) be called vriddha (No. 1158).

#### रदाष्ठः । ४। २। ११४।

#### श्वालीय: । तदीय: ।

No. 1160.—AFTER a word called VRIDDHA (Nos. 1158 and 1159), let there be the affix CHHA. Thus *biliya* (Nos. 1086 and 260) "belonging to a hall," *tadiya* "belonging to that."

### वा मामधेयस्य । वृदुसंचा । देवदत्तीय: । देवदत्त: ।

No. 1161.—"The appellation vyiddha (No. 1158) is OPTION-ALLY that OF A PROFER NAME (whether it have a vyiddhi in its first syllable or not)." Thus devadattiya (No. 1160) or daivadatta "belonging to Devadatta."

### गद्वादिभ्यथ । ४। २। १३८।

#### गहीय: ।

No. 1162—AND AFTER the words GAHA &C., (there is the affix clua—No. 1160). Thus gahiya "belonging to a cave."

### युष्पदस्मदोरन्यतरस्यां खञ्च । ४। ३। १।

चाच्छः । पत्तेऽग् । युषयोर्युष्मानं वायं युष्मदीयः । सस्म दीयः ।

No. 1163.—AND AFTER YUSHMAD AND ASMAD (No. 170), OPTIONALLY let there be the affix KHAN. By the "and" it is meant that the affix may be chha (No. 1160); and on the alternative, which is optional, the affix will be an. Thus (when the affix chha is used) yushmadiya "what belongs to you two, or to all of you," asmadiya "what belongs to us."

## तस्तिन्नणि च युष्पाद्यास्नाकौ। ४। ३। २।

युष्मदस्मदेारेतावादेशे। स्त: खजि श्रणि ९ । योष्माकीब: । श्रास्माकीन: । योष्माक: । श्रास्माक: ।

No. 1164.—WHEN THIS affix, viz. khan (No. 1163), is added, AND when AN is added, then YUSHNIKA AND ASNIKA are the substitutes of yushmud and asmad. Thus yaushmakina "belonging to you," asmakina "belonging to us," (and so, too, with the affix an) yuushmaka and asmaka.

### तवकममकावेकवचने । ४। ३। ३।

रकार्थवाचिनेार्युष्मदस्मदोस्तवकममको। स्त: खवि चर्षि च। तावकीन: । तावक: । मामकीन: । मामक: । छे तु ।

No. 1165.—In the room of yushmad and asmad, EXPRESS-ING ONE individual, there are TAVAKA AND MAMAKA, when the affix khan or an follows. Thus távukína or távaka "belonging to thee," mámakína or mámaka "belonging to me." But when the affix is chha (then the rule following applies).

### प्रत्ययोत्तरपद्याेख । ७। २। ८८।

THE LAGEU KAUMUDÍ:

मपर्यन्तयोरनयोरेकार्थवाचिनेस्त्वमे। स्तः प्रत्यये ठत्तरपदे च परतः । त्वदीयः । मदीयः । त्वत्पुत्रः । मत्पुत्रः ।

- No. 1166.—AND WHEN AN AFFIX follows, OR A WORD IN COX- **POSITION**, the two and ma are put in the room of those two (viz. **yushmad** and asmud) as far as the m (i. e. in the room of yushm and asm), when they signify a single individual. Thus twodiya "belonging to thee," madiya "belonging to me," twutputru "thy son," matputra "my son."

#### मध्यान्त्रः । ४ । ३ । ८ ।

मध्यमः ।

No. 1167.—AFTER the word MADEYA "the middle," there is the affix MA. Thus madkyama "middlemost."

#### कार्याहम् । ४। ३। ११।

#### बालिकम् । माडियम् । सांबत्सरिकम् ।

No. 1168.—AFTER a word expressive of TIME, there is the affix THAN. Thus kálika (No. 1101) "temporal," másika "monthly," sánvatsarika "annual."

#### भव्ययानां भमारे टिलोप: । सायंप्रातिष: । प्रीन:पुनिक: ।

No. 1169.—" There is ELISION OF THE LAST VOWEL AND WHAT FOLLOWS IT OF INDECLINABLES, IF ONLY they be entitled to the name of BHA (No. 185)." Thus (from prátar) sáyanprátika " belonging to evening and morning," (and, from punar,) paunakpuniks "happening again and again."

#### मावव रखः । ४। ३। १७।

#### ग्रान्नुपेस्य: ।

No. 1170.—AFTER the word PRAVRISH "the rainy season," there is the affix ENYA. Thus proverishing a "what belongs to the season of the rains."

सायं चिरंमात्त्रीमगेऽव्ययेभ्यद्युव्युची तुट् च । ४ । ३ । २३ ।

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

सायमित्यादिभ्यश्चतुभ्याऽव्ययेभ्यश्च स्नालवाचिभ्यष्ट्यट्युले। स्त-स्तयास्तुट् च । सायंतनम् । चिरंतनम् । प्राह्वे प्रगे चनयोरेदन्त-त्वं निपात्यते । प्राह्वेतनम् । प्रगेतनम् । दोषातनम् ।

No. 1171.—AFTER the four, sáyam &c.—i. e. after SÁYAM "at eve," CHIRAM "for a long time," PRÁHNE "in the forenoon," PRAGE "at dawn," AND after INDECLINABLES expressing time, there are the affixes TYU AND TYUL, AND their augment TUT. Thus, sáyantuna (No. 836) "what is of the evening," chirantana "lasting" or "delayed long." In the case of prákns and prage the termination in s (in spite of No. 768) is anomalous; and we have práknetana "what is of the forenoou," and pragetana " what is of the early morn." (As an example of the rule applied to an indeclinable expressing time, take) doshátana " belonging to the night."

#### तच जातः । ४। ३। २५।

सप्रमीसमर्थान्ज़ात इत्यर्थेऽगादयेा घादयश्व स्यु: । सुघ्ने चात:। स्रोघ्न: । उत्त्वे जात: । श्रोत्स: । राष्ट्रे जात: । राष्ट्रिय: । जवार-पारे जात: । जवारपारीग: । इत्यादि ।

No. 1172.—Let there be the affixes an &c., and gha &c., in the sense of PRODUCED THEREIN, after what in the 7th case is in grammatical relation (as the locality). Thus sraughna "born in Srughna," autsa "born in Utsa," rásh{riya "born in a country," avárapárína (No. 1150) " born on this or the opposite bank :" and so of others.

### प्रावृषष्ठप् । ४ । ३ । २६ ।

#### र्ययापवाद: । प्रावृषिक: ।

No. 1173.—AFTER PRÁVRISH "the rainy season" let there be the affix THAP (when the sense is that of "produced in"). This debars enya (No. 1170).—Thus právrishika (No. 1101) "produced in the rainy season."

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#### मायभवः । ४ । ३ । ३८ ।

#### सचेत्येव । मुन्ने प्रायेव बाहुल्येन भवति । म्रान्न: ।

No. 1174.—[The affixes an dc. may come] when the sense is BEING MUCH—but only after that denoting "where." Thus sraughnas "what is much—i. e. what is abundant—in Srughna."

## संभूरोते । ४ । ३ । ४१ । मुघ्रे संभवति । ब्राघ्र: ।

No. 1175.—[The affixes an &c. may come] when the sense is ADAPTED. Thus eraughna "what is suited to the country of Srughna."

#### की शाहज 18181821

बोाधेयं वस्त्रम् ।

No. 1176.—AFTER the word KOSA " coccoon of the silkworm," let there be the affix PHAN. Thus kauseya " silken "-clothes.

#### तच भवः । ४। ३। ५३।

#### द्वोद्य: । चोत्स: । राष्ट्रिय: ।

No. 1177.-[The affixes an &c. may come] when the sense is WHO STAYS THERE. Thus sraughna "who stays in Srughua," autoa "who stays in Utsa," rash/riya "who stays in a kingdom."

### दिगादिम्याे यत् । ४। इ। ५४।

#### दिष्यम् । वर्ग्यम् ।

No. 1178.—AFTER the word DIS &c., let there be the affix YAT. Thus disya "lying in a particular tract or quarter," vuryya "belonging to a class."

#### श्ररीरावयवास । ४। ३। ५५।

दन्त्यम् । **कट**म्म् । षध्यात्मादेष्ठविष्यते । षध्यात्मे भवमा-ध्यात्मिकस् ।

No. 1179.—AND AFTER what denotes A PART OF THE BODY (let there be the affix yat). Thus dantya "deutal," kan hya "guttural."

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

It is wished (by Pataùjali) that after the words adhyátman "a minister of soul" &c., there should be the affix *than*. Thus *adhyátmika* "relating to one of the ministers of soul" [as spoken of in the Sáákhya philosophy].

### द्यनुभतिद्यादीनां च।७।३।२०। रषामुभयपदवृद्धिर्जति यिति किति च। प्राधिदैविकम्। ब-

्रथामुमयपदवृद्धाञात त्यात कात चा आण्दावकम् । म धिमातिकम् । रेह्वलेक्किम् । भाकृतिगयोाऽयम् ।

No. 1180.—AND, AFTER the words ANUŚATIKA "about a hundred" &C., when an affix with an indicatory n or n or k comes, let a vriddhi be the substitute of the vowel in both members of the compound. Thus—in those terms of the Sáákhya—(from adhideva "a presiding deity") ádhidaivika "dependent on a presiding deity," (from adhibhúta the province of an organ" ádhibhautika "having reference to the province of an organ" ádhibhautika "the world here") aihalaukika "relating to this world" This is a class of words (see No. 53) the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form.

## धिद्वामू खाङ्गु खे**म्कः । ४। ३। ६२।**

## जिह्वामूलीयम् । अङ्गुलीयम् ।

No. 1181.—AFTER the words JIHWÁMÚLA AND ANGULI, let there be the affix CHHA. Thus *jihwámúliya* (No. 1086) "residing in the root of the tongue," *anguliya* "residing in the fingers."

## वर्गान्ताच। ४ । ३ । ६३।

#### कवर्गीयम् ।

No. 1182.—AND AFTER WHAT ENDS WITH VARGA (let there be the affix *chha*). Thus *kavargiya* (No. 1086) "belonging to the class of k"—(i. e. a guttural letter—see No. 17).

### तत छागतः । ४।३।९।। सुघादागतः । स्रोघः ।

No. 1183.—[Let there be the affix an &c.] when the sense is | WHAT HAS COME THENCE. Thus eraughna "what has come from ' Srughna."

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### ठनायत्रानेभ्यः । ४ । ३ । ७५ ।

शुल्दायालाया आगत: शोल्कशालिक: ।

No. 1184.—AFTER words denoting SOURCES OF REVENUE, let there be the affix THAK. Thus saulkassika (No. 1101) " what is derived from the custom-house."

### दिजादीनिसंबन्धेभ्यो वुम्। ४। ३। ७७।

#### चीपाध्यायदाः । पेतामद्वकः ।

No. 1185.—AFTER words relating to LEARNING AND family OBIGIN, let there be the affix VUN. Thus aupádhyáyaka (No. 836) "derived from a spiritual teacher," paitámakaka "derived from a grandfather."

# देतुमनुष्येभ्योऽन्यतरस्वां रूप्यः । ४ । इ । ८१ ।

सनादागतं समज्ज्यम् । पत्ते गद्यादित्वाच्छः । समीयम् । देव-दत्तज्ज्यम् । देवदत्तम् ।

No. 1186.—AFTER words denoting CAUSES AND MEN (viewed as causes), there may be OFTIONALLY the affix RÚPYA. Thus samarépya "what proceeds from a like cause." On the other alternative, there is after this word the affix chha, from No. 1162. Thus samelya (No. 1086). So, again, devadattarépya or daivadatta "what originates with Devadatta."

#### मयद् च 181इ।८२।

#### सममयम् । देवदत्तमयम् ।

No. 1187.—AND (under the circumstances specified in No. 1186) there may be the affix MAYAT. Thus samamaya "consisting of the same," devarlattamaya "in the form of Devadatta."

#### ग्रभवति । ४ । इ । ८ इ । .

#### हिमवत: प्रमवति हेमवती गङ्गा । --

No. 1188.—The affixes an &c., may come when the sense is what TAKES ITS RISE. Thus kaimavati "which takes its rise in the snowy range"—meaning the river Ganges.

# तज्ञति पचिटूतयाः । ४। ३। ट्रा ।

सुघ्नं संगच्छति स्नेघ्न: । पन्या दूते। षा ।

No. 1189.—[The affixes an &c., may come] when the meaning is WHAT GOES THERETO—PROVIDED THIS BE A BOAD OR a MESSEN-GER. Thus sraughna "that goes to Srughna".—i. e. the road to Srughna or a messenger to Srughna.

### धाभनिष्त्रामति दारम् । ४। ३। टह् ।

### सुन्नसभिनिक्तासति स्रोधं कान्यकुद्यद्वारम् ।

No. 1190.—[The affixes an &c., may come] when the meaning is THE GATE THAT FACES. Thus sraughna "which looks towards Srughna"—as one of the gates of Kányakubja does.

## पाधिवत्व वते गुन्वे। ४। ३। ८०

### शारीरकमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थ: शारीरकीय: ।

No. 1191.—When the meaning is A BOOK MADE IN SUBSERVI-ENCE [to any subject, then the affixes an &c., may come after what denotes that subject]. Thus sarirakiya "psychological"—meaning a book made with reference to the incorporate soul

### स्रोऽख निवासः । ८। ३। ८८।

## सुन्नो निवासेऽस्य स्रोन्न: ।

No. 1192.—[The affixes an &c., may come] when the meaning is that THIS is HIS DWELLING-PLACE. Thus sraughna "an inhabitant of Srughna."

### तेन प्रोफ्तम् । ४। ३। १०१।

पार्खिनिना प्रोक्तं पाजिनीयम ।

No. 1193.—[The affixes an &c., may come] when the meaning is what was enounced by him. Thus panining "(the system of grammar) enounced by Panini."

## तरयेदन् । ४। ३। १२०। डपगोरिदमोपगवम् ।

### इति शैषिजाः।

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THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ!

No. 1194.—[The affixes on &c., may come] when the meaning is that THIS is HIS. Thus aupagatos "which belongs to Upagu."

So much for those affixes that convey the meanings referred to under No. 1149.

### तत्व विद्यारः । ४ । ३ । १३४।

No. 1195.—[The affix an may come] when the meaning is A MODIFICATION or product THEREOF.

चयमने। विकारे टिलेाप: । चयमने। विकार धायम: । आस्मन: । प्रार्त्तिक: ।

No. 1196.—"There is ELISION OF THE LAST VOWEL WITH WHAT FOLLOWS IT OF the word ASMAN "a stone," WHEN the meaning is A PRODUCT thereof"—(No. 1195). Thus dima "made of stone," [and then by No. 1195] bhasmana "made of ashes," marttika " made of earth."

## ध्ववयवे भ प्रार्ग्धोषधिष्ठश्वेभ्यः । ४ । ३ । १३५ ।

चाद्विकारे । मयूरस्यावयवा विकारो वा मायूर: । मीर्वम् । का-बडं भस्म वा । पैपलम् ।

No. 1197.—AND [the affix an &c., may come] AFTER a word denoting AN ANIMAL, AND a deciduous PLANT, AND a TREE, WHEN the meaning is A PART. By the "and" it is meant that the sense may be also a product—(No. 1195). Thus maying "being part of a peacock" or "made of a peacock" [—as a fan made of its feathers], mausus "of the Sanseviera zeylanica"—the stalk or the ashes,—paippala "of the Pipal-tree."

मयर्चेतयाभाषायामभन्त्राच्चादनयाः ।४।३।१४३।

ग्रहतिमात्रान्मयद्वा स्याद्विकारावयवयोः । त्रश्ममयम् । त्राश्मनम् । कमधेत्यादि किम् । मेद्रः चूपः । कार्पासमाच्छादनम् ।

No. 1198.—IN SECULAR LANGUAGE let the affix MAYAT come OFTIONALLY after any primitive IN THOSE TWO meanings—vis. product (No. 1195) and part (No. 1197), WHEN NEITHER FOOD NOR CLOTHING is spoken of. "Thus asmamaya or (by No. 1098) disma-

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na "made of stone." Why do we say "when neither food nor clothing is spoken of"? Witness maudga "made of kidney-beans" —as soup—[where the affix is an—not maya{]; and kárpása "made of cotton"—as clothing.

### नित्वं रुद्धश्रराद्भ्यः । ४। ३। १४४।

#### श्राम्यम् ।

No. 1199.—[The affixing of mayat, which is optional in the case of the words specified in No. 1198, takes place] INVARIABLY AFTER WORDS THAT HAVE VRIDDHI IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE (No. 1158), AND after the words SARA "a reed" &c. Thus *dmramays* "consisting of mango-trees."

### गेाञ्च पुरीषे । ४ । ३ । १४४४ ।ः

#### गामयम ।

No. 1200.—AND [there is the affix maya!] AFTER the word GO "a cow," IN THE SENSE OF its DUNG. Thus gomaya "cow-dung."

# गेापयसीर्यत् । ४ । इ । १६० ।

#### गव्यम् । पयस्यम् ।

### इति प्राग्दीव्यतीयाः ।

No. 1201.—AFTER the words GO "a cow" AND PAYAS "milk," let there be the affix YAT. Thus gavya (No. 31) "being part of a cow," payasya "made of milk."

So much for the affixes that convey the meanings referred to under No. 1068.

### प्राग्वचतेष्ठक्। ४। ४। १।

#### तद्वद्वतीत्यतः प्राक् ठगधिक्रियते ।

No. 1202.—[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD TO No. 1218, the affix THAK bears rule.

### तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम्। ४। ४। २। प्रचेदीव्यति खनति जयति जितं वा पाचिकम् ।

No. 1203.—[Let there be the affix *thak*, No. 1202] when the sense is WHO PLAYS, DIGS, CONQUERS, or IS CONQUERED THEREWITH.

Thus *dkskika* (No. 1101) "a dicer"—i. e. who plays, conquers, or is conquered, with dice—[and so, from a word signifying an instrument for digging, may be formed what will signify "who digs therewith"].

#### संदातम् । ४। ४। ३।

#### दधा संस्कृतं दाधिकम् । मारिचिकम् ।

No. 1204.—[So, too—No. 1202—when the sense is what is COMPOSED thereof. Thus dádkika "made of curds," márickika "made of pepper."

### तरति । ४ । ४ । ४ ।

#### रुदुपेनं तरति । चाेडुपिक: ।

No. 1205.—[So, too—No. 1202.—] when the sense is WHO CROSSES therewith. Thus augupika "who crosses by means of a raft."

### चरति। १। १। ८।

#### इस्तिमा पर्रात हास्तिबः । दध्रा परति दाधिकः ।

No. 1206.—[So, too—No. 1202—when the sense is WHO GOES of by means thereof. Thus *kdstika* "who travels by an elephant," *dddkika* "who gets on with [—being fed on—] curds."

## संसुष्टे । ४ । ४ । २२ ।

#### दधा संस्षृष्टं दाधिकम् ।

No. 1207.-[So, too-No. 1202-] when the sense is SMEARED therewith. Thus dádkika "smeared with curds."

### उच्छति। ४। ४। ३२।

#### बदराख्युञ्छति बादरिबः ।

No. 1208.--[So, too-No. 1202--] when we speak of him WEO GLEANS. Thus bidarika " who picks up jujubes."

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## रञ्चति । ४ । ४ । ३३ ।

समावं रचति सामाविवः ।

No. 1209.—[So, too—No. 1202...] when we speak of him WHO AIDS. Thus sámájika "who aids an assembly"—as a spectator—[—as the French say—" qui assiste à"].

## शब्ददर्दुरं करोति । ४ । ४ । ३४ ।

शब्दं करोति शाब्दिक: । दुर्दुरं करोति दार्दुर्शिक: ।

No. 1210.—[So, too—there is the affix that as directed in Na. 1202, after the words sabda "sound" and dardura "croaking.] when we speak of WHAT MAKES A SOUND OR A CROAKING. Thus idbdika "what makes a sound," dárdurika "what makes a croakng."

## धमँ चरति। ४। ४। ४१।

#### धार्मिक: ।

No. 1211.--[So, too, there is the affix *thak* after the word *lharma* "duty"] when we speak of him WHO PRACTISES duty. [hus *dhármika* "dutiful."

#### षधर्माच्चेति वत्तव्यम् । षाधर्मिकः ।

No. 1212.—" IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT the affix (No. 211) comes ALSO AFTER the word ADHARKA." Thus *differmiles* 'undutiful."

### शिख्यम् । ४ । ४ । ५ ५ १

#### मृदक्षवादनं शिल्पमस्य मार्टजित्र: ।

No. 1213.—[So, too—No. 1202.] when we speak of one vhose ART is related thereto. Thus *márdahgika* "a drummer"— vhose calling is to sound the drum.

#### मचरखम्।४।४।५७।

#### प्रसि: प्रहरयमस्य पासिक: । धानुष्क: ।

No. 1214.--[So, too-No. 1202-] when we speak of one whose WEAPON it is. Thus deika "a swordsman," didmusika "a nowman."

## भी खम् । ४ । ४ । ई १ । बपूपमचर्यं घीलमस्य बापूपिकः ।

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No. 1215.—[So, too—No. 1202.—] when we speek of one whose HABIT is related thereto. Thus *dpúpika* "one whose habit is to eat cakes."

## निय्त्रटे बसति। ४। ४। ७३। नेयदिको भियुक्त: ।

### इति उगधिकारः ।

No. 1216.—[So, too—No. 1202—*thak* comes after the word **mikata** "neighbouring"] when we speak of one WHO DWELLS NEAR. Thus maikatika "living near"—for example, a beggar.

So much for the rules in which the affix thak is understood.

## प्रान्धिताद्यत् । ४ । ४ । ७५ । तस्मे हितमित्यतः प्राग्यदर्धिक्रियते ।

No. 1217.-[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD TO No. 1226, the affix YAT bears rule.

## तदहति रययुगमासङ्गम् । ४ । ४ । ७६ ।

रषं बहति रच्य: । युग्य: । प्रासङ्घ्रः ।

No. 1218.—[Let there be the affix yat—No. 1217...] when we speak of WHAT BEARS IT—the thing borne being A CAR, a YOKE, OR a BREAK. Thus rathys "a carriage-horse," yugya "bearing the yoks," priszingys "being trained in a break."

षुरो यङ्की । ४। ४। ७९।

ध्यः । धोरेयः ।

No. 1219.—AFTER DHUR "a load," let there be YAT OR PHAK. Thus dhurya or dhaureya (No. 1086) "a beast of burden."

नैावयेाधर्मविषमूचमूचसीतातुचाम्यजायंतुच्यमाप्य -बध्यानाय्यसमसमितसंमितेष । ४ । ४ । ८१ ।

नावा तामें नाव्यं खसम् । बयया तुल्यो वयव्य: । धर्मेव प्राप्यं धर्म्यम् । विवेब बच्य: विष्य: । मूलेन बानाम्यं मूल्यम् । गूलेन बमा मूल्य: । बीतमा बमितं धीत्यं चेचम्। तुलमा बीमनं तुल्यम् । No. 1220 — [Let yat come] AFTER the words NAU "a boat," VAYAS "age," DHARMA "merit," VISHA "poison," MÚLA "a root" MÚLA "something bought," síTÁ "a furrow," AND TULÁ "a balance," when the senses of the derivatives, respectively, are "TO BE CROSSED," "LIKE," "ATTAINABLE," "TO BE PUT TO DEATH," "TO BE BENT DOWN," "EQUIVALENT TO," "MEASURED OUT," AND "BQUAL-LY MEASURED." Thus návya "that can be crossed by a boat water," vayasya "one of like age," dharmya (No. 260) " attainable through merit," vishya "to be put to death by poison," múlya "to be bent down from the root," múlya "the price equivalent to something bought," sútya (No 260) " measured out by farrows" — a field (ploughed), tulya "meted by a balance so as to be equal (to something else)."

#### तप साधः । ४। ४। १८८।

## सामसु साधुः सामन्यः । कर्मण्यः । शररण्यः ।

No. 1221.—[Let there be yat] when the sense is who is EX-CELLENT IN REGARD THERETO. Thus samanya "conversant with the Sama-Veda," karmunya "fit for any act," saranya "good for refuge."

#### सभाया यः । ४। ४। १०५।

सभ्य: ।

## इति यतेाऽवधिः ।

No. 1222.—AFTER the word SABHÁ "an assembly," let there be the affix YAT. Thus sabhys (No. 260) "an assessor."

So much for the application of the affix yat (No. 1217).

## प्राद्धीताष्ट्रः । ५ू । १ । १ ।

#### तेन क्रीतमित्यत: प्राक् क्रेऽधिक्रियते ।

No. 1223.-[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD TO Na. 1231, the affix CHHA bears rule.

## जगवादिभ्या यत्। ५। १। २।

छवर्णान्ताद्गवादिभ्यश्व यत् । इत्यापवाद: । शङ्कव्यं दारु । गव्यम् ।

No. 1224.—AFTER what ends in U or é, AND after the words GO &C., let there be the affix VAT. This deburs chha (No. 1223). Thus śańkawya (No. 1078) "fit for a stake"—wood, guvya "suitable for cowa."

#### माभि ममं च । मभ्योऽच: । मभ्यमञ्चनम् ।

No. 1225.—"AND NABHA substituted FOR NÁBHI "the nave of a wheel" (should be mentioned under No. 1224). Thus nabhya "suitable for the nave of a wheel"—as the axle, or the grease for greasing it.

## तदी हितम्। ५। १। ५।

#### वत्स्वेभ्यो हिता वत्सीया गाधुक् ।

No. 1226.—[Let there be *chlui*] when we speak of what is SUITABLE FOR THAT. Thus vatefyse "who is fit for (having the charge of) calves"—as a cow-milker.

### श्वरीरावयवाचत् । ५ । १ । ६ ।

#### दन्त्यम् । कण्ट्राम् । मस्यम् ।

No. 1227.—AFTER a word denoting A PART OF THE BODY, let there be the affix YAT. Thus dantyse "suitable for the teeth," konftyse "suitable for the throat," NASYA "suitable for the nose."

## चात्मन्विश्वजनभोगेात्तरपदात् खः । ५ू । १ । ८ ।

No. 1228.—AFTER the words ATMAN, VIŚWAJANA, AND after EHOGA as the FIMAL TERM in a compound, let there be the affix KEA.

## धात्माम्बाना खे। इ। ४। १ हट ।

यता ये प्रकृत्या स्त: । चात्मने हितमात्मनीनम् । विश्ववनीनम् । प्रातृमागीब: ।

## इति खयताः पूर्वीऽवधिः ।

No. 1229.—These two words ATMAN "soul" AND ADHWAN "a road," WHEN the affix KHA FOLLOWS, remain in their primitive form. Thus *atmanina* (Nos. 1223 and 1086) "suitable for one's self," visual unina "suitable for all men," mairibhogina "fit to be possessed by the mother."

Here the extent of the [application of the] affixes chha (No. 1223) and yat (No. 1217) is completed.

### प्राग्वतेष्ठञ् । ५ू । १ । १८ । तेन तुल्यमित्यतः प्राक् ठर्जाः जयते ।

No. 1230.—[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD TO No. 1237, the affix THAN bears rule.

## तेन ज्ञीतम्।५्।१।३७।

#### सप्रत्या क्रीतं साप्रतिकम । प्रास्थिकम ।

No. 1231.—[Let there be the affix *than*—No. 1230...] when we speak of what is BOUGHT THEREWITH. Thus *saptatika* (Nos. 260 and 1101) "bought with seventy," *prásthika* "bought for a *prastha* "[....i. e. for that measure of grain or the like].

## तस्येश्वरः । ५ू । १ । ४२।

सर्वभूमिपृण्यिवीभ्यामणजे स्त: । अनुश्रतिकादीनां च । सर्वभूमे-रीश्वर: सार्वभाम: । पार्थिव: ।

No. 1232.—When we speak of THE LORD THEREOF, the affires an and an, respectively, come after the words survabhimi "the whole earth," and prithivi "the earth." In accordance with No. 1180 [a vriddhi being the substitute of the vowel in both members of the compound] we have sárvabhauma (No. 1232) "the lord of the whole earth," párthiva "a lord of the earth."

## पङ्किविंशतिचिंशचत्वारिंशत्यम्बाश्रत्षष्टिसत्तत्वश्रीति-नवतिशतम्। ५ू । १ । ५ू ८ ।

#### रते रुढणब्दा निपात्यन्ते ।

No. 1233.—The following words, the sense of which has no relation to their etymology, are anomalous—viz. PANKTI "a line,"

VIRSATI " twenty," TRINSAT " thirty," CHATWÁRINSAT " forty," PAN-CHÁSAT " fifty," SHASHŢI " sixty," SAPTATI " seventy," ASIŢI . "eighty," MAVATI " ninety," AND SATA " a hundred."

## तदर्पति।५१११ हु३। बदेतच्छपन्देति खेतच्छपिकः ।

No. 1234.—[There may be than—as in No. 1231] when we speak of one who DESERVES THAT. Thus socilachehhatrika "who deserves a white umbrella."

## द्र्राद्भ्या यः । ५ । १ । हहा । यभ्या यः । वरवमईति वरवाः । मर्घाः । मध्यः ।

No. 1235.—AFTER the word DAMPA "a fine" & a let there be the affix YA. Thus dandya "deserving to be fined," arghya "deserving worship," vadhya "deserving to be killed."

## तेन निर्छत्तम्। ५ । १ । ७९ । बह्या निर्वुतमाहिकम् । इति ठन्नोऽवधिः ॥

No. 1236.-[There may be than-as in No. 1231-] when we speak of what is ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS THEBEOF. 'Thus ahnika " to be accomplished in a day"-(a certain portion of reading).

Thus far is the extent of the affix than (No. 1230).

## तेन तुन्धं दिया चेदतिः । ५ । १ । ११५ ।

ब्राद्ययेन तुल्यं ब्राह्ययवदधीते। क्रिया चेत् किस्। गुवतुल्ये मा मृत् । पुचेख तुल्य: स्यूल: ।

No. 1237.—Let the affix VATI be added, when we speak of what is LIKE THERETO—PROVIDED [the likeness have reference to] an ACTION. Thus brokenunawad (No. 399) adkits "he studies likea Brahman." Why do we say "provided the likeness have reference to an action?" Because this does not apply when the likeness has reference to a quality :—thus putren, a tulyak sthilak "large like (i. e. as large as) the son."

## तच तस्येव। ४ । १ । ११६।

मधुरायामिव मधुरावत् म्रवे प्राकारः। चेषस्येष चेचवनमेवस्य गावः।

No. 1238.—[The affix vati may be employed—as in Na 1237 when we speak of something as being] LIKE what is THERE IN OR THEREOF. Thus mathurávat "like that in Mathurá" speaking of the rampart of Srughna; chaitravat "like those of Chaitra"—speaking of Maitra's cows.

#### तस्य भावत्त्वतधा । ५ । १ । १ १८।

प्रकृतिजन्यबाधे प्रकारो भाव: । गोभावा गोत्वम् । त्वानं क्रीबम् ।

No. 1239.—Let the affixes TWA AND TAL come [after a word denoting anything] when we speak of THE NATURE (or genus) THERKOF. By "nature" we mean that which differences [from knowledge in general] the knowledge produced by [what is denoted by] the primitive. Thus gotwa "the nature of a cow" [—this being that which renders special the knowledge produced by the consideration of a cow, or which renders the knowledge different from the knowledge produced by the consideration of anything else than a cow]. What ends in two is neuter.

#### ञा च त्वात्। ४ । १ । १२०।

ब्रह्मग्रस्त्व इत्यतः प्राक् त्वतलावधिक्रियेते । भणवादेः ग्रः समावेशार्थमिदम् । चक्तारा नञ्ह्वज्भ्यामपि समावेशार्थः । स्त्रिम भावः स्त्रेगम् । स्त्रीत्वम् । स्त्रीता । पैांक्षम् । पुंस्त्वम् । पुंस्ता ।

No. 1240.—AND [in each aphorism] from this one forward AS FAR AS the aphorism V. 1. 136, the affixes TWA and tal bear rule. This rule is intended to secure admission [for these two affixes] notwithstanding bars [in the shape of subsequent aphorisms directing the employment of other affixes]. The word "and" [in the spherism] is intended to secure their admission notwithstanding the affixes nain and snain [see No. 1079]. Thus "the nature of a inmale" may be expressed by either struing (No. 1076 or stribus, or stritá, and "the nature of a male" by pauisna, or puinstus, or puinstá.

## पृय्वादिभ्य इमनिष्चा । ५् । १ । १२२।

### वायचनमपादिसमावेशार्थम् ।

No. 1241.—AFTER the words PRITHU "large" &C., there is OF-TIONALLY the affix IMANICH. The expression "optionally" is employed with the intention of securing admission for the affixes an &c.

## र इग्तो इखादेर्खंघाः । ह् । ४ । १ह्१ ।

#### रग्रेमेयस्य ।

No. 1242.—Let RA be the substitute OF RI, PRECEDED BY a COMSONANT and NOT LONG BY POSITION (No. 483).

### रः।६।४।१५५।

## टेर्लाप रहेमेयस्य । पृषुमृदुभृथकृणदृठपरिवृठानामेष रत्वम् । पृष्टोमाव: प्रथिमा । पार्थवम् । सदिमा । मार्दवम् ।

No. 1243.—Let there be elision OF THE LAST-VOWEL WITH WHAT POLLOWS IT, when the affixes ishthan (No. 1306), iman (No. 1241) and iyasun (No. 1310) follow. The change to ra (directed by No. 1242) belongs only to the words prithu "large," mridu "roft," bhriss "much," kriss "thin," dridha "strong," and parivridha "a superior." Thus prathiman (Nos. 1241 and 1243) or párthava "greatness," mradiman or márdava "softness."

### बर्वेडटादिभ्यः ष्यञ् च । ५ । १ । १२३।

बादिमनिष् । शैक्ष्मम् । शुक्रिमा । दाठम् । द्रठिमा ।

No. 1244.—AND the affix SHYAN may come AFTER words donoting COLOURS, AND after the words DRIDHA "strong" &c. By the "and" it is meant that the affix *imanici* (No. 1241) may be employed. Thus *sauklya* or *sukliman* "whiteness," *dárskya* or *drashiman* (No. 1242) "firmness."

## गुद्धवचनब्राद्धायादिभ्यः कर्मया च।५।१।१२४। चाद्वावे । चडस्य भावः कर्मवा चाडाम् । मोठाम् । ब्राह्यस्यम् । क्रतिगबेाऽयम् ।

No. 1245.—AND WHEN ACTIONS ARE SPOKEN OF [shyin may come] AFTER words EXPRESSIVE OF QUALITIES, AND after the words BRÁHMANA &C. By the "and" it is meant that this affir may be employed when the nature (No. 1239) is spoken of. Thus jágya or maudhya "the nature or the conduct of an idiot," bráhmanya "the nature or the conduct of a Bráhman." This class of words ("bráhmana &c.") is one the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from the forms [met with in writers of authority see No. 53].

### सत्युर्यः । ५ । १ । १ । २६ । चष्यम ।

No. 1246.—AFTER the word SAKHI "a friend" there may be the affix Y. Thus sukhya "friendship."

## द्यपिन्नात्योर्हन्।५।१।१२७।

#### कापेयम् । ज्ञातेयम् ।

No. 1247.—AFTER the words KAPI "a monkey" AND JNÁTI "a kinsman" there may be the affix PHAR. Thus kápeya (Nos. 1086 and 1073) "the nature or conduct of a monkey," jnáteya "affinity."

## पत्यन्तपुरो चितादिभ्येा यक् । ५ू । १ । १२८। चैनापत्यम् । पोरोहित्यम् । द्वति नञस्तत्रीरधिकारः ।

No. 1248.—AFTER words ENDING IN PATI, AND after the word PUROHITA "a priest" &c., there may be the affix YAK. Thus sainúpatya "the duty of a general," paurohitya "the office of a priest."

So much for the province of the affixes nan and snan (No. 1077).

## धान्यानां भवने क्षेत्रे खञ्।५ू।२।१।

### मुद्रानां भवनं चेषं माद्रीनम् ।

No. 1249.—WHEN we speak of a PLACE FOR GRAIN, OR a FIELD of it, there may be the affix KHAN. Thus maudging (No. 1086)

"fit for kidney-beans"-meaning a place for storing them or field for growing them.

## दीषित्राखोर्हक्। ५। २। २।

ब्रेडेयम् । शालेयम् ।

No. 1250.—(In the senses specified in No. 1249) the affix **PHAK may come after the words VRIHI AND SALI "rice."** Thus **wraikeys or saleys** "fit for rice"—a field.

## र्धैयंगवीनं संजायाम्।५्।२।२३।

#### मबनीते निपालितोऽयम् ।

No. 1251.—The word HAIYANGAVINA—an APPELLATIVE signifying "fresh butter"—is anomalous.

## तदस्य संधातं तारकादिभ्य इतच्।५्।२। ३६।

तारका: चंचाता प्रस्य तारकितं मभ: । परिडत: । पाकृति-गयोऽस ।

No. 1252.—The affix ITACH may come AFTER the words TARA-KA "a star" &C., when we speak of THAT WHEREOF THIS IS OB-SERVED. Thus tárakita "starry"—[speaking of the sky, the stars of which are observed], paudita "learned"—[in whom paudit learning" is observed].

This class of words ("*táraka* &a.") is one the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from the forms [met with in writers of authority—see No. 53].

## ममाचे दयसजद्व्रभ्माषवः । ५ । २ । ३७ ।

#### कहु प्रमायमस्य कहृद्वयसम् । कहद्वघ्रम् । कहमात्रम् ।

No. 1253.—WHEN we speak of something as being of a certain MEASURE, the affixes DWAYASACH, DAGHNACH AND MÁTRACH [may come after that to which we remark its equality]. Thus strucuoyasa, or structure, "as high as the thigh.

## यत्तदेत्तेभ्यः परिमाखे वतुप्। ५ू । २ । इट ।

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#### यत् परिमाणमस्य यावान् । तावान् । एतावान् ।

No. 1254.—WHEN we speak of MEASURE, let the affix VATUP come AFTER the pronouns VAD, TAD, AND ETAD. Thus yout (No. 377) "as much as"—(i. e. "the measure thereof being that which" —), tavat "so much," etavat "thus much."

### संखाया द्यवयवे तयप्। ५्। २। ४२। पञ्चावयवा श्रस्य पञ्चतयम् ।

No. 1255.—The affix TAYAP may come AFTER a NUMERAL WHEN [we speak of something as having that number of] PARTE. Thus panchataya "having five parts."

## दिचिभ्यां तयस्यायज्वा । ४ । २ । ४३ ।

#### द्वयम् । द्वितयम् । षयम् । षितयम् ।

No. 1256.—Thé affix AVACH is OPTIONALLY the substitute OF TAVA (No. 1255) AFTER DWI "two" and TRI "three." Thus dwaya or dwitaya "a couple," traya or tritaya "a triad."

## उभादुदात्ती नित्यम्। ५्। २। ४४।

#### उभयम् ।

No. 1257.—AFTER the word UBHA "both," the affix ayach, ACUTELY ACCENTED, shall ALWAYS be employed (and never tayap-No. 1256). Thus ubhaya "the set of both."

### तस्य पूर्खे डट्। ५ । २ । ४८ ।

#### यकादयानां प्रया यकादश: ।

No. 1258.—Let PAT be the affix WHEN we speak of the com-PLETER THEREOF. Thus ekádasa "the eleventh"—(i. e. the one which, added to ten, completes the eleven).

## नान्तादसंखादेर्मट्। ५्। २। ४८।

मडागम: । पञ्चानां पूरण: पञ्चम: । नान्तात् किम् । विंश: । No. 1259.—Let MAT be the augment [of the affix daf-No. 1258-] AFTER WHAT numeral ENDS WITH the letter N AND IS NOT PRECEDED BY another NUMERAL [i. e. not being at the end of



a compound numeral such as trayodatan "thirteen"]. Thus parichama "the fifth" [the completer of the five]. Why do we may "ends with the letter n?" Witness vinta (No. 1260) "the twentisth."

## ति विंश्वतेर्डिति। हु। ४। १४२।

विंशतेर्भस्य तिशब्दस्य लोपो हिति परे। विंश: । असंख्यादे: हिम् । एकादश: ।

No. 1260.—Let there be elision of the syllable TI of the word VINSATI "twenty," being a bha (No. 185), WHEN an affix WITH an INDICATORY P FOLLOWS. Thus vinis (No. 1258) "the twentieth." Why do we say (in No. 1259) "not preceded by another numeral " Witness ekadasa "the eleventh"—[from ekadasan "eleven"].

## षद्कतिकतिपयचतुरां युक्। ५। २। ५१।

डटि । षग्यां पूरवः षष्ठः । बतिष्यः । बतिपयगुब्दस्थातः यथ डट । बतिपयधः । चतुर्थः ।

No. 1261.—When dat (No. 1258) follows, let THUK be the augment OF the words SHASH "six," KATI "how many ?," KA-TIPAYA "several," AND CHATUR "four." Thus shashtha "the sixth" [the completer of the six—]; kutitha "the which in order ?" i. a. the first, second, or what ?] The word katipaya [though not a numeral and hence not falling under No. 1258] takes the affix dat in consequence of this rule [which directs that this affix following that word shall receive an augment]. Thus katipayatha "the one in order after several "...[i. a. the oue in order after the second, third, or the like indefinitely...]; chaturtha " the fourth."

## बेस्तीयः । ५ । २ । ५४ । बटेाऽपवादः । द्वयोः पूरबेा द्वितीयः ।

No. 1262.—AFTER the word DWI "two" let the affix be TIYA. This debars day (No. 1258). Thus dwitiga "the second"—that which completes the two.

## षेः संप्रसारवं च। ५ । २ । ५५ ।

#### सृतीय: ।

No. 1263.—AND AFTER the word TRI "three" [let there be tiya—No. 1254—] AND let a VOWEL be substituted for the semivowel—[i. e. let there be the vowel ri in the room of the r]. Thus tritiya (No. 283) "the third."

## स्रोचियँञ्छन्दाऽधीते । ५् । २ । ८४ । स्रोषिय: । वेत्यनुवृत्तेश्छान्दस: ।

No. 1264.—The word ŚROTRIYAN is anomalously employed to denote one WHO HAS STUDIED THE CHHANDAS—i. e. the Scriptures. Thus (the final *n* being indicatory) *śrotriya* "a Bráhman learned in the Vedas." As the word "optionally" is supplied [from V. 2. 77.] we may also have *chhándasa* in the same sense.

## पूर्वादि्निः । ५ू । २ । ८६ । पूर्व चातमनेन पूर्वी ।

No. 1265.—The affix INI may come AFTEB the word PÚEVA "former," when we speak of one by whom something was formerly known (or the like). Thus *púrvin* "by whom something was formerly known (or the like)."

## सपूर्वाच । ५ू । २ । ८ ७। कृतपूर्वी ।

No. 1266.—AND [the affix ini—No. 1265—] may come AF-TER the word PÚRVA WITH some [related word prefixed]. Thus kritapúrvin "who formerly made."

### इष्टादिभ्यश्व । ५ू । २ । ८८ । इप्रमनेन इप्री । प्रधीती ।

No. 1267.—AND [the affix ini—No. 1265—] may come AF-TER the words ISHTA "wished" &c. Thus ishiin "who wished," adhitin "who studied."

## तद्स्यास्यस्त्रिन्निति मतुप् । ५ू । २ । ८४ ।

गावे।ऽस्यास्मिन् वा सन्ति गोमान् ।

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No. 1268.—The affix MATUP may come after a word denoting anything, when we speak of one WHOSE IT IS, or IN WHOM IT IS. Thus gomat "who has cows" [as a man], or "in which there are cows" [as a pasture].

## त्तरी मलर्घे। १। ४। १८।

तान्तमान्ता मधंची स्तो मत्वर्थे प्रत्यये । संप्रसारणम् । विदुष्मान्।

No. 1269.—Words ENDING IN T AND words ending in 8 are called bka, wHEN an affix WITH FORCE OF MATUP (No. 1268) FOLLOWS. [Thus, in the example following, by No. 382, which spplies, in virtue of the word's being a bka], a vowel is substituted for the semi-vowel [of the word viduas "a sage"] and we have viduakmat "where there are sages."

गुवावचनेभ्यो मलुपा लगिष्टः । शुको गुव्रोऽस्यास्तीति शुकाः षटः । कृष्णः ।

No. 1270.—"The ELISION (luk) OF MATUP IS WISHED [by Patadjali] AFTER WORDS DENOTING QUALITIES [when we speak of one who possesses the quality]." Thus *sukla* "in which there is the quality of white"—as (white) cloth, *krishna*. "in which there is the quality of black."

## प्राणिखादाता जजन्यतरस्याम् । ५ । २ । २६ ।

भूडाल: । भूडावान् । प्राणिस्यात् किम् । थिखावान् दीप: । प्रास्यङ्गादेव । नेइ । मेधावान् ।

No. 1271—The affix LACH [with the force of matup—Ne. 1268—] may OPTIONALLY come AFTER a word ENDING IN long  $\hat{A}$ and denoting something THAT EXISTS (as a member thereof) IN a LIVING BEING. Thus chuiddla or chuiddvut (No. 1245) "crested." Why do we say "that exists in a living being "? Witness sikhdvat "crested"—when it means "A lamp" [with its crest of flame]. As the affix lack can be employed only after what denotes "a member or limb" of a living being, it cannot be employed in the following case—vix.—methdvat "possessing intelligence."

## क्रीमाद्पिमादिपिष्कादिभ्यः भ्रनेखचः । ५ । २। १ • • ।

#### A SANSKRIT GRANMAR.

#### लेामादिभ्य: श: । लेामशः । लेामवान् । पामादिभ्यो न: । पामनः ।

No. 1272.—AFTER the words LOMAN "hair of the body" &C., PÁMAN "cutaneous eruption" &C., AND PICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., there may be the affixes \$A, AN, AND FICHCHHÁ "rice-water" &C., we may have pámana "scabby."

#### भङ्गात् कल्याये । भङ्गनां ।

No. 1273—"[And the affix na—No. 1272—may come] AFTER the word ANGA 'the body,'—WHEN we speak of those whose persons are BEAUTIFUL." Thus anganá (No. 1341) "a woman"

लदम्या भन्न । लदमया: । पिच्छादिभ्य इलच् । पिच्छिनः । पिच्छवान् ।

No. 1274.—"Short A may be the substitute of the word LAK-SHMÍ 'prosperity,' AND [there is the affix na]." Thus lakelines "prosperous."

The affix ilach [as stated in No. 1272] being optional after pichchliá &c., we may have pichchhila or pichchhavat "both & rice-water."

## दन्त उन्नत उर्घ्। ५। २। १०६।

#### उन्नता दन्ता श्रस्य दन्तरः ।

No. 1275.—The affix UBACH may come AFTER the word DANTA "a tooth," WHEN PROMINENT teeth are connoted. The dantura "who possesses prominent teeth."

### दीश्राद्वाज्यतरस्याम् । ५ू । २ । १ ९८ । 🕤

#### केशव: । केशवान् ।

No. 1276.—AFTER the word KESA "hair" the affir VA my OPTIONALLY come. Thus kesava or kesavat "possessing [a faither head of] hair."

#### मन्येभ्योऽपि दुश्यते । मणिव: ।

No. 1277.—"[This affix—va—No. 1276]—IS SEEN AFTER OTHER WORDS ALSO." Thus maniva "possessing a gem"—[one of the serpents of Pátála].

#### मर्द्धेवा लापश्च । मर्यव: ।

No. 1278.—"[The affix va—No. 1276—may come] AFTER the word ARNAS 'water,' AND then there is ELISION of the final s." Thus are available the ocean."

## च्चत इतिटने। ५ । २ । ११५ ।

दराडी । दर्गिडक: ।

No. 1279.—AFTER words ending in short A there may be the affixes DHI AND THAN [with the force of matup—No. 1268—]. Thus dandin or dandika (No. 1101) "having a staff."

## बीधादिभ्यथ । ५ । २ । ११६ ।

व्रीद्दी । व्रीद्धिक: ।

No. 1280.—AND [the affixes mentioned in No. 1279 may come] AFTER the words VRIEI "rice" &C. Thus wrikin or wrikika "having or bearing rice."

### श्वसायामेधाखधेा विनिः । ५ू । २ । १२१ ।

यग्रस्वी । यग्रस्वान् । मायावी । मेधावी । सम्वी ।

No. 1281.—AFTER words ending in AS, AND after MAYA "illusion," AND MEDHA "intelligence," AND SRAJ "a garland," there may be the affix VINL. Thus yataswin or yataswat (No. 1268) "famous," mdydvin "illusive," medhdvin "intelligent," sragwin "wearing a garland."

## बार्चे व्यिनिः । ५ । २ । १२४ ।

#### बाम्मी ।

No. 1282.—AFTER the word VACH "speech" there may be the affix GMINI. Thus odgrain (No. 833) "eloquent."

## भर्त्र भादिग्याऽष्। ५ । २ । १२७। भर्त्रयः । भाकृतिगवेाऽयम् ।

## इति मत्वर्थीयाः ।

No. 1283.—AFTER the words ARSAS "piles" &c., there may be the affix ACH. Thus arsasa "afflicted with piles." This is a class of words, the words belonging to which are known only by their forms.—(No. 53).

So much for the affixes which have the same force as matup-(No. 1268).

## प्राग्दिशो विभक्तिः । ५ू । ३ । १ ।

दिकुशब्देभ्य इत्यतः प्राग्वच्यमाणाः प्रत्यया विभक्तिमंत्वाः स्युः।

#### । श्रथ स्वार्थिका: ।

No. 1284.—Let the affixes that are spoken of from this aphorism FORWARD as FAR AS V. 3. 27. be called VIBHAKTI.

The affixes spoken of henceforward leave to the words ther own denotation [—see No. 1287.—The rule No. 1067, the affixes superintended by which produce epithets connoting the sense of the primitive and denoting something else, extends no further than this].

## र्किंसर्वनामबहुभ्ये। द्यादिभ्यः । ५ू । ३ । २ । किम: धर्वनाम्ने बहुग्रब्दाच्चेति प्रास्टिग्रे। धिक्रियते ।

No. 1285.—[The affixes mentioned under No. 1284 are to come] AFTER the word KIM "what?" AND after a PRONOMINAL, AND BAHU "much." but NOT AFTER THOSE [of the pronominal-No. 170—] OF WHICH THE FIRST IS DWI "two" [Lim-which is among these—having been already specified]. This set of provsions exercises an influence on each rule as far as V. 3. 27.

### पष्चम्यास्तसिख्। ५्। ३। ७।

#### पञ्चम्यन्तेभ्य: किमादिभ्यस्तपिल् वा स्यात् ।

No. 1286.—AFTER the words kim &c. (No. 1285) in THE FIFTS CASE let there be optionally the affix TASIL.

## कुतिद्वाः । ७। २। १०४।

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## यिमः युस्तादी हादी र विभक्ती । कुतः । कस्मात् ।

No. 1287.—The substitute of kim "what?" is KU, WHEN a wibhakti (No. 1284) beginning with the letter T [called ti, in the aphorism, for the sake of pronunciation] OR H POLLOWS. Thus kutak (No. 1286) "from what?" or "whence?"

#### इद्म इग्। ५। ३। ३।

#### प्रास्दिशीये । इत: ।

No. 1288.—The substitute OF IDAM "this" is 16, when one of the affixes specified under No. 1284 follows. Thus *itak* (No. 1286) "from this" or "hence."

### रतदाऽन् । ५ । ३ । ५ ।

प्रास्तिशीये । चनेकालत्वात् सर्वादेशः । चतः । चमुतः । यतः । ततः । बहुतः । द्यादेस्तु । द्वाभ्याम् ।

No. 1289.—The substitute OF ETAD "this," when one of the affixes specified under No. 1284 follows, is AN. As it consists of more than one letter, this substitute takes the place of the whole term (No. 58). Thus atak (Nos. 1286 and 200) "from this" or "hence," [and, as further applications of No. 1286, we have] amutak (No. 386) "hence," yatak "whence," tutak "thence," bakusak "from many,"—but as, after dwide. (No. 1285), the affix is not allowable, we can express "from the two, only by decidbly decide yatak.

## पर्यभिम्यां च। ५। २। २।

तखिल् । परितः । सर्वत इत्यर्थः । अभितः । ठभयत इत्यर्थः ।

No. 1290.—AND the affix fasil may come AFTER THE TWO words PARI "around" AND ABHL "against." Thus parital-meaning "all round," and abbital-meaning "on both sides."

#### सत्तम्याद्वाच् । ५ । ३ । १ • ।

#### बुर । यर । बहुर ।

#### A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

No. 1291.—AFTER (the words kim &c.,—No. 1285—in) THE SEVENTH CASE let there be optionally the affix TRAL. Thus knows (No. 1287) "in what?" or "where?"; yatra (Nos. 213 and 307, "where," bahutra "in many places."

### इट्मा इः । ५ । ३ । ११।

#### बलाऽपयाद: । इह ।

No. 1292.—AFTEE IDAM "this" (in the 7th case) let there is the affix HA. This debars tral (No. 1290). Thus ika (No. 1285; "here."

## किमोऽत्। ५ । इ। १२।

#### वा स्यात् ।

No. 1293.—AFTER KIM "what?" [in the 7th case] let there be optionally UT.

#### काति । ७। २। १०५।

#### किम: । क्व । कुष ।

No. 1294.—The substitute of kim "what ?" WHEN the affir AT (No. 1292) FOLLOWS, is KWA. Thus kwa, in the same sense as kutra (No. 1291), "where ?"

## इतराभ्योऽपि हथ्यन्ते । ५ । ३ । १४ ।

पञ्चमीसप्रमीतरविभनयन्तादपि तसिलादये। दृष्यन्ते । दृष्टियह-याद्ववदादियेगग रव । स भवान् । ततो भवान् । तर भवान् । ततो भवन्तम् । तर भवन्तम् । रवं दीर्घायुः । देवानां प्रियः । षायुष्पान् ।

No. 1295.—THESE affixes tasil (No. 1286) &C., ARE SERN coming AFTER kim &c. (No. 1285) ending with OTHER case affixes ALSO besides the 5th (No. 1286) and 7th (No. 1291). By the employment of the expression "are seen" it is hinted that this may take place [not on every occasion, but] only when in jurtaposition with such a word as bhavat "your Honour." Thus, employed in the same sense as so bhavan "your Honour," we see tato bhavan and tatra bhavan; and, in the 2d case, tato bhavantam and tatra bhavantam. So too [when the word in juxtaposition is] dirghdyus

"long-lived," devánám priya "dear to the gods," or dyushmat "long-lived."

## सर्वे जान्यकिंयत्तदः काचे दा। ५ू। १। १५ू। स्त्रम्यन्तेभ्यः कालार्थं दा स्यात् ।

No. 1296.—Let D. come AFTER SARVA "all," EKA "one," ANYA "other," KIM " what ?" YAD " which," AND TAD " that," in the 7th case, when we speak of TIME.

## सर्वस्व सेाऽन्यतरस्यां दि। ५। ३। ६।

दादी प्राम्दिशीये सर्वम्य से वा। सर्वस्मिन् काले सदा। सर्व-दा। चन्यदा। कदा। यदा। तदा। काले किम। सर्वच देशे।

No. 1297.—The substitute, OFTIONALLY, OF SABVA "all," is SA, WHEN an affix, of those specified under No. 1284, beginning with the letter D, FOLLOWS. Thus saild (No. 1296) or survaid "at every time" or "always," anyadd "at another time," kadd "when i" yaild "when," tadd "then." Why "when we speak of time" (No. 1296) ! Witness survatru [where, although the case is the 7th, the affix is not dd, because the sense is] " in every place" or "everywhere."

## इट्मो ईिंच्।५्। २। १६्।

#### समम्पन्तात् ।

No. 1298.—AFTER IDAM "this," in the 7th case, let there be the affix RHIL

## रतेते। रवाः । ५ । ३ । ४ ।

इदम गत इत् गते। स्ते। रेफादे। यकारादे। च प्रान्दिशीये परे। चस्मिन् काले गतर्हि । काले किम् । इड देशे ।

No. 1299.—Of *iclam* "this" [when we speak of *time*] the substitutes are the two ETA AND 17, WHEN an affix, of those specified under No. 1284, beginning with the letter R OR beginning with the letter TH, respectively, FOLLOWS. Thus *starki* "at this time." Why "when we speak of time ?" Witness *ika* [formed by No. 1292 when we mean] " in this *place*" or "here."

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## ञ्जनदातने ईिं जन्यतरस्याम् । ५ू । ३ । २१ । कहिं । कदा । र्यार्ह । यदा । तर्हि । तदा ।

No. 1300.—WHEN we speak of time NOT OF THE CUBRENT DAY, the affix RHIL may be employed OPTIONALLY. Thus barks (Nos. 297 and 260) or kudá (No. 1296) "when?" yarks or yadá "when," turki or tudá "then."

#### रतदः । ५ । ३ । ५ ।

### एत इत् गता स्ता रेफादा यादा च प्राग्दिशीये । गतस्मिन् काले ग्रतीई ।

No. 1301.—OF ETAD "this," [when we speak of time], the substitutes are the two *eta* and *it*, when an affix, of those specified under No. 1284, beginning with the letter r or with the letter th, respectively, follows. Thus *eturki* "at this time."

## प्रकारवचने यात्। ५। ३। २३।

#### प्रकारवृतिभ्य: किमादिभ्यस्थाल् । तेन प्रकारेग तथा ।

No. 1302.—The affix THAL may come after the words him &c., (No. 1285) WHEN WE SPEAK OF a KIND, or manner, of being Thus tathá "so," "in that manner."

#### इदमखसुः । ५ू । ३ । २४ ।

#### थाले।ऽपवाद: ।

No. 1303.—AFTER the word IDAM "this" let there be the affir THAMU. This behars that (No. 1302).

#### एतदोऽपि वाचा: । भनेन एतेन प्रकारेण वा इत्यम् ।

No. 1304.—" IT [viz., thamu—No. 1303] SHOULD BE STATD TO COME AFTER ETAD 'this' ALSO." Thus ittham (Nos. 1299 and 1301) "thus," "in this manner."

#### किमख। ५। ३। २५।

#### केन प्रकारेग कथम ।

### इति माग्दिश्रीयाः।

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No. 1305.—AND AFTER KIM "what?" [the affix thamu—No. 1303—may come. Thus kutham (No. 297) "how?" "in what manner?"

So much for the affixes specified under No. 1284.

## द्यतिश्वायने तमबिछनेेेे। ५ । ३ । ५५ । चतिश्वयविशिष्टार्थवृत्तेः स्वार्थं यते। स्त: । जयमेषामतिश्वयेनाट्य चाट्यतम: । सघुतम: । सघिष्ठ: ।

No. 1306.— These two affixes, THMAP AND ISHTHAN, come after a word, the word retaining its denotation, WHEN the sense is differenced by EXCESS. Thus *ddhyntumu* "the richest"—" he who —of these—is wealthy car' *lioxfu* or pur excellence;" laghutama or laghishtha (No. 1243) "the lightest."

## तिरुख। ५। ३। ५६।

#### तिङन्तादतिचये द्यात्ये तमपु स्यात् ।

No. 1307.—AND AFTER what ends with a TENSE AFFIX, when excess is to be connoted, let there be the affix tamap (No. 1306).

#### तरत्तमपा घः । १ । १ । २२ ।

No. 1308.—Let the two affixes [of the comparative and the superlative degree, viz] TARAP AND TAMAP be called GHA.

### क्रिमेत्तिरुव्ययघादाम्बद्रव्यमक्षर्वे । ५ । ४ । ११ ।

िक्रम स्दन्तात् तिरोऽव्ययाच्च ये। चस्तदन्तादामुः स्यान्न तु टुव्यप्रबर्षे । बितमाम् । एचतितमाम् । उच्चेस्तनाम् । द्रव्यप्रबर्षे तु । उच्चेस्तमस्तबः ।

No. 1309.—AFTER EIM "what?," AND WHAT ENDS WITH THE letter B OR with a TENSE-AFFIX, AND after an INDECLINABLE, let there be ANU AFTER an AFFIX OF the comparative or superlative DEGREE—but NOT IF THE EXCESS BELONGS TO a SUBSTANCE. Thus kintamám "how excessively [it rains—or the like]!" pachatitamám "he cooks surprisingly," uchchaistamám "most loftily or loudly." But when the excess belongs [not to an action &c., but] to a substance— uchchui-tamas turuk "a most lofty tree."

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दिवचनविभच्येापपदे तरबीयसुनैा। ५ू। ३। ५७।

द्वयोरेकस्यातिश्रये विभक्तव्ये चेापपदे सुग्रिङन्तादेते। स्त: । पूर्व येारपवाद: । श्रयमनयेारतिश्रयेन लघुर्लघुतर: । लघीयान् । उदीच्याः प्राच्येभ्य: पटुतरा: । पटीयांस: ।

No. 1310.—These two affixes TARAP AND IYASUN come after what ends with a case-affix or a tense-affix, WHEN THE TERM II CONSTRUCTION with it is a DUAL, and there is excess in the one out of the two, AND WHEN [to mark excess] the term in construction is CONTRASTED [by the affix of the fifth case with the sense of "than," —II. 3. 42]. This debars the two former affixes (No. 1306). Thus laghutara or laghiyas "the lighter—[the one of the two that is light pur excellence]; and so too when we speak of the Northerns as being " more clever" práchyebhyak " than the Easterna"

### प्रशस्य स्रः । ५ । ३ । ६० ।

#### इष्ठेयसा: परत: ।

a

No. 1311.—OF the word PRASASYA "excellent" let SRA be the substitute when ishthun (No. 1306) and fyasun (No. 1310) follow.

## प्रछत्येकाच् । ६ । ४ । १६३ ।

#### इष्ठादावेकाच् प्रकृत्या स्वात् । म्रेष्ठ: । म्रेयान् ।

No. 1312.—Let a word WITH a SINGLE VOWEL remain IN is ORIGINAL FORM when the affix ishthan or the like (No. 1311) follows. Thus śreshtha "most excellent," śreyas "more excellent."

#### ज्य च। ५। ३। ६१।

#### प्रशस्य च्यादेश इष्ठेयसा: । च्येष्ठ: ।

No. 1313.—AND JYA may be the substitute of the word preéasya (No. 1311) when the affixes ishthan and fyasun follow. Thus jyeshtha "the most excellent."

## ज्यादादीयसः । ६ । ४ । १६० । षादेः परस्य । ज्यायान् ।

No. 1314.—Let long  $\acute{a}$  be the substitute OF the affix iYASUN coming AFTER JYA (No. 1313). By No. 88 the substitute takes the place of the first letter only. Thus jydyas "more excellent."

## बद्रोर्चोंगो भू च बद्राः । ह् । ४ । १५८। बहाः परयारिमेय्सेलांगः स्याद्बहारच मूरादेशः । मूमा ।

Na. 1315.—Let there be elision of ima (Na. 1241) and fyasun (Na. 1310) coming AFTER the word BAHU "much," AND let BHÚ be the substitute OF BAHU. Thus bhúman "multeity."

## इष्ठस विद् च। ह। ४। १५८।

#### बहो: परस्य रहस्य लोप: स्यादिाडागमण्च । भूयिष्ठ: ।

No. 1316.—Let there be alision OF (the first letter of) IBH-THAN (No. 1306) coming after the word bahu "much," AND let there be the augment YIT. Thus bhúyishtha "most."

## वियातीर्छ्यक् । ५ । ३ । ६५ ।

### शुग्रेयसे: । चतिशयेन सम्वी। सचिष्ठ: । सबीयान् । चतिशयेन त्वम्वान् । त्वचिष्ठ: । त्वचीयान् ।

No. 1317.—Let there be ELISION OF VIN (No. 1281) and MATU (No. 1268) when ishthan (No. 1306) and tyasun (No. 1310) follow. Thus [from sragwin "garlanded"] srajishthu "most profusely decorated with garlands," srajiyas "more profusely decorated with garlands," twachishtha "having abundant skin or bark," twachiyas "having more skin."

## ईषद्समाप्ती वस्पम्देश्वदेशीयरः । ५ । ३ । ६७। ईषदूने विद्वान्। विद्वत्कल्प: । विद्वद्वेश्रीय: । एष-लिकल्पम् ।

No. 1318.—The three affixes, KALPA, DEŚYA, AND DEŚYAR, may be employed WHEN there is a SLIGHT INCOMPLETENESS Thus videoatkulpa "who is somewhat less than a learned man" —"an inferior scholar,"—and, in the same sense, videoaddetya and videoaddetiya. [So too with a verb]—packutikalpame "he cooks incompletely" or "he does not finish cooking."

## विभाषा सुपे। बहुच् पुरस्तात् तु । ५ू । ३ । ६८ ।

इषटून: पटु: । बहुपटु: । पटुकल्प: । सुप: किम् । प्पति-कल्पम् ।

No. 1319. OPTIONALLY BAHUCH [in the sense specified in No. 1318] may come AFTER what ends with a CASE-AFFIX-EUT [instead of AFTER, let it stand] BEFORE. Thus bakuputs of patukalput "almost clever"—" clever minus a little." Why do we say "after what ends with a case-affix ?" Because, with a reth, we can have only such a form as pachatikalpam—see No. 1318.

### प्रागिवात् कः । प्र । ३ । ७० । इवे प्रतिकृतावित्यतः प्राक् काधिकारः ।

No. 1320.—[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD AS FAR AS No. 1326, there is the influence of the affix KA.

## ञ्चव्ययसर्वनामामकच् प्राक् टेः । ५ू । ३ । ७१ ।

#### कापवाद: ।

No. 1321.—Let AKACH come BEFORE THE LAST VOWEL WITH WHAT FOLLOWS it OF INDECLINABLES AND PRONOMINALS. This debars ka (No. 1320).

## ञ्रज्ञाते। ५ । ३ । ७३ ।

### कस्यायमध्वेाऽथ्वकः । उच्चकैः । नीचकैः । सर्वकैः ।

No. 1322.—WHEN the thing is spoken of as UNKNOWN [then let there be ka—No. 1320.—]. Thus aswaka "the horse [of whom is this]?" uchchakaih "[is it] high?" nichakaih "[is it] how?" survakaih "[was this agreed to] by all?"

## कुत्सिते । ५ू । ३ । ७४ ।

#### कुल्सिताऽश्वोऽश्वक: ।

No. 1323.—WHEN the thing is spoken of as CONTEMPTIEL [then let there be ka—No. 1320—]. Thus aswaka "a cont horse."

## किंयत्तदो निर्धारखे दयोरेकस्य डतरच्।५्। ३।८२।

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#### ष्वनयोः सतरो वेष्यवः । यतरः । ततरः ।

No. 1324.—Let the affix PATARACH come AFTER the words **ETH** "what ?" YAD "which," AND TAD "that," WHEN the point in question is the DETERMINING OF THE ONE out OF TWO. Thus *batara* "which of the two ?"—which one is the follower of Vishgu ?;—yatara "of the two the one who," tatara "of the two —that one."

## वा बह्वनां जातिपरिप्रश्ने उतमच्। ५ । ३ । ८३ ।

, जातिपरिप्रश्न इति प्रत्याख्यातमाकरे । कतमा भवतां, कठ: । यतम: । ततम: । वायइखमकवर्थम् । यक: । एक: ।

### इति मागिवीयाः ।

No. 1325.—OPTIONALLY [after kim &c.,—see No. 1324.—] there may be the affix DATAMACH [when the object is the determining of the one] out OF MANY, THE QUESTION BEING THAT OF CASTE. The restriction conveyed in the words "the question being that of caste" is objected to in "The Mine" (—i. e. in the "Great Commentary"—). Thus kutama "which of the number?"—which of you, Sirs, is the Bráhman ?—yutama " of the set the one who," tatamu " of the set—that oue." The employment of the term "optionally" (in the aphorism) is for the sake of indicating akack (No. 1321), which may be used in like manner. Thus yaka " of the set the one who," saka " of the set that one."

So much for the affixes spoken of under No. 1320.

## इवे प्रतिलती । ५ । २ । ८६ ।

बन् स्मात् । भव्य द्व प्रतिकृति: । भव्यक्ष: ।

No. 1326.—Lot there be the affix kan, WHEN we speak of something which is LIKE—this being an INITATION. Thus advozhes "a figure like a borse"—[in wood or clay, or sketched on paper, &c].

### वर्षप्रतिपदिकेम्य: स्वायें बन् । पारवक्ष: ।

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No. 1327.—"The affix kun may come AFTER ALL CRUDE FORMS (No. 134)—these RETAINING THEIR OWN SENSE." Thus adwaka "a horse."

### तत् प्रक्ततवचने मयट् । ५ । ४ । २१ ।

प्राचुर्येग प्रस्तुतं प्रकृतं तस्य वचनं प्रतिषादनम् । भावेऽधिकारे वा ल्युट् । श्राद्ये प्रकृतमन्नमन्नमयम् । श्रूपपमयम् । द्वितीये तु । श्रन्नमयो यत्त्व: । श्रूपपमयं पर्वे ।

No. 1328.—The affix MAYAT may be employed [after a word denoting some substance] WHEN we require an EXPRESSION FOR IT AS ABUNDANT. By "abundant" we mean "bappening to be in abundance," and by its "expression" we mean "a declaring." [This word vuchana—which has been rendered "an expression" in the aphorism—has two senses, for the affix with which it is formed—viz.] the affix lyut conveys the force both of the nuture (see Nos. 928 and 1239) and the site. In the former case [—i e. taking tatprukritavachana to mean "the mention of that as abundant" —] we have annamaya "abundance of grain;" apripamaya "abundance of flour;"—but in the second case [—i. e. taking it to mean "that in which something is spoken of as abundant"—] we have annamuyo yujnah "a sacrifice at which food is abundant," apripamayam parva "a festival at which there is abundance of flour."

### प्रज्ञादिभ्यथ। ५ू। ४। इ८।

#### श्रय स्यात् । प्रच एव प्राच्च: । देवत: ।

No. 1329.—AND AFTER the words PRAJNA "wise," &c., [retaining their denotation] there may be the affix AN. Thus prayies "wise"—simply; daivata [synonymous with devata] "a deity."

## बद्धल्पार्थाच्छस् कारकादन्थतरस्थाम्। ५ू । ४ । ४२ । बहनि ददाति बहुर्थः । मल्पग्रः ।

No. 1330.—OPTIONALLY AFTER a word signifying MUCH OR LITTLE, IN a CASE DEPENDENT ON a VERB (see No. 945) there may be the affix SAS. Thus balusah "abundantly"—as where one

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"gives many"-and so alpasah "scantily"-[giving few-or to a few only-&c].

षाद्यादिभ्यस्तवेहएपंख्यानम् । षादे। षादितः । मध्यतः । षन्ततः । प्रष्ठतः । पार्श्वतः । षाकृतिगयोऽयम् । स्वरेब स्वरतः । वर्द्यतः ।

## क्रम्बस्तियोगे संपद्यकर्तर चिः । ५ । ४ । ५ • ।

्षमूततद्वाव इति वक्तव्यम् । विकारात्मतां प्राप्तवत्यां प्रकृते। वतमानाद्विद्यारण्डात् स्वार्थे द्विवा स्यात् करोत्यादिभियोगे ।

No. 1332.—It should be stated that the "attainment" [\*poken of in this aphorism] is the attainment of becoming what the thing previously was not. When something out of which something else originates arrives at the state of being that very thing so produced, the affix CHWI, without altering the sense, may optionally come, when the word denoting the modified thing as then existing—THE AGENT THAT HAS ATTAINED to the new state—is CONJOINED WITH the verbs ERI " to make," BHÚ " to become, AND AS " to be."

## चस्य चो। ७। ४। १२।

षवर्धस्य देत् स्याच्द्वा । चकुष्य: कृष्य: धंपदाते तं बरोति कृष्यीबरोति । ब्रह्मीभवति । गङ्गीस्यात् ।

No. 1333.—Let there be long f in the room OF A or A WHEN the affix CHWI (No. 1330) FOLLOWS. Suppose that one who is not black becomes black,—some one makes him so,—then we may ex-

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press it thus, krishnikaroti "he blackens." So too brahmibhasati "he becomes Brahma [as a saint when liberated from the trammels of ignorance];" gangisyat "may it become the Ganges—[this tributary stream flowing on to mingle therewith."

### भ्रव्ययस्य भ्वाधीत्वं नेति धाच्यम् । दोषाभूतमद्द: । दिवामूता राषि: ।

No. 1334.—"IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT there IS NOT THE CHANGE TO long f (—see No. 1333—) in the case OF an INDECLIM-ABLE WHEN the affix CHWI FOLLOWS." Thus doshábhútam akak "the day become evening," divábhútá rátrik "the night become day."

## विभाषा साति कार्त्स्ये। प्र । ४ । प्र । चिविषये सातिषा स्यात साकल्ये ।

No. 1335.—In a case where the affix churi (No. 1332) might be employed, the affix SATI may OPTIONALLY be used WHEN THE TOTALITY of the change is to be suggested.

### सात्पदाचाः । ८ । ३ । १११ ।

सस्य षत्वं न । दधि सिञ्चति । कृत्स्नं श्रस्त्रमम्नि: संपदाते-ऽग्निसादुर्वति ।

No. 1336.—There is not the change to the cerebral sk (see No. 169) of the dental s OF the affix SÁTI (No. 1335) NOR of the s which is INITIAL IN a PADA. Thus there is no change to sk in the example dudhi sinchati "he sprinkles curd;" nor in the example [illustrative of No. 1335] agnisádbhavati "the whole [weapon] is in a blaze."

## चौ च।७।४।२६। दीर्घ: स्यात् । चम्नीभवति ।

No. 1337.—AND WHEN the affix CHWI (No. 1332) FOLLOWS let there be a long vowel. Thus [from agni "fire"] agniblasiati "it becomes fire."

ञ्चव्यक्तानुकर खाद्द्य जवराधीद नितौ डाच्। पू। ४। पू ७।

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द्याययरं न्यूनं न तु तता न्यूनम् । चनेकाचिति यावत् । तादृशमधँ यस्य तस्माञ्जाच् स्यात् कुर्म्वस्तिभियागे ।

No. 1838.—[The expression in the aphorism—viz.—] "that of which two vowels are the least"—the smallest number [of vowels] but not less than that—means polysyllabic. AFTER that which is THE HALF OF such a POLYSYLLABIC word, being THE IMITATIVE WAME OF an INARTICULATE SOUND, let there be optionally the affix pACH—though NOT WHEN the word ITI FOLLOWS]—provided the word be combined with the verbs  $k_{Ti}$ , bkú, or as (No. 1332).

#### डाचि बहुले हूँ भवत इति डाचि विवचिते दित्वम् ।

. No. 1339.—"WHEN the affix ddck (No. 1338) is to be directed to be employed, then THERE ANK TWO, or there is reduplication of the word, VARIOUSLY" (see No. 823).

नित्यमाग्नेडिते डाचीति वक्तव्यम् । डाच्परं यदाम्नेडितं तस्मिन् घरे पूर्वपरयोवर्थयाः परहुपं स्यात् । इति तकारपकारयाः पकारः । पटपटा बरोति । चव्यक्तानुकरयात् किस् । दृषत् बरोति । ह्युचय-रार्थात् किम् । चति करोति । चघरेति किम् । खरटखरटा करोति । चनितो किम् । पटिति करोति ।

### इति नदिताः॥

No. 1340.—"IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT WHEN the affix pACH (No. 1338) COMES AFTRE a REDUPLICATION (No. 118) which occurs when dash follows (No. 1837), then the form of the subsequent shall INVARIABLY be in the room both of the prior and of the subsequent letters." Hence [when we have  $pa_{fat}+pu_{fat}+$ disk + karoti] the letter p is substituted in the room of the t [of the first  $pa_{fat}$ ] and of the p [of the reduplication], giving  $pa_{fapa_{fat}}$ karoti "he makes a noise like  $pa_{fat}$ ,  $pa_{fat}$ " [—the final t being elided by VI. 1. 98, as in the words under No. 53]. Why do we say "after the imitative name of an inarticulate sound" (No. 1338)? Witness driekat karoti "it makes (or turns to) stone." Why do we say "after the half of that of which two vowels are the least." Witness érat karoti "he utters [the exclamation implying belief

or reverence] *inut.*" Why do we say "at least"? [Because the rais does apply if there be more, as well as when there are two]—the *kharajakharujákaroti* "he makes a sound like *kharujat.*" Why is we say "not if the word *iti* 'thus' follows"? Witness pajiti kurut "he makes the sound called *pajut*" (VI. I. 98).

So much for the Tuddhitu affixes.

। श्रथ स्त्रीप्रत्यया: ।

NOW THE AFFIXES OF THE FEMININE.

#### ञ्जजाद्यतष्टाप् । ४ । १ । ४।

भ्राक्षादीनामकारान्तस्य च वाच्यं यत् स्ठीत्वं तत्र द्योत्ये टाव् स्यात् । भाषा । ग्रडका । भश्वा । घटका । मूम्कित । वास्य । वत्त्या । होत्ता । मन्दा । विलाता । मेथा । इत्यादि । बह्ना । सर्वा ।

No. 1341.—When that feminine nature is to be indicated which may be predicated OF [the things denoted by] the words AJA "a goat" &C., AND WHAT KNDS IN short A, let there be the affix TAP. Thus [as an example of "aja &c.," we have] ejd "a. she-goat," edaká "a ewe," aśwá "a mare," chatuká "a hen-sparrow," múshiká (No. 1358) "a she-mouse," bálá "a girl," wated "a she-calf," hodá or mandá or vilátá "a young girl" (in the haguage of the Vedas); medhá "understanding"; &c. Then [as examples of what ends in a, without being included in the class "aja &c.," we may have] gańgá "the Ganges," sareá "all"

## उगितञ्च। ४। १। ६। डगिदन्तात् प्रातिपदिकाम्हीए । भवन्ती । पवन्ती ।

No. 1342.—AND AFTER WHAT, as a crude word, HAS an DEDECA-TORY UK, let the femiuine affix be hip. Thus [from bhavatri— No. 883—in which the indicatory ri is an uk.] bhavati (No. 396) "[a female] becoming," pachanti "cooking."

4:5

टिटजायञ्दयसञ्द्रग्रज्माचच्तयप्ठक्ठञ्यञ्चरपः ४। १। १५।

चनुपसर्चनं यद्दिदादि तदन्तं यददन्तं ततः स्त्रियां होए । दुत्तुस्री । नदद् । नदी । देवट् । देवी । सैापर्येयी । रेन्द्री । चोत्सी । जरुद्वयरी । जरुदद्वी । जरुमार्ची । पञ्चतयी । पासिकी । प्रास्टिकी । सावयिकी । यादृशी । इत्यरी ।

No. 1343.-In the feminine there shall be the affix hip after what ends in short a, if it is not a subordinate term (No. 968) in a compound, and if the affix with which it ends has an indicatory T or if the affix be DHA (No. 1093), or AN (No. 1077) or AN (No. 1075), or DWAYABACH (No. 1253), or DAGHNACH (No. 1253), or MÁTRACH (No. 1233), OF TAYAP (No. 1255), OF THAK (No. 1202), OF THAN (No. 1230), or KAN (No. 376), OR KWARAP (III: 2. 163) Thus [to give an example of each in order] kuruchart (No. 844) "who goes to the Kurus :" and [as the words nada "a river" and devs "a god" are written, in the list "pach &c."-see No. 837with an indicatory (-thus] nada; and deval [we have] nadi "a river" and devi "a goddess." Then again-sauparneys "a female descendant of Suparpa," aindrí "a female descendant of Indra," autor "a female descendant of Utsa," úrudwayasí, úrudaghul and wrumdtri " reaching to the thigh," panchatayi " of which the parts are five," dkahiki "a female dicer," prdsthiki "containing the measure of a prastha," Idvaniki "elegant," yadriti "such like as," itwari "swift."

## मराह्वचीकक्ष्य्युस्तरुयतलुनानामुपसंख्यानम् । स्त्रेयी । पेंह्ती । याक्तीदी । चाठां बरयी । तरुयी । तलुनी ।

No. 1344.—"IN ADDITION to the foregoing [enumerated in No. 1343] there should have been THE ENUMERATION OF the affixes MAR AND SNAR (No. 1077) AND NEAK (No. 1072) AND KHYUN (III. 2. 56), AND OF the words TARUNA AND TALUNA 's youth'." Thus strain! "female," prumers! "male," skittle! "a female spearbearer," skingenkaron! "enriching," tarun! or talun! "a young woman."

### यञञ्च। ४ । १ । १६ ।

#### यजन्तान्छीप् । प्रकारलेापे कृते ।

No. 1345.—AND AFTER what ends with the affix TAR (Na. 1072) the feminine affix is *hip*—elision of the *a* having been made (by No. 260).

### छत्ताद्वितस्य। ६्। ४। १५०। इल: परस्य तद्धितयकारस्य लाप ईति परे। गार्गी।

No. 1346.—There is elision OF the Y of a TADDHETA affix coming AFTER a CONSONANT, when long I follows. Thus (from gáryys gárgí No. 1345) "a female descendant of Garga."

## माचां ष्फरतदितः । ४ । १ । १७।

#### यञन्तात् ष्फो वा स्यात् स च तद्धितः ।

No. 1347.—In the opinion OF THE ANCIENTS [and hence only optionally] there may be the affix SHPHA after what ends with the affix yan (No. 1072), and it is to be regarded as a TADEHITA affix —[so that the ph —see No.1086.—becomes dyam].

### षिद्धौरादिभ्यथ। ४।१।४१।

ङीष् स्यात् । गार्ग्यायची । नतंबी । गेरी । चनदुष्टी । चन-ड्वाही । चाकृतिगयोऽयम् ।

No. 1348.—AND AFTER words ending with affixes WHICH HAVE an INDICATORY SH, AND after the words GAURA "brilliant," &c., let the feminine affix be *hisha*. Thus *gargydyani* [—with the affix *shpha*—No. 1347 "a female descendant of Garga;" northis [with *shwun*—III. I. 145] "an actress;" gourf "the brillians [goldess or Párvatí];" anaduhí anafudhí "a cow." This is a class of words constituted by usage—see No. 53.

## वयसि मयमे । ४। १। २०। प्रथमवयावाचिनेाऽदन्तान्हीए । कुमारी ।

No. 1349.—After a word ending in short G and expressive of EARLY AGE let the feminine affix be fife. Thus kuméri "a girl"

## बिगाः । ४। १। २१।

#### भदन्ताद्द्विगेाहीप् । चिलाको। भजादित्यात् चिफला । च्यनीका।

No. 1350.—AFTER a DWIGU compound (No. 983) ending in short a let the feminine affix be *hip*. Thus *triloki* "the aggregate of the three worlds." But we find *triphalá* "the three myrobalans," because this is one of the words spoken of as "aju do." (No. 1341).—

## वग्रीदनुदात्तात् तेापधात् तेा नः । ४ । १ । ३८ । वर्धवाची ये। उनुदानान्तस्ते। पधस्तदन्तादनुपमर्चनाद्वा क्षेप् तका-रस्य न: । यता । यनी । रोहिता । रोहियी ।

No. 1351.—AFTER a word expressive of COLOUR, ending in a GRAVELY ACCENTED vowel, and HAVING the letter T as its PENUL-TIMATE letter, the word not being a subordinate in a compound, the feminine affix is optionally fife, and the letter N is substituted in the room OF the T. Thus [from eta "variegated"] etd or enf, [from rokita "red"] rokitá or rohiní.

### बेतिा गुखवचनात् । ४ । १ । ४४।

### ठदन्ताद्वयवाचिने वा कीष् । मृद्वी । मृदुः ।

No. 1352.—OPTIONALLY AFTER what ends in SHORT U, being EXPRESSIVE OF a QUALITY, the feminine affix is fish. Thus [from mridue "soft"] mriduel or [without a feminine affix] mriduk.

#### बद्वादिभ्यस् । ४ । १ । ४५ ।

## यां कीय्। बहुरे। बहु: ।

No. 1353.—AND AFTER the words BAHU "much" &c., the feminine affix is optionally fish. Thus bukwi or [without a faminine affix] bakw.

### कृदिकारादस्तिन: । रात्री । रात्रि: ।

No. 1354.—"AFTER THE vowel I OF a KRIT affix, NOT KTIN (No. 918)," [the feminine affix is optionally filed]. Thus restri or restri "night."

### सर्वते।ऽक्तिन्नर्थादित्येके । श्रदार्टी । श्रदाटि: ।

No. 1355.—" SOME SAY that the feminine affix fish may come AFTER ANY WORD ending in i (No. 1354) IF it have NOT THE FORCE OF the affix KTIN." Thus sakafi or sakafi "a cart."

### पंयागादाखायाम् । ४ । १ । ४८ ।

# या पुमाख्या पुंयागात् स्त्रियां घर्तते तता हीष् । गापस्य स्त्री गापी ।

No. 1356.—WHEN THE NAME of a male is employed to denote the female IN VIRTUE OF HER [matrimonial] UNION WITH THAT MALE, the feminine affix *hish* comes after it. Thus gopt " the wife of a gopt or cowherd."

### पालकान्तान्न । गोपालिका । प्रश्वपालिका ।

No. 1357.—"But NOT AFTER the word PÁLAKA 'a keeper' [does *ńish* come by No. 1356]." Thus gopáliká (No. 1358) "the wife of a cow-keeper," aswapáliká "the wife of a horse-keeper."

## प्रत्ययत्थात् कात् पूर्वस्यात इदाप्यसुपः । ७। ३। ४४।

प्रत्ययस्यात् कात् पूर्वस्याकारस्येकारः स्यादापि सं भाष् सुपः परो न चेत्। सर्विका । कारिका । भतः किम् । नेैका । प्रत्ययस्थात् किम् । श्रद्धातीति शका । भसुपः किम् । बद्धपरिव्राचका नगरी ।

No. 1358.—Let there be the vowel I in the room OF the vowel A coming BEFORE the letter K STANDING IN an AFFIX, WHEN the feminine affix AF FOLLOWS.—PROVIDED that the feminine affix AF does NOT come AFTER a CASE-AFFIX. Thus [from sarvaka "every"] sarviká, [from káraka "a maker"] káriká. Why do we say " of the vowel a"? Witness nauká "a boat." Why do we say " of the vowel a"? Witness nauká "a boat." Why do we say " standing in an affix"? Witness śaká [from śaka] " who is able—[where the k belongs to the verbal root]. Why do we say " not after a case-affix"? Witness bahuparivrájaká nagarí " a city with many religious mendicants"—[where the feminine affix is attached after the case-affix had been elided, as explained under No. 964, in form ing the compound].



रूर्याद्वेवतायां चाए । सूर्यस्य स्त्री देवता सूर्या । देवतायां किम् ।

No. 1359.—"AFTER the word SÚRYA 'the Sun,' the feminine affix is CHÁP, WHEN the GODDESS [his wife] is meant." Thus súryá "the goddess who is the wife of the Sun." Why "when the goddess is meant"? [See No. 1360.]

## सूर्यागस्त्रययोच्छे च ड्यां च यलेाप: । सूरी कुन्ती ।

No. 1360.—"There is ELISION OF the YA OF the words SÚRYA "the sun" AND AGASTYA "the saint Agastya," WHEN the affix CHHA (No. 1160) follows, AND when the feminine affix ff follows." Thus siri-meaning "Kunti-the mortal bride of the Sun"-(see No. 1359).

र्न्द्रवरुखभवधर्वेरद्रसडिइमारस्ययवयवनमातुखा-बार्याखामानुद्ध् । ४ । १ । ४८ ।

छीप् च। इन्द्रस्य स्त्री इन्द्राची । वहवानी। भवानी । घर्वाची। हदाची । मुडानी ।

No. 1361,-Let ÁNUK be the augment of the proper names INDRA, VARUKA, BHAVA, SARVA, RUDRA, AND MBIDA, AND of the words HIMA "snow," ARANYA "a forest," YAVA "barley," YA-VANA "Greek," MÁTULA "a maternal uncle," AND ÁCHÁBYA "a spiritual preceptor;" and, at the same time, let the feminine affix be áish. Thus indrání "the wife of Indra," and so warunání, bhavání, harvání, mridání.

### हिमारस्य्येर्महत्त्वे । मइद्रिमं हिमानी । मइदरख्यमरख्यानी।

No. 1362.—"OF the words HIMA 'snow' AND ARANYA 'a forest' [there is the augment dauk, as directed in No. 1361], in the sense of GREATWESS." Thus kimded "much snow," aranydai "s great forest."

### यबाट्ट्रीबे । दुष्ट्री यवी यवामी ।

No. 1362.-- "AFTER the word YAVA 'barley' [the feminine affix, as directed in No. 1361, comes] IN the sense of FAULT." Thus yound "bad barley."

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## यवनात्निप्याम् । यवनानां लिपियवनानी ।

No. 1364.—" AFTER the word YAVANA 'Greek' [the feminine affix, as directed in No. 1361, comes] IN the sense of HAND-WEIT-ING." Thus yavanání "the written character of the Greeks."

## मातुलेापाध्याययोरानुग्वा । मातुलानी । मातुली । उपाध्यायानी । उपाध्यायी ।

No. 1365.—"OF the words MÁTULA 'a maternal uncle' AND UPÁDHYÁYA 'a spiritual preceptor' [when the feminine affix comes —to express the wife thereof...] the augment ÁNUK (No. 1361) is OPTIONAL." Thus mátulání or mátulí (No. 1356) "the wife of a maternal uncle,"—upádhyáyání or upádhyáyí "the wife of a spiritual preceptor."

### ष्माचायाँदगत्वं च । ष्माचायानी ।

No. 1366.—"AND there is NOT the CHANGE TO the cerebral N [—No. 157—of the dental n of the augment *ánuk*—No. 1361—] AFTER the word *ÁCHÁRYA* 'a spiritual preceptor." Thus *ácháryání* "the wife of a spiritual preceptor."

## श्रयेचचियाभ्यां वा स्वार्थे । श्रयायी। श्रया । चरियायी। चरिया।

No. 1367.—"AFTER the words AEVA 'a man of the Vaisya class' AND KSHATBIYA 'a man of the military class' [the feminine affix, with the augment directed in No. 1361 comes] OPTIONALLY, WHEN the word retains ITS OWN SENSE [viz. that of a person belonging to the class]. Thus aryání or aryá "a female of the Vaisya class," kshatriyání or kshutriyá "a female of the military class."

## द्गीतात् दार् खपूर्वात् । ४। १। ५०। होष । वस्त्रज्ञीती । क्वचिन्न । थनज्ञीता ।

No. 1368.—AFTTER the word KRITA "bought," PRECEDED BY the name of THE MEANS wherewith, the feminine affix is fifsh. Thus vastrakrits "a female bought in exchange for cloth." Sometimes it is not so. Thus dhanakrits "a female purchased with wealth."

# खाज्जाचोपसर्जनादसंयागेापधात् । ४ । १ । ५४।

च संयोगोपधमुपसर्वनं यत् स्वाङ्गं तदन्तान्हीष् वा । केशानति-क्वान्ता चतिदेशी । चतिकेशा । चन्द्रमुखी । चन्द्रमुखा । चसंयोगो-पधात् किम् । सुगुल्फा । ठपसर्वनात् किम् । सुशिखा ।

No. 1369.—AND the feminine affix *hist* comes optionally AF-THE what ends with the name of a PART OF THE BODY, when the word is SUBORDINATE IN a COMPOUND (No. 968), moreover, NOT EAVING a CONJUNCT FOR ITS PENULTIMATE letter. Thus atikesi or atikesi "surpassing the hair" [in beauty & a, —or reaching above it—as deep water—]; chandramukhi or chandramukhi "moonfaced." Why do we say "not having a conjunct for its penultimate letter"? Witness sugulphi " a female with handsome ancles." Why do we say "subordinate in a compound"? Witness susikhi " a handsome crest"—[where the sikki is not subordinate or epithetical].

# न मोराद्विद्वः । ४ । १ । ५६ ।

क्रोडादेर्बहुचरच स्वाङ्गान्न होष्। सल्पायत्रोडा। चाकृतिगयोऽयम्। हद्यप्रना ।

No. 1370.—The feminine affix is NOT *hisk* (No. 1369) AFTER a word denoting a part of the body when it is of the class KEOPA "the flank" &c., NOR when the word is FOLYSYLLABIC. Thus *kalyánakrojá* "a female with handsome flanks." This is a class of words constituted by usage—(see No. 53). Of the case where the word is polysyllabic we have an example in *sujaghaná* "a female with handsome loins."

# नतरा खात् संज्ञायाम् । ४ । १ । ५८ ।

### म सीम ।

No. 1371.—The feminine affix is not fifek (No. 1369) AFTER MAKHA "the nose" AND MUKHA "the mouth," WHEN (the word at the end of which they stand is) an APPELLATIVE [No. 1373].

# यूर्वपदात् संज्ञायामगः । ८ । ४ । ३ ।

पूर्वपदस्यान्निमित्तात् परस्य नस्य ग्रः स्यात् संज्ञायां न तु गजार-व्यवधाने। गूर्पगखा। गारमुखा। संज्ञायां किम्। ताम्रमुखी कन्या।

No. 1372.—Let there be a cerebral n in the room of a dental n coming AFTER a cause of such change (No. 157) standing in the PRIOR MEMBER of a compound word, WHEN the word is an APPL-LATIVE—but NOT if the letter G intervenes. Thus *surpanalide* "[the sister of Rávana—viz.] Śurpanakhá [—whose nails were like winnowing baskets.]" Then [as another example of No. 1371] we may have] gauramukhá "Fair-face." Why [in No. 1371] do we say "when an appellative"? Witness támramukhá kanyá "a copper-faced damsel."

# जातेरस्त्रीविषयाद्येापधात् । ४ । १ । ६ ३ ।

जातिवाचि यन्न च स्त्रियां नियतमयेापधं तता डीष् । तटी। वृषली । कठी । बहुची । जाते: किम् । मुग्रडा । चस्त्रीविषयात् किम् । बलाका । अयेापधात् किम् । चर्षिया ।

No. 1373.—Let the feminine affix be hish AFTER that which is expressive of a KIND, and is NOT INVARIABLY FEMININE—moreover—NOT HAVING the letter Y FOR its PENULTIMATE letter. Thus from [tafa] tafi "shore," vrishali " a woman of the servile tribe;" kathi " a woman of the class of Bráhmans who read the Katha section of the Rig Veda;" bahwrichi " a woman of the class of Bráhmans who read the Rig Veda." Why do we say "expressive of a kind"? Witness mundá "shaven"—[where the word expresses not a kind but a quality—see Sáhitya Durpana §12 b and d.] Why do we say " not invariably feminine"? Witness baldká " a crape" —[supposed to breed without the male]. Why do we say " not having the letter y for its penultimate letter"? Witness kakatriyá " a female Kshatriya."

योपधर्मतिषेधे गवयह्रयमुक्तयमत्स्यमनुष्यायामप्रतिषेध: । गवयौ। हयो । मुकयो । हलस्तद्धितस्यति यलेाप: । मनुषो । मत्स्यस्य ह्यां यलेाप: । मत्स्री ।

No. 1374.—"IN THE EXCLUDING [from No. 1373] OF WORDS THAT HAVE letter Y AS the PENULTIMATE, there is NOT involved the EXCLUSION OF [the following words which have a penultimate y—viz.—] GAVAYA "the Bos Gavaeus," HAYA "a horse," MUKAYA "a sort of animal," MATSYA "a fish," and MANUSHYA "a man." Thus gavayi "the female, of the Bos Gavaeus;" hayi "a mare," mukayi "a female mukaya." By No. 1364 there is elision of the y of manushys:—thus manushi "a woman,"—and [according to Kátáyana] there is elision of the y of matsya (though this word does not end in a taddhita affix) when the feminine affix hi follows— so that we have matsi "a female fish."

## इते। मनुष्ययातेः । ४। १ । इप्र । होष । दावी ।

No. 1875.—"AFTER a word ENDING IN short I, denoting a RACE OF MEN, the feminine affix is fifsh. Thus dishif "a female Dikshi, or descendant of Daksha (No. 1087)."

### प्रदुतः । ४। १। ६६।

ठदन्तादयेापधानम्नुष्येजातिवाचित्रः स्त्रियामूङ् । कुह्ः । चयेाप-चात् जिम् । चध्वयुवाझयी ।

No. 1376.—AFTER a word ENDING IN short U, not having the letter y as its penultimate letter, and being expressive of men, the affix in the feminine is ÚŃ. Thus kuruí "a female Kuru." Why do we say "not having the letter y as its penultimate letter" ? Witness addwaryut "a woman of the class of Bráhmans versed in the Yajur Veda."

#### पहारब । पहुः ।

No. 1377, "AND [as in No. 1376] AFTFE the word PARGU "lame," Thus packed " (a female) lame."

## श्वयुरस्योखाराखारले।पत्रत्र । श्वयु: ।

No. 1378.—"AND [in addition to the affixing of the feminine affix úé—No. 1376...] there is ELISION OF the U and of the A OF the word SWASURA 'a father-in-law." Thus support "a motherin-law."

# जरूत्तरपदादीपम्ये।४।१।६८।

उपमानवाचिपूर्वपदमूह्ततरपदं यत् प्रातिपदिकं तस्मादूङ् । करभोद्धः ।

No. 1379.—Let  $\acute{un}$  be the feminine affix AFTER THAT compound, ending in a crude word, OF WHICH THE LATTER MEMBER IS the word  $\acute{u}$ RU "the thigh," WHEN the prior member of the compound is a word expressing an object of COMPARISON. Thus karahhorá "a female with thighs like the ulnar or tapering fleshy side of the hand."

# संचितश्रिषखश्चयामादेख । ४ । १ । ७० ।

श्रनेापम्यार्थं सूचम्। संह्तितादुः । श्रफीहुः । लचयीहुः । वामीहुः ।

No. 1380.—And (*i*<sup>'</sup>/<sub>n</sub> shall be the feminine affix after the word *iru* "the thigh" coming, in a compound,) after the words SANHITA "joined," ŚAPHA "a hoof," LAKSHANA, "a mark," AND VÍLA "handsome," &c. This aphorism is for the sake of cases where there is no comparison (as there is in the cases to which Na 1379 refers). Thus sanhitorii "whose thighs are joined [—e.g., from obesity]," *suphorii* "whose thighs are [put together] like [the two] hoofs [on a cow's foot]," *lakshanorii* "whose thighs are marked," vámorii "with handsome thighs."

## शार्फ्तरवाद्यनेा टीन्।४।१।७३।

धार्ङ्गरवादेरञे। याऽकारस्तदन्ताच्च जातिवाचिने। हीन्। धार्क्नरबी। वेटी । ब्राह्मणी ।

No. 1381.—Let  $\pm n$  be the feminine affix AFTER the word  $\pm n$   $\pm$ 

## नुनरयोर्षुद्धिश्व । मारी ।

No. 1382.—" AND VRIDDHI is the substitute OF the words NRI AND MARA' a man' [when the feminine affix hin—No. 1381—follows." Thus ndrf "a woman."

## यूनसिः । ४ । १ । ७७। युषन्चन्व्यात् स्त्रियां ति: स्यात् । युवति: । इति स्वीप्रत्ययाः ।

No. 1383 — AFTER the word YUVAN "young," when it denotes a female, let there be the affix TL. Thus yuvati " a young woman,"

So much for the affixes of the Feminine.

## धास्तान्तरे प्रविष्टामां बालामां चोपकारिका । कृता वरदराचेन लघुचिद्धान्तकोमुदी ॥ इति ग्रीवरदराचकृता लघुचिद्धाननकोमुदी चमण्रा ॥

This abridged Siddhánta Kaumudí, a help for those who are engaged in other studies (and have therefore little leisure) and for those also who are quite unacquainted with science, was made by the illustrious Varadarája.

Here concludes the Laghu-siddhánta-kaumudí made by the illustrious Varadarája.

## । लघुकोमुदी समग्रा ।

THE LAGEU KAUMUDÍ IS FINISHED.

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#### INDEX.

### ALPHABETICAL INDEX

OF THE

APHORISMS

IN THE LAGHU KAUMUDI.

ग्रस्मिन् यन्ये यूसरूपेख येवाम् । सूचादीनां संमतः संनिवेत्रः । ग्राज्यस्यादेवाग् स्रोधाय तेवा- । मेवा यूची रखतेक्रारपूर्वा ॥ ९ ॥

Note.—The figures refer to the numbers of the Aphorisms and not to the page.

षद् उगा 1 पकः सवर्गी दीई: 55 मकचितं च 949 अफार्तरि च कारके संजायाम् 906 चकर्मकाच्य 788 प्रजुधविसर्जनीयानां कपठ इत्यादि 15 प्रकत्सार्वधातुकयोर्दीर्घः 518 मवादृद्धिन्यामुपसंख्यानम् 43 बच्चााउदर्धनात 1064 भाइगत कल्पामे 1273 WH: 364 प्रयः परस्मिन् प्रवैविधा 743 प्रचस्तास्वत् चस्यनिटेा जित्यम् 515 ग्रचित्तर्द्वस्तिधेनेाछन् 1132 पाचि र पात: 249 पहि विभावा 711 मचि मनुधातुस्वां खोरियहवडी 220 बचेा जिम्राति 202 बचेान्साहि टि 52 पाचेा यत् 824 पाचे। रहाभ्यां द्वे 73 and 293 चलत चे: 194 प्रजाटातम्टाप 1341

प्रजाटादन्तम् 1058 प्रकारमगमां प्रमि 755 बजाते 1322 पडने: सिचि 716 बदकुष्वाद्मुम्व्यवाबेरीय 157 बहभ्यासव्यवायेर्राच 708 प्यादित् सवर्यस्य पाग्रत्ययः 17 पत पातेः 477 बत दुझ 1087 चत इनिठने। 1879 पत उत् सार्वधातके 609 and 723 पत उपधावा: 489 पत एकहन्मध्येजादेवादेविंटि 494 पतः ककमिकंतकुम्भपाषकुश्राकवींचन यस्य 847 चतिशायने समकिल्ली 1306 पता गुयी 300 . चतो दीचा यजि 422 बता भिष येस 161 बताझ 258 चता येय: 462 पतो रोरप्तुतादपत्ते 195 चतो बोच: 505

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#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDÍ :

क्ता इसादेर्नचाः 491 कता हे: 448 त्रत्वादयः सान्तादार्वे द्वितीयवा 1015 चत्रानुनासिकः पूर्वस्य तु वा 109 बायसमास बाधाताः 372 बदः स्वैवाम् 594 प्रक्रम्सात् 645 चटर्रानं सायः 6 बदय बी सुसेापज्य 385 चत्रयो मात् 65 बबरोाखेतातु हो सः 386 Sauelan: 14: 589 **HACHER** 1140 बदेह नुबः 33 \* चत्र स्तरादिम्सः प्रवासः 266 चर्चमार्ट्सेत बताबा 1918 कांधदाल करो रूचे 1191 प्रावयरिताले प 33 1098 जनम की 195 चनचि च 24 चन्नदालने जङ् 456 चनावलने मुद्द 434 कनटातने हिंधन्यतरकाम् 1300 978 101 101 101 जनाय्यतिवयीयाजिति बाख्य 80 र्चानवितां इन उपयायाः गिति 363 क्तुदासन्ति पारमनेपदन् 410 जनवासमा चत्रेपध्यान्दतरस्ताम् 695 चनुदासीयदेवव्यक्तिलेगरादीमामनुना-

सिकसोपी मलि क्रिति 596 धनुनासिकस्य विवक्तनाः क्रिति 775 षनुनासिकात् पराञ्नुस्वारः 110 चनुपराभ्यां कज्रः 794 जनुश्रतिकादीनां च 1180 बनुस्वारस्य ययि परसवर्षः 96 भष्व्याननार्ये विदादिभ्याझ 1089 चनेकमन्यपतार्च 1035 प्रमेकास चित सर्वस्य 58 भनाः ग्रन्दस्याङ् किविधिखत्वेष्ठप्रधर्मत्वं वाwar 454 चनारं वहियांवीयसंव्यानयाः 177 जनवीकिया च सावः 1044 अन्यचेवंकवमित्यंसु सिखाववीनच्छेत् 944 बन्धेभ्याईप हज्यते 1977 जन्दोधोर्धय हज्यन्ते 852 धन्यादेचे न्युंसचे सनद्रत्वकः 894 भवत्वं वायप्रभूति मायम् 1079 चपहवे ड: 787 चयाताले पञ्चमी 957 बाहास समाग सत्वयः 198 witr far 392 वासावाम् 327 चय प्रखोधनावयेाः 1041 -----प्रसिद्धावचने बह 811 प्रसिनिष्कामति द्वारम् 1190 afangefiner fuer 795 सम्बाहरवाहराई 616 **SHARATER 597** 

\* सार्वादपु यूपेषु वधा व्यक्तिगानावित्वचेत्व्यतां सचैव वृत्तेव्वनुवंधीयसामटू-स इति सचे वेदिलवम् ।

INI	D	EX.

बभ्यासे चरु च 431 न्नमि पूर्वः 154 म्रम्यार्थनद्योर्श्वस्वः 216 न्नम् सम्दद्धी 286 षयामन्तात्वायोत्न्वष्णुषु 561 ग्रहर्द्विवदजन्तस्य मुम् 849 प्रार्गमा लापप्रस 1278 สโล้โบนสัมรร 619 मर्तिलधुमुखनसत्त्वर इन्नः 899 मर्तिद्वीव्लीरीक्रयीद्माय्यातां पुद्योा 749 म्रार्थवदधातरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकम् 135 प्रचन नित्यसमासे विश्वेष्यलिङ्गता चेति वक्तव्यम 988 ग्रधे नपुंसकम् 994 मर्थचाः पुंसि च 1032 चर्यसचियाभ्यां या स्वाचे 1367 ग्रार्थवास्त्रसायनज्ञः 319 मर्घमादिभ्याज्य 1283 प्रलंखत्वाः प्रतिषेधयाः प्राचां सवा 935 मनेपल्यम्य 27 मलान्त्यात् पूर्व उपधा 196 भ्रस्याचतरम् 1059 पल्लोपाइनः 273 सवद स्पोटायनस्य 60 सवयवे च प्राययापधिवधेभ्यः 1197 भवादयः क्रष्टादार्यं तृतीयया 1018 भवारपाराद्वियद्वीतावपि विपरीताचेति वक्तव्यम 1151 बवे मुस्त्रीर्घञ् 931 बव्यकानुकरणादृद्व्यजवराधादनिती ड्राष्ट्र पाहि खापः 212 1338 ब्रह्मयं विभक्तिसमीपसमज्जिव्युख्यचाभावा. जा च स्वात् 1340 त्ययार्धप्रतिश्वस्वप्रातुर्भावपत्र्वात्ययानु-प्रस्वेयागपदासाठायसंपत्तिसाकस्यान्त-

वचनेषु 967 प्रव्ययसर्वनासामकच प्राच हे: 132] प्रव्ययस्य च्यावीत्वं नेति वाच्यम् 1331 प्रव्ययाल त्यप् 1156 प्रव्ययाताप्सयः 403 चत्वयानां भमाचे टिसोप: 1169 चट्ययीभावः 966 प्रव्ययीभावच्च 402 and 970 प्रव्ययीभावे चाकाले 973 ब्रह्ययीभावे श्रासामनिभ्यः 676 चत्रमने। विकारे टिसेाप: 1196 भाषत्रयादिभ्यात्र 1068 . बाहन बा विभन्ते। 326 प्राध्य प्रीश 327 बसंयागास्तिद किस 486 चारिद्धवदयामात् 599 चरितसिंधाः प्रले 479 पास्तेर्भुः 613 श्रस्यिवधिसक्यस्थामनस्दासः 272 श्वस्मदात्तमः 416 बासायामेधायते। विनिः 1281 THE T 1333 पार्त्यातिवक्तिख्यातिभ्याङ 634 चास्य सम्बद्धी वालक् मले।पत्रब वा वा 384 भहःसर्वेकदेशसंख्यातपुष्याचा राचेः 1024 महन 395 चा कडारावेका संचा 186 मा म्वेलच्छीनतद्धर्मतत्वाधुकारिषु 888 पाहो नास्तियाम 191 मा च हा 659 भाषायावयत्वं भ 1366

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#### THE LAGHU KAUMUDI:

बाद्रीनदेत्मु 397 AICTA 218 भारजादीनाम् 478 चाडुतमस्**व थिक 450** WINGHAME 217 चात थे। यस: 523 WIN: 526 बातपदोपसर्वे 839 जाता दितः 544 पाता पाताः 187 बातानुपसर्वे 🖝 843 बाता युद्ध चियकताः 803 बाता पुच 934 चाता जाव इटि च 524 चात्वानेपटेव्यनतः 559 जात्मनेपदेवन्धतरस्याम् 699 सात्यन्वित्रवजनभोगोलत्वहातु सः 1238 चात्वमाने यात्र च 851 चारवाचाना से 1959 चाहिरलचेन सहेता 8 बाहिजिटुच्यः 496 जादे: बरल 88 चातेच उपदेयेर्राचति 538 चादेवप्रत्यप्रवे: 169 चातुब: 35 बाद्यमावदेवस्मिम् 304 พาณาร์ก ฮโนลัก 103 बाद्यादिम्प्रसारीव्यवंच्यानम् 1331 สายสิเมียรณสุ 959 चानि बाद 452 चाने सुच 884 बालाहतः स्वालाधिवात्वचातीव्वीः 1028 इटलस्वयुः 1303 बाजीकाने बसुब च 943

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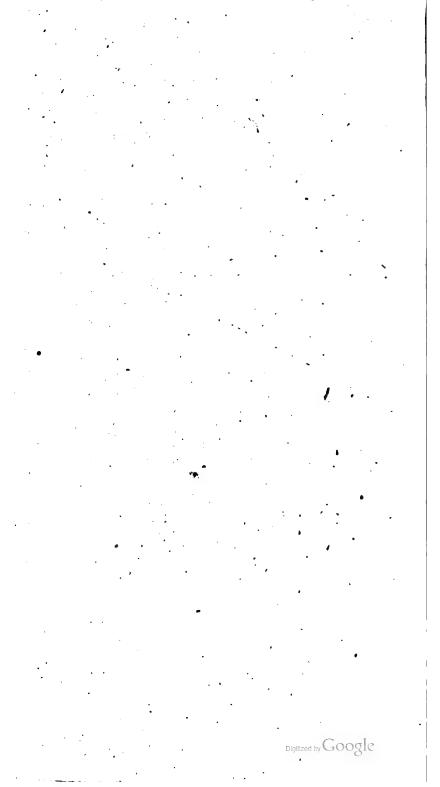
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